

# Celto – Gallo – Roman

Studies of the MTA-ELTE Research Group for  
Interdisciplinary Archaeology

edited by

László Borhy

Kata Dévai

Károly Tankó



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INTERDISCIPLINARY ARCHAEOLOGY





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MTA - ELTE Research Group for Interdisciplinary  
Archaeology, Budapest



Institute of Archaeological Sciences  
ELTE - Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest

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On the cover:

The topography of Brigetio (Map by László Rupnik).

Golden *aureus* of Vespasian (Photo by Dávid Bartus).

The circular trench of the Civil Town of Brigetio (Photo by Kata Dévai).

The trench system in the territory of the Civil Town of Brigetio (Photo by Kata Dévai).

Terrazzo-floor and hypocaustum of a building in the *canabae* (Photo by Dávid Bartus).

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## PREFACE

The MTA - ELTE Research Group for Interdisciplinary Archaeology, which was established in 1999, launched and undertook several archaeological excavations and investigations under the supervision of research group leader Miklós Szabó, member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. The results of these not only contributed to the discipline of archaeology at national and international levels, but they were also directly employed in higher education, in the field of teaching archaeology. The studies found in the present volume closely reflect what the name of the research group conveys: it includes the results of truly interdisciplinary and specifically archaeological investigations conducted by the members of the research group, who are researchers employed by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (MTA) and faculty members of the Institute of Archaeological Sciences of the Eötvös Loránd University (ELTE). This volume mainly presents the scientific results of two major projects that have been running in France and Hungary for decades. One part of the book is related to ancient Bibracte (modern Mont Beuvray), where French–Hungarian investigations have been carried out since 1988. By uncovering the old *forum* and *basilica*, the Hungarian research team made a significant discovery concerning the urban planning of the entire Mediterranean region in the Late Republic and Early Imperial Period. The other part presents the results of multifarious investigations that have been conducted in the form of planned excavations, rescue excavations, and aerial archaeological investigations in the territories of the civil town, the legionary fortress, and the civilian settlement outside the fortress (*canabae*) of ancient Brigetio (modern Komárom/Szőny) since 1992. The Gallo-Roman and Pannonian Roman regions are geographically linked by Povegliano, located in North Italy. Its Celtic cremation burials were uncovered and analysed by the members of the MTA - ELTE Research Group for Interdisciplinary Archaeology. Due to the process of Romanization, the Italian Celts and the Gauls became “Romans”, that is members of the same huge cultural *koine*, which equally comprised Italy, Gaul and Pannonia. Accordingly, the study volume discusses the process of Romanization through “the eyes of the Romans.” It describes the transformation from the aspect of the history of women’s fashion attested by the analysis of representations and archaeological finds, and through the establishment of trade relations demonstrated by the analysis of thin-walled pottery that appeared in Pannonia during the settlement of the Italian population in the first century AD. Finally, the analysis of a Late Roman settlement located outside the Roman Empire, belonging to a Germanic people, called the Quadi, has also been included in this study volume. Although the Quadi were closely connected with the Romans for centuries, in times of both peace and war, they were not affected by the process of Romanization, unlike the Gauls, Celts, and Pannonian peoples.

As noted above, the results of investigations conducted by the MTA–ELTE Research Group for Interdisciplinary Archaeology have, in fact, been the most rapidly and directly employed in the field of higher education, the teaching of the upcoming generation of archaeologists. Since the beginnings, the supervisors of the research group have put an emphasis on involving university students at graduate and postgraduate levels, as well as PhD students in the processing of the uncovered archaeological finds. With their BA and MA theses, and PhD dissertations, these students have achieved and produced impressive scientific results even in an international comparison.



I would like to express a particular gratitude to Miklós Szabó, the founder, and from 1999 to 2011 leader of the MTA–ELTE Research Group for Interdisciplinary Archaeology for the launch of the research programs, the cultivation and expansion of international scientific relations as well as collaborations, furthermore for the encouragement and support of talented young researchers. Finally, my thanks go to my colleagues, and to my former and current students for their outstanding performance in their work and achievements in the field of a wide range of research programs under my supervision since 2012. In the preparation and editing of this study volume I was assisted by Dr. Kata Dévai, research fellow, and Dr. Károly Tankó, senior research fellow, for whose painstaking work I am deeply thankful.

Budapest, summer 2018

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## BIBRACTE, THE MONUMENTAL COMPLEX ON THE PÂTURE DU COUVENT

MIKLÓS SZABÓ – LŐRINC TIMÁR – DÁNIEL SZABÓ

The excavations of the ELTE–Eötvös Loránd University of Budapest began in 1988 on the Pâtûre du Couvent and they resulted in very important observations on the main street of Bibracte, which crossed the *oppidum* from the Porte du Rebut to the Grandes Portes<sup>1</sup> (Fig. 1). From 1996, the excavations continued on the l'îlot des Grandes Forges (this name was given by the French archaeologist Joseph Déchelette), situated east to the main road, in a zone that was heavily damaged by the numerous Post-Antique despoliations. A huge building from the Augustan times with a floor-plan typical of the Roman *domus* was explored there,<sup>2</sup> which seems to be left unfinished and thus never utilized.<sup>3</sup>

Since 2000, the research focused on the phases earlier than the *domus* (which was designated as phase 2). In a room where the flooring of the *domus* was well preserved we discovered the vestiges of an earlier architectural phase (phase 1). A column base made of limestone (C1, see Fig. 3/b2) has been discovered *in situ* under the terrazzo floor of room XXI of the *domus* (Fig. 3/a) and a collapsed column shaft was represented by a number of column segments. Fragments of

limestone mouldings were scattered over many destruction layers as well. The column base was standing on the foundation masonry MS3 and other parts of the foundation perpendicular to it were discovered under the atrium of the *domus*. There were also traces of the removed columns on the top of MS4 as it was shown by rectangular holes in the flooring (C2 and C3). On the foundation MS2 we identified one further column emplacement (C4) and the last surviving one (C5) was found on foundation MS1. All of them have the same dimensions as the column base found *in situ* (C1). Based on these remains we were able to calculate the *intercolumnium* of the colonnade which is approx. 2,5 metres (Fig. 3/b1-b2).

To the hall of columns a narrow room (room D) was attached from the west. The doorway PT3 between them was in the wall M12. The hall's flooring consisted of light brown mortar of inferior quality and it was spread over a layer of white limestone and lime. This layer originated from the carving of the limestone mouldings. In the rooms of the building we found remains of the collapsed roof lying over the floor surfaces. One of these roof remains, consisting of *tegulae*, *imbrices* and mortar, was particularly well preserved in room D. The analysis of B. Clément<sup>4</sup> has clearly shown that the morphology of the roof tiles belonging to phases 1 and 2 are remarkably different. Under the layers of roof tiles we could observe the roof's carbonized wooden structural elements and it is likely that the roof was burnt down.

The hall of columns (rooms A and B1-B4) measured approx. 24x14 metres. Its central

<sup>1</sup> The construction of this road was undoubtedly a fundamental moment in the elaboration of Bibracte's urban structure. The dating of the structures discovered under the pavement, which was made when the street was widened towards the west (street 1B), is the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. This provides a *terminus post quem* for the installation of street 1B. (GRUEL – VITALI 1998, 27-30, Fig.16-17; cf. Fig.10).

<sup>2</sup> TIMÁR – SZABÓ – CZAJLIK 2006; cf. Fig. 2.

<sup>3</sup> For further information regarding the excavation please refer to the excavation reports published as "Rapport annuel d'activité scientifique du Centre archéologique européen du Mont Beuvray, Glux-en-Glenne."

<sup>4</sup> CLÉMENT 2013.

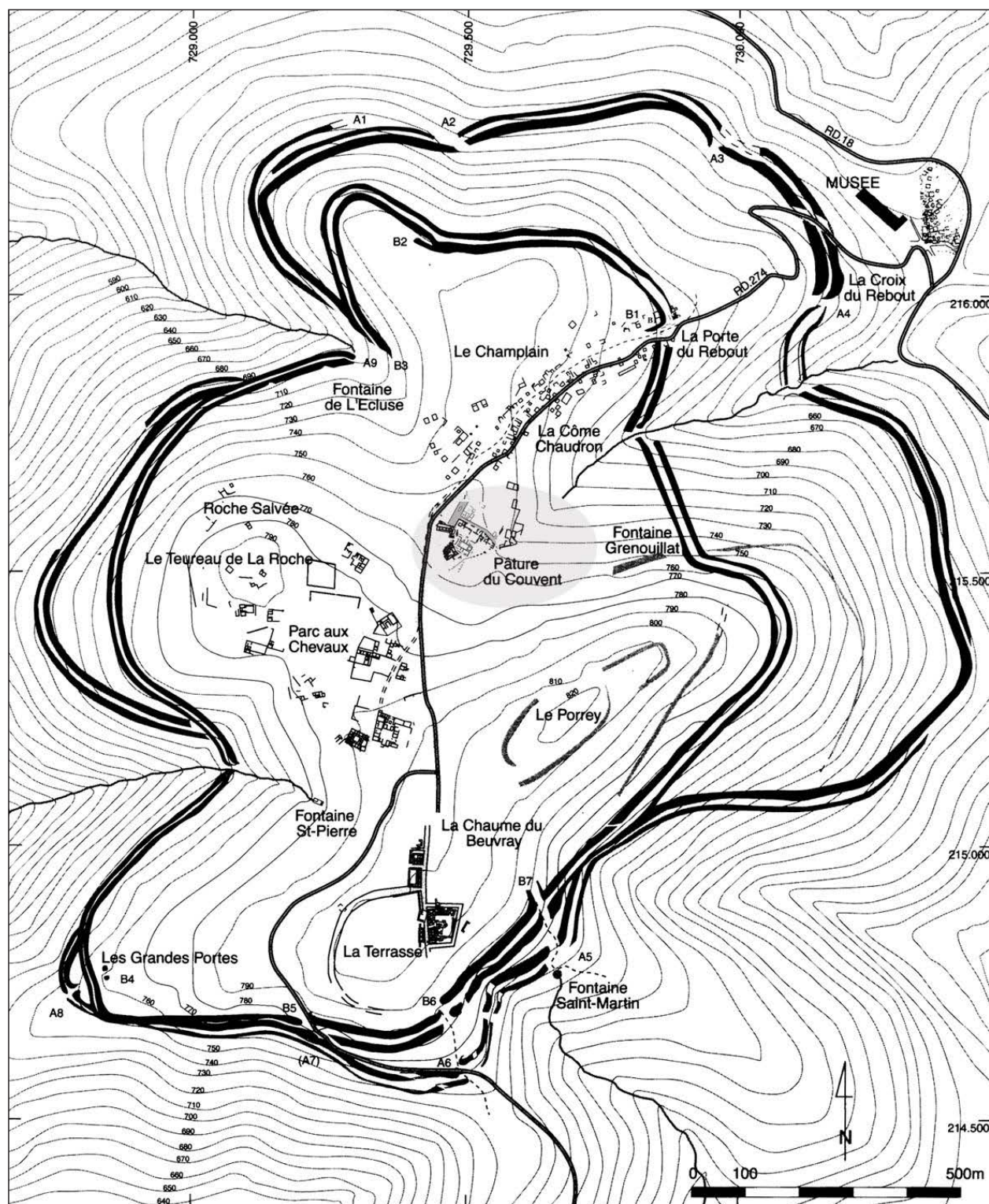


Fig. 1. The oppidum of Bibracte, with the Pâtur du Couvent.

space (*spatium medium*) was surrounded by 4 by 8 columns and its dimensions were 18x9 metres (room A). Since this architectural arrangement is typical for Roman basilicas one could derive the logical inference on the function of this building.

This hypothetical interpretation was, however, confirmed by the discovery of a section of steps (E1) that join the eastern boundary (foundation masonry M5) of the hall of columns (Fig. 3/c). We have already mentioned the narrow room D,



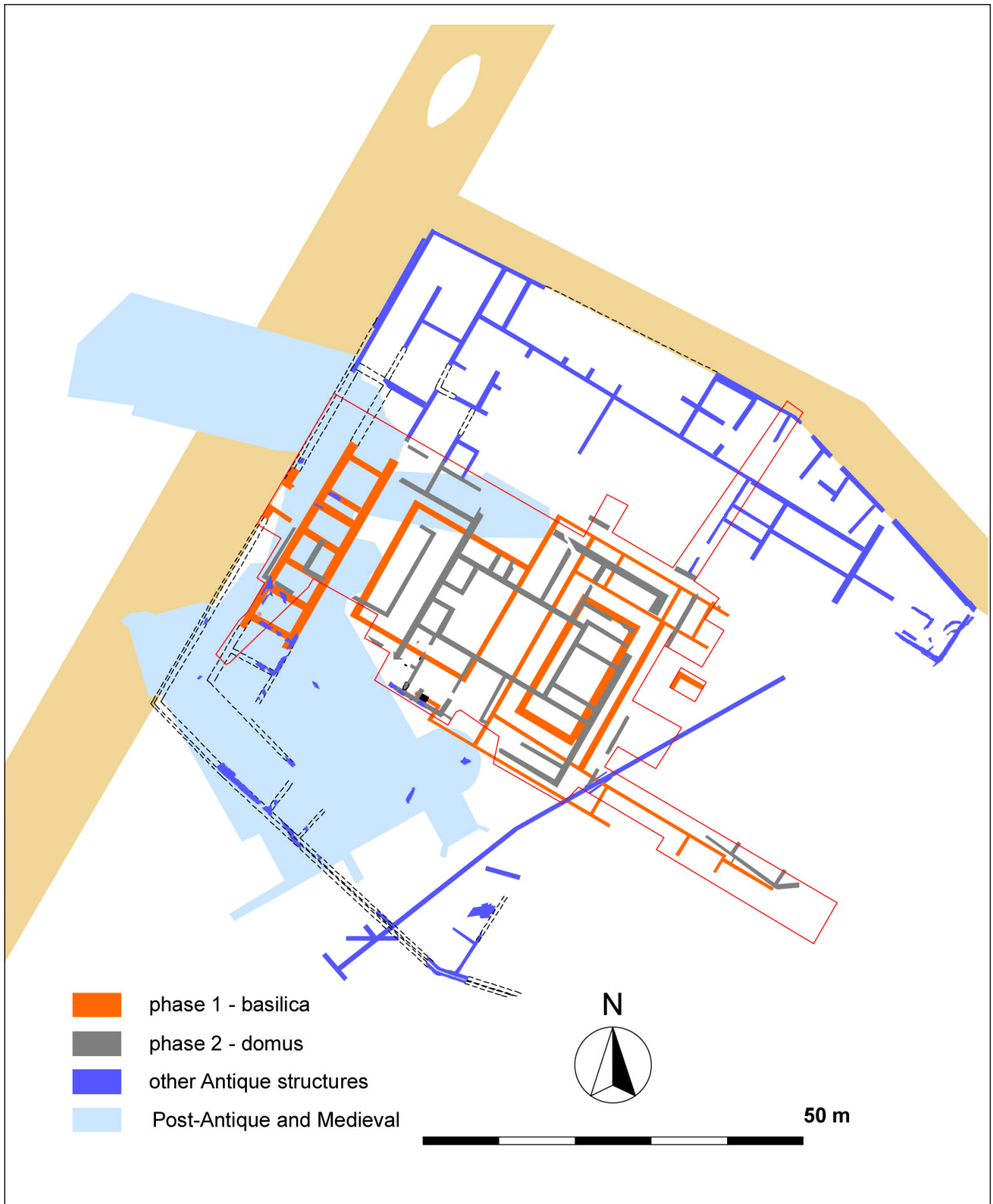


Fig. 2. The Hungarian excavation: the main street of Bibracte and the «îlot des Grandes Forges».

west of the *spatium medium*. North to the hall of columns we were able to identify three rooms: the large central room G, and two smaller ones (H and F). One can suppose that this arrangement had its symmetrical counterpart

on the opposite southern side of the hall of columns (see room J). We have to remark here that a number of red wall plaster fragments were found in room G. A test pit inside room H has confirmed that the destruction of the building



Fig. 3. a: Column base found under the terrazzo of room XXI of the *domus*.  
 b: The basilica and the *forum*: rooms and walls (b1), other constructions (b2).  
 c: The steps leading to the basilica.

complex was preceded by a fire (Fig. 3/b1). The progressive exploration of the zone east of the basilical complex revealed further units that form the continuation of the rooms next to the hall of columns. On the northern flank we identified rooms K and L, with the door opening PT2 and its threshold SE1. This door opened to a courtyard which was delimited by walls M19 and M20 from the east, and had a size of approx. 21.5 x 22 metres. This courtyard (C) had a carefully constructed argile flooring which was identified in a number of test pits (floors S1, S2, S3, S4 found in 2015). One can hardly find any other interpretation than a *forum* for this courtyard<sup>5</sup> (Fig. 3/b). A small-scale test excavation in 2016 has revealed a masonry foundation's corner with the emplacement of two column or pillar bases (C6 and C7, Fig. 4/e). Consequently, it is proven now that the *forum* also had a portico, which extended possibly over all of its four sides (Fig. 3/b2). The trace of this portico was visible on the earlier geophysical surveys, but only the excavation could prove that it belonged to the basilical phase.<sup>6</sup>

The rediscovery of J.-G. Bulliot's aquaeduct under the southern wing of the basilical complex was an important addition to the relative chronology of the masonry constructions on the central part of the Pâtur du Couvent. The aquaeduct represents the earliest known masonry phase while the basilical complex was erected thereafter (phase 1). The *domus* is the last building that was built there in the Antiquity (phase 2).

Concerning the relative chronology of the basilical period (phase 1), we could observe the following. The wall junction between the wall M2 and the wall M1 suggests that the first one was built before the latter one, thus the northern suite of rooms must be earlier than the basilical hall. Consequently, the doorway PT1 in wall M16 (room H) appears to belong an earlier construction phase than the eastern wall M5 of

the *spatium medium* and the flight of steps E1.<sup>7</sup>

On the basilica's western side there was a second courtyard (M) measuring 16x16 meters (Fig. 4). It was certainly flanked by lateral porticos (N, E and V) as far as we could understand it because on the foundation masonry M37 we found a plinth (C8) *in situ* (Fig. 3/b2 and Fig. 4/a). The three other foundations are M12, M21 and M25. On the latter foundation masonry's top, M25, there were column segments laid in mortar which seemed to be a makeshift job, perhaps for the temporary blocking of the *intercolumnia* (Fig. 4/b). The western courtyard was delimited by wall M38 from the south and wall M26 from the west. There was a step or threshold (E2, Fig. 3/b2) made of granite blocks in the middle of wall M26 (Fig. 4/d). As a result of the last two excavation campaigns we found the entrance (PT4) facing the *oppidum's* main street. This entrance was in the axis of the basilical complex. Though a series of Post-Antique perturbations have destroyed the stratigraphic link between the entrance zone and the western courtyard, it is apparent that the monumental entrance was still in use in the *domus* period.<sup>8</sup>

Contrary to this, the row of rooms (U, T, S, R, Q and O, delimited by walls M28 and M29-M35) behind the entrance zone, to be identified as *tabernae* which opened to the main street, was not preserved when the *domus* was built because its peristyle replaced the western courtyard. As the peristyle was shifted towards the main street the walls from the basilical period had to be demolished there (Fig. 5).

A part of these *tabernae* were, however, still in use after the fire that marked the end of the basilical period, but those rooms were on the northern part of *insula*, which was excavated by the team of the Leipzig University.<sup>9</sup>

The identification of the portico along the main street and the row of *tabernae* behind him confirmed the hypothesis that the *insula* of the Grandes Forges was a coherent urban unit. Its northern part was excavated by J.

<sup>5</sup> See Goudineau (Chr.), in: DESBAT 2005, 180. The northern and southern parts of the area were explored by a series of test pits that also identified structural remains belonging to the *domus* period. (Cf. Rapport annuel 2005, 123 et 120, Fig.5.) For the geophysical survey's results see TIMÁR *et alii* 2013, TIMÁR *et alii* 2014, MILO *et alii* 2015.

<sup>6</sup> TIMÁR – MEUNIER 2016.

<sup>7</sup> For the excavation of the basilica see: SZABÓ – TIMÁR – SZABÓ 2007, 389-393; SZABÓ 2007, 853-859; cf. Fig. 3/b.

<sup>8</sup> See Fig.4/c; cf. Rapport annuel 2008, 153 and 150, Fig.6; Rapport annuel 2009, 109-112, Fig. 13.

<sup>9</sup> Cf. Rapport annuel 2009, 109 and 113, Fig. 14; Rapport annuel 2012, 95-96, Fig. 13.



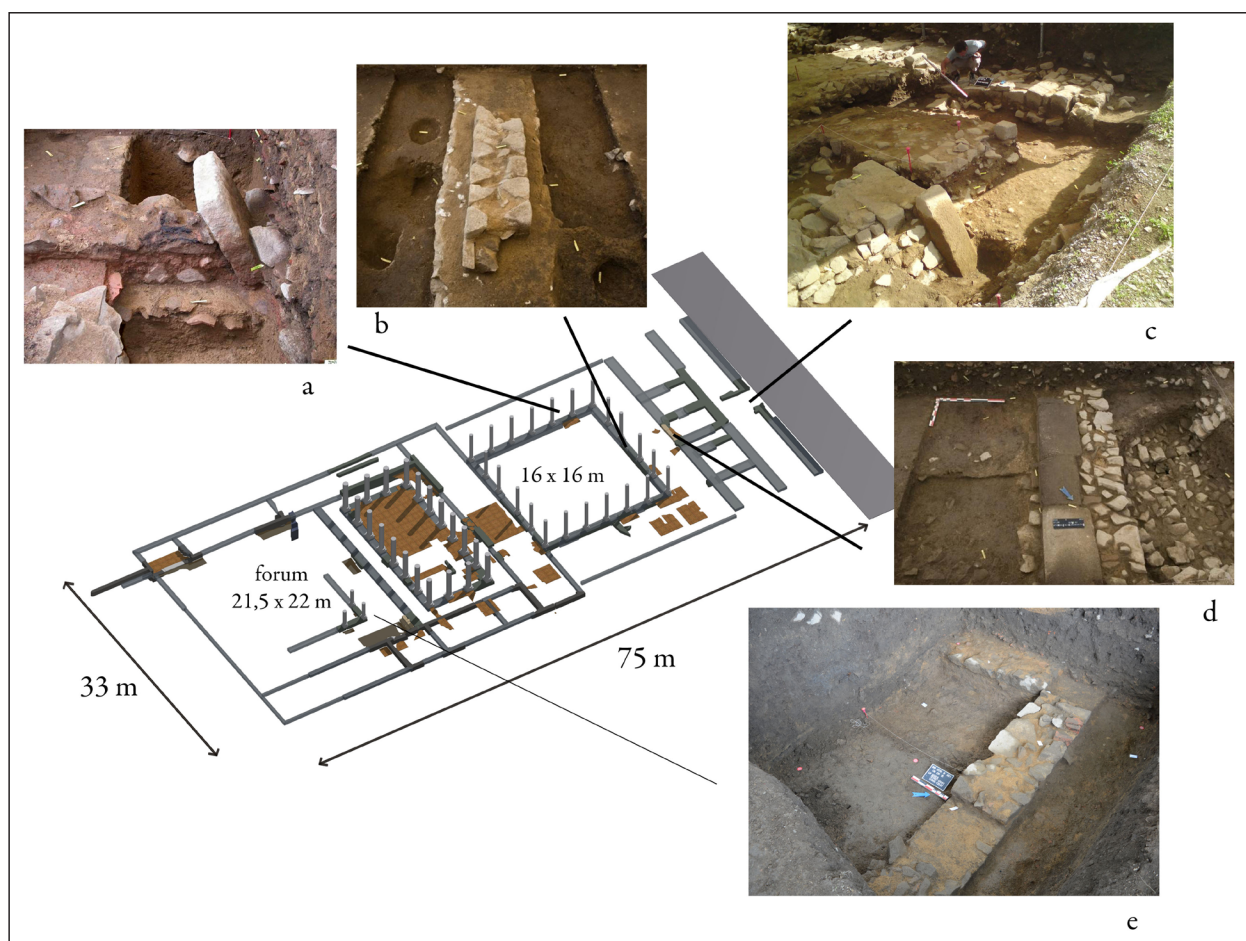


Fig. 4. The western courtyard of the basilical complex: a: column base, b: wall M25, c: the monumental entrance, d: the monumental threshold, e: the portico's corner of the *forum*.

Déchelette and, as we mentioned beforehand, recently by the Leipzig University. The floor-plan of that part is significantly different from the basilical and the *domus* period. Although some walls from the central part of the *insula* continue into that zone, it can be regarded only as a proof of stratigraphical and architectural interdependence within the *insula*'s units which had different functions (see Fig. 5). For example the rooms in the northwestern zone behind the *tabernae* belonged to less demanding living quarters, or more likely workshops.<sup>10</sup>

#### THE ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS OF THE BASILICAL COMPLEX

The dimensions of the basilical complex are shown in Roman feet (pM= 296 mm). The internal part of the basilica, the *spatium medium*

(room A) and the *ambulatorium* around (rooms B1-B4) measures 70 by 40 pM. The *spatium medium* itself is 60 by 30 pM, measured from the external facing of the stylobate. Room D, which is attached to the basilical hall from the west is 60 pM wide, while the *forum* on the eastern side of the basilical hall measures 70 by 70 pM. The diagonal of the *forum* is, thus, 100 pM long, which also corresponds to the length of the basilical hall with rooms F, G and J. This means that the exterior walls of rooms I and K and the *forum*'s four corners are defined by a circle of a diameter of 100 pM, drawn around the *forum*'s geometrical centerpoint. These correspondences clearly refer to the use of a tracing grid (*ichnographia*).<sup>11</sup> According to our present knowledge, steps E1 were built all along the basilica's oriental side that joins the *forum* (Fig. 3/c). For our architectural analysis

<sup>10</sup> For preliminary results see RIECKHOFF – TIMÁR 2010.

<sup>11</sup> SZABÓ – TIMÁR – SZABÓ 2007, 393-394, Fig. 6.



Fig. 5. The row of *tabernae* and the northern part of the *insula* (phase 1) with the excavations of the Leipzig University and J. Déchelette.

we have utilized not only the architectural components which were discovered during our excavations but also all the other Antique fragments found at the adjacent monastery and the aquaeduct's zone. The reason for this choice is that white limestone fragments are absent in the archaeological layers from other parts of the *insula* and we believe that the limestone pieces built into the walls of the *domus* and the monastery indicate that the basilica's building materials were recovered and reutilized. The fragments of those architectural components we use for our graphic reconstruction are shown

on Fig. 6/a. The Corinthian capital fragment (Fig. 6/b) originates from a relatively flat part of the column capital. The only other part it could be assigned to is the column base C1. Its acanthus leaves of the type "*à gouttes*"<sup>12</sup> suggest a dating earlier than the reign of Augustus, as the utilization of this type ceased in the Augustan period. The two Tuscan capitals (Ch1 and Ch2) represent a less complex type and they were apparently belonging to semi-engaged columns

<sup>12</sup> The identification of the acanthus types is based on: ROTH-CONGÈS 1983.

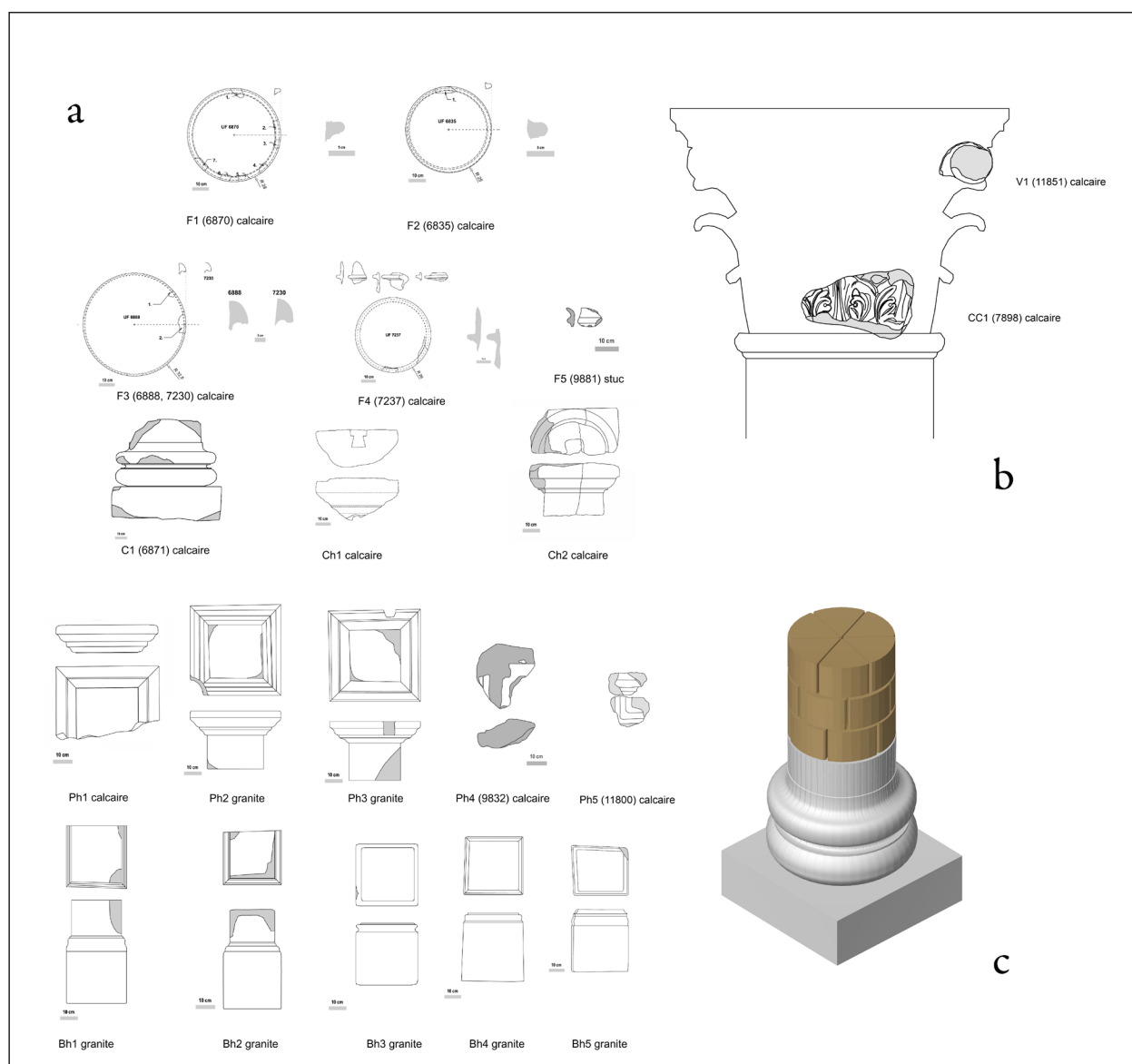


Fig. 6. a.: The architectural elements utilized for our reconstruction,  
b: Corinthian capital fragments, c: a column's structure.

fixed to the wall by fasteners on their top (Fig. 6/a). The astragal fragments (F1-F4) might have belonged to Tuscanic columns shafts or capitals.

The column base C1, found *in situ*, consists of two tori (Fig. 3/a and Fig. 6). The superior torus is somewhat flat compared to the lower one and the scotia is U-shaped. The lowest part of the column shaft was carved together with the base. This type's chronological dating spreads over the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, which is not contrary to the dating made on the basis of the pottery analysis. We have identified four column and pillar heights: 190, 240, 320 and 480 cm. These heights were

calculated using the slenderness ratio 1:8 given by Vitruvius.<sup>13</sup> It seems to be also possible that the Tuscanic columns were slightly higher than their Corinthian counterparts having a total height of 540 cm. The column shafts were made of microgranite segments. The diameter of the columns that could be constructed using them is between 50 and 60 cm and these masonry column shafts were deliberately plastered (Fig. 6/c). In our publication of 2007 we proposed reconstructions for all these columns and pillars. There are only a few possibilities for combining

<sup>13</sup> Vitruvius: *De architectura* III.5.

these column and pillar orders with each other or within the same building.<sup>14</sup> As there was a number of voussoir bricks among the finds, both in the basilical complex and the adjacent sectors, especially on the *forum* near the stairs leading there, we can assume that some of the doorways were arched. If we examine the probable disposition of the columns or pillars on the masonry M5 (the exterior foundation at the eastern elevation) we find two possibilities.

regulations), there is a relatively small interval between the minimum and maximum of the building's possible volume. The cross section's reconstruction shown in Fig. 7/a is based on the minimum possible height (the exterior wall's top was set to 2.4 m), while Fig. 7/b shows the cross-section with the maximum possible height (the innermost wall's top was set to 12 meters). The most important difference between them is the existence of a second storey over the *spatium*

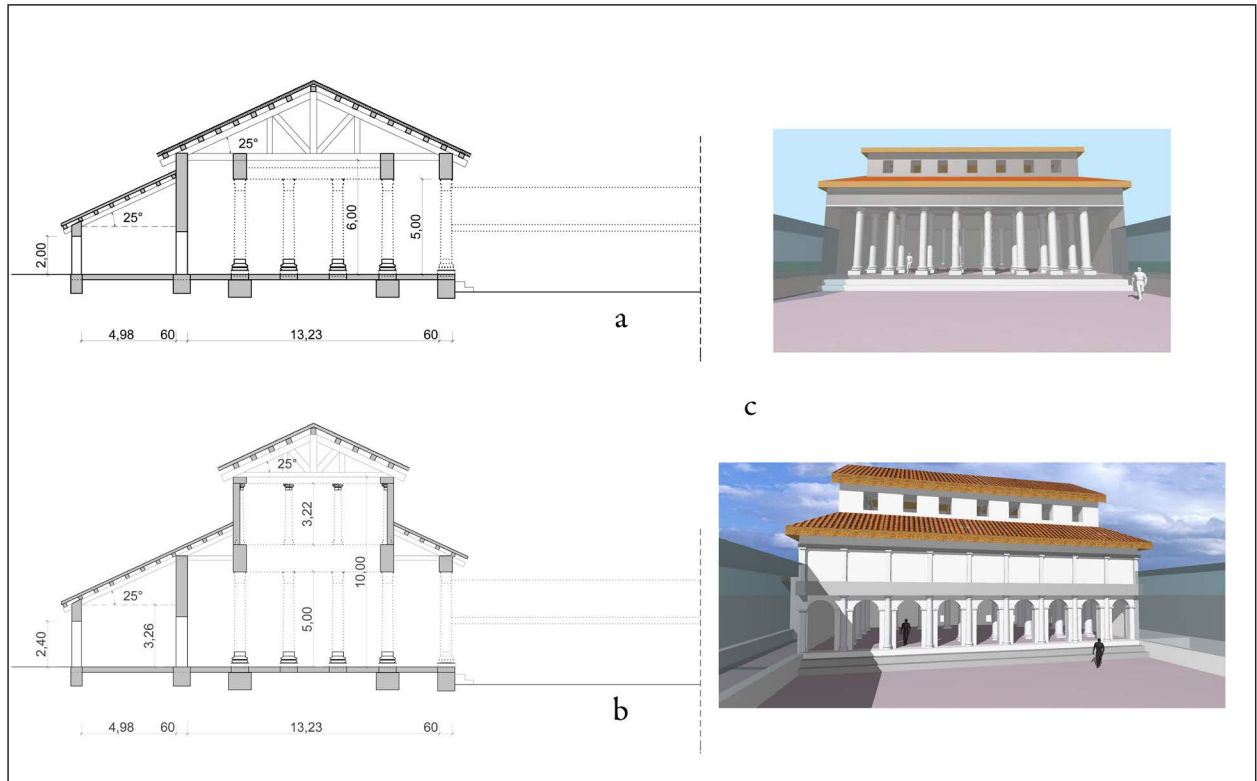


Fig. 7. Basilica: a: cross-section with the lowest estimated wall heights, b: cross-section with the highest possible walls, c: two reconstruction versions.

Either large columns were placed there or groups of smaller pillars.<sup>15</sup> We have to remark that it is not possible to determine the exact position of any of the column orders within the building.

The most satisfying method for reconstructing the building's volume is to determine the heights of the walls by starting to draft the roof planes from the exterior walls. As the wall heights were not likely to exceed the slenderness of 1:20 (a value set as maximum by many Pre-Modern building

medium's colonnade. Thus there are two fundamentally different reconstructions for the eastern elevation of the basilica, one with high Corinthian or Tuscanic columns and another with engaged pillars and arched doorways. In the case of the first version, the microgranite pillars were not part of the basilical complex, although they could have been utilized on the *forum*. As the second version assumes the use of engaged pillars on the eastern elevation and engaged columns on the second storey inside, in this case all architectural components found at the excavations could be bound to the basilical building (Fig. 7/c). For this reason we would vote

<sup>14</sup> SZABÓ – TIMÁR – SZABÓ 2007, 396-398, Fig. 8.

<sup>15</sup> SZABÓ – TIMÁR – SZABÓ 2007, 398-399, Fig. 9.



for the second reconstruction version.<sup>16</sup> We have to note here that the presence of *antefixes* with human head decoration clearly indicate Italian influence,<sup>17</sup> therefore, the use of such a *façade* structure would have been not unlikely.

### THE CERAMIC FINDS FROM THE BASILICA'S CONSTRUCTION LAYERS

From the layers of the basilica 1107 pieces of pottery were studied, the MNI of which (minimal number of individuals) is 146. This group can be divided into the following four categories: rough regional ceramics: 41.8%, semi-fine regional ceramics: 14.4%, fine regional ceramics: 31.5% and imported or Mediterranean ceramics: 12.3%

*mortarium's* fragment, a number of terra nigra vessels and the *presigillata* fragments lead us to a dating to the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. We have strong reasons therefore to suppose that the basilica was erected at latest during the La Tène D2b period (50/30 BC).<sup>18</sup>

The *forum* was destroyed by a fire, probably between 30 and 20 BC (Fig. 8 shows the burnt roof remains in room I). The same type of destruction could be observed at the University of Leipzig's excavation site. If one would suppose that this is the same fire that ravaged the cellar PCO 585, west of the main street, excavated by the University of Bologna,<sup>19</sup> and also the zone explored by the university of Bruxelles (see eg. PCO 774), this catastrophe could have taken



Fig. 8. *Forum*: burnt and collapsed roof in room I.

(percentages refer to the MNI). One has to note that certain pottery types are totally absent, like terra sigillata, three-legged marmites, ACO gobelets and pitchers with ribbed lip. Since these all are chronological markers, according to the present ceramologic research in Bibracte, this indicates a chronological dating to the Pre-Augustan period. The stratigraphical observations made at the excavation of the *domus* confirmed this hypothesis, as the construction layers of the *domus* give us a date of 15 BC, which is also a *terminus ante quem* for the basilica's destruction. The presence of a

place around 20 BC. One could also imagine that the *forum's* demolition and the construction of the *domus* dates to the period when the *oppidum's* central part began to become depopulated.<sup>20</sup>

### CONCLUSION

Our building proved to be a Late Republican basilica with an internal peristyle and a peripheral ambulatory, which was separated from the main street by a quadriportico and

<sup>16</sup> For the reconstruction see also: SZABÓ – TIMÁR – SZABÓ 2007, 393-400; cf. SZABÓ 2007, 859-869.

<sup>17</sup> For further informations see: Rapport annuel 2007, 132, Fig.11; cf. CLÉMENT 2011.

<sup>18</sup> SZABÓ 2012, p. 104-168; cf. SZABÓ – TIMÁR – SZABÓ 2007, 401-404, Fig. 14-15.

<sup>19</sup> GRUEL – VITALI 1998, 124-126.

<sup>20</sup> SZABÓ 2012, 104-168; for the construction of the *domus*, which occurred before 15 BC, see SZABÓ 2012, 364-367.

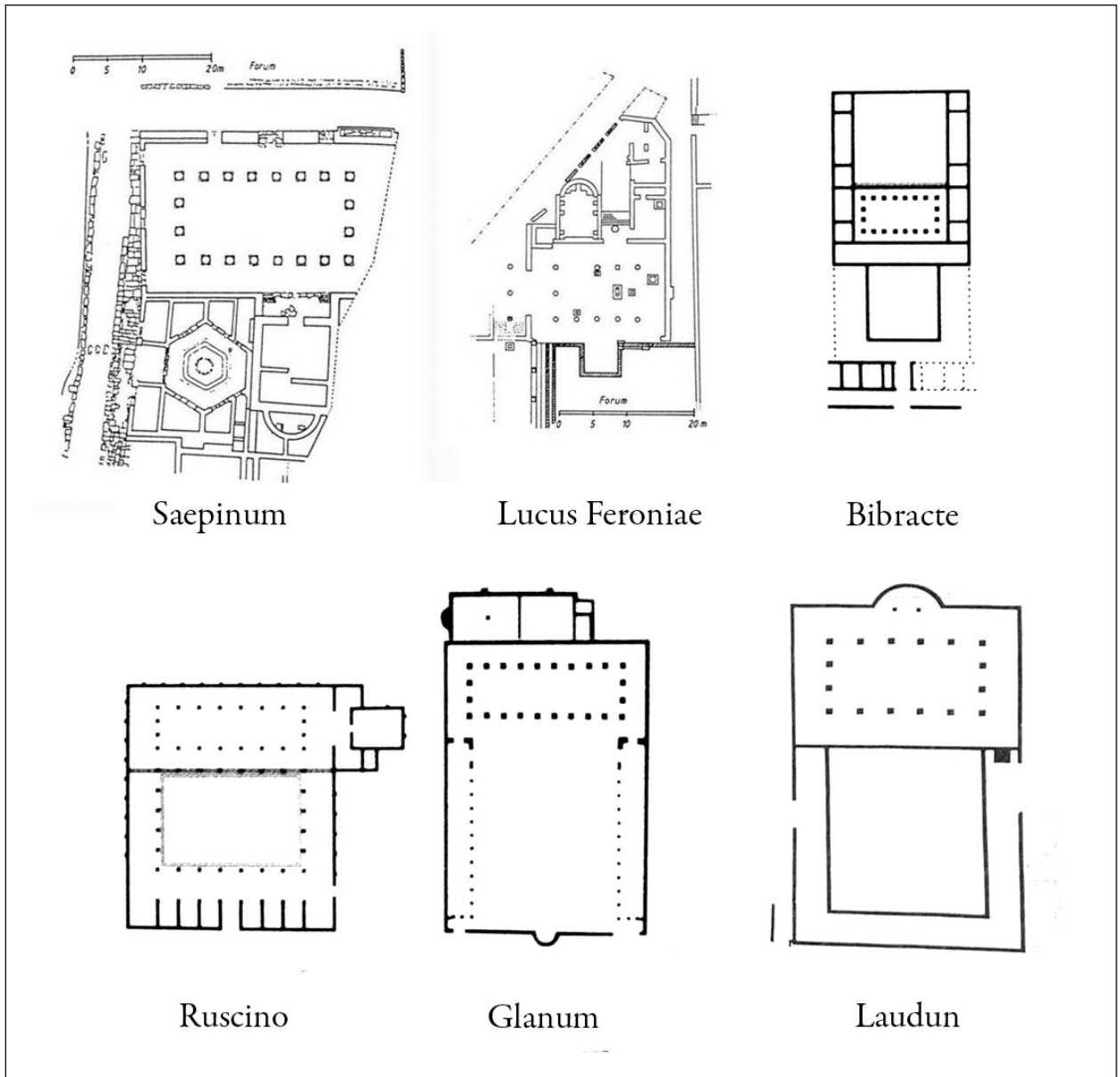


Fig. 9. Architectural parallels of the basilical complex.

a monumental entrance. Necessarily of Pre-Vitruvian design, the basilica of Bibracte attests the appearance of an Italian building type in Central Gaul. This building type was probably the predecessor of Vitruv's basilica.<sup>21</sup> It was part of a building complex consisting of a colonnaded small square courtyard flanked by the continuation of the basilica's side rooms. This bears close similarity to the complex of Laudun (*oppidum* du Camp de César), even if there are

no flanking rooms in the case of the basilica of Laudun.<sup>22</sup> The closed courtyard of Laudun was constructed probably in the Julio-Claudian times, and the other parallels of the basilica of Bibracte, like the ones from Saepinum, Lucus Feroniae, Glanum or Ruscino (Fig. 9), also to be dated to the High Empire, more precisely to the Augustan period.<sup>23</sup> The two Italian monuments we have referred to belong to the group representing the ancient basilical building type's development.

<sup>21</sup> See also: OHR 1975; BALTŲ 1993, 93-94; GROS 2002, 241-244.

<sup>22</sup> GOURY 1997, 154-161 and 141, Fig. 15.

<sup>23</sup> For the dating: GOURY 1997, 159, note 87.



Fig.10. Bibracte: the extension (1B) of the main street (1A) and the boat-shaped basin.

The basilica of Fano is also the member of this group.<sup>24</sup> According to P. Gros, there were apparently no basilicas built in the provinces before the Augustan period. We have to remark that this opinion also concerns the two-aisled porticos, often defined as basilical buildings (*basilique à deux nefs*).<sup>25</sup> The well-known early example from Glanum corresponds to a transitory type which still represents the initial link between the basilica and the portico. Built between 30 and 20 BC, this basilica was replaced with a "standard" basilica by the Augustan

period.<sup>26</sup> A large portico of two aisles open to a courtyard was recently identified at Ambrussum as a "small *forum* with a modest basilica". Its construction was perhaps contemporary with the supposed grant of the Latin Rights to the *oppidum* of Ambrussum towards the end of the 40s BC.<sup>27</sup> Unfortunately, the reconstruction and the archaeological dating of this poorly conserved building are still unsolved problems.<sup>28</sup> In addition, the presence of a portico, like the one in the *oppidum* of Entremont, dated to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC, attests this type's early utilization

<sup>24</sup> GROS 2002, 244-245, Fig. 290.

<sup>25</sup> GROS 2002, 248-250.

<sup>26</sup> GROS – VARÈNE 1984, 29-36.

<sup>27</sup> ROTH-CONGÈS 2003, 555-556.

<sup>28</sup> See FICHES 1996, 36-37.

by the local population.<sup>29</sup> Thus, the basilica of Bibracte is the first certified representative of its building type (basilica with an internal peristyle and a peripheral ambulatory) in the Western Roman world for the moment.<sup>30</sup>

The basilica's discovery and the ongoing observations on the Pâtûre du Couvent also provide interesting informations on the appearance of Mediterranean architectural techniques and models at Bibracte. We are convinced that the proposed date, the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, is certainly provisional.<sup>31</sup> Another important consequence of this discovery that we could find a proof displacement of the "heart of the *oppidum*" from the Parc aux Chevaux to the Pâtûre du Couvent. This change was, moreover, predictable since the discovery of the boat-shaped public basin and the excavations of its surroundings carried out in the various zones of the urban axis of Bibracte, which demonstrated the expansion of the main street before the Gallic Wars (see note 1). The basin's installation was definitely the corollary of this progress (Fig. 10). It can not be ruled out that these measures and the *forum*'s construction belonged to the same urban project.<sup>32</sup>

Leaving aside the intense discussion of Roman Age historians on the political-juridical interpretation of this discovery at Bibracte,

it should be pointed out that the establishment of a *forum* with a basilica in a Celtic *oppidum* must theoretically have marked the end of the once powerful Haedui tribe's center, and announced the transition from one political and administrative *regime* to another. With the granting of Latin Rights in Southern Gaul from the end of the 40s BC, the *oppida* such as Gaujac, Laudun, Ambrussum, as well as the indigenous towns such as Glanum or Ruscino, became incited to build public monuments, including a public space or a *forum* with a basilica.<sup>33</sup>

But there are also other examples, such as the Magdalensberg in Noricum, where the intervention of Rome in the administrative life of this artisanal center resulted in the construction of public and religious buildings, including a basilica. Around 41-48 AD, the Celtic town was replaced by a new capital, Virunum.<sup>34</sup> The comparison between Bibracte and Magdalensberg is not without further disclosure. In Bibracte an important building, the perhaps never finished *domus*, was erected over the basilica's remains which were destroyed by a fire. The explanation of this fact seems to be quite simple: the transfer of the capital of the Haedui to Autun (Augustodunum) was in progress, and therefore, the basilica became useless.

<sup>29</sup> Arcelin P. in: COUTAGNE 1993, 87-89; cf. FICHES 1996, 37.

<sup>30</sup> The dimensions of the *forum* of Bibracte are not extremely small. For example, in Laudun, the central open area of the *forum* measures 369 m<sup>2</sup> (GOURY 1997, 154), while at Bibracte it measures 473 m<sup>2</sup> (Fig. 4). The total length of the latter monumental complex is 75 m including the western courtyard, while its width is 33 m. It has thus an area of 2475 m<sup>2</sup>, which is larger than the three *fora* of Italy mentioned here (Saepinum, Lucus Feroniae, Ortona; for the related size information see: NÜNNERICH-ASMUS 1994, 207; 175 and 160).

<sup>31</sup> See: GRUEL – VITALI 1998, 38 and 86.

<sup>32</sup> See: GUICHARD 2004, 65-67, Fig. 14; cf. GRUEL – VITALI 1998, 27-30 and 119.

<sup>33</sup> FEUGÈRE *et alii* 1998, 326-327; ROTH-CONGÈS 2003, 555. Cf. also note 5.

<sup>34</sup> BALTY 1985, 192-195.



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# UN ENSEMBLE CLOS DE CÉRAMIQUE (PCo 11540) PROVENANT DE L'ÉTAT BASILICAL DE L'ÎLOT DES GRANDES FORGES (BIBRACTE)

DÁNIEL SZABÓ

L'*Oppidum* de Bibracte (le Mont Beuvray) se situe dans le massif montagneux du Morvan, en Bourgogne-Franche-Comté. L'équipe de l'Université Eötvös Loránd de Budapest est entrée dans les recherches européennes sur l'*Oppidum* de Bibracte en 1988. Les fouilles hongroises se situent depuis cette date sur la Pâturage du Couvent (la dénomination moderne de cette zone remonte au XIV<sup>e</sup> siècle, car cet endroit correspondait au territoire du couvent franciscain situé dans la partie sud de la même zone). À partir de 1995, les fouilles se sont déroulées dans l'Îlot des Grandes Forges où nos explorations sont menées jusqu'à nos jours. Le premier résultat était la découverte d'un vaste ensemble augustéen dont le plan correspond à celui d'une *domus* (état 2).<sup>1</sup> Depuis 2000, les recherches se sont étendues aux occupations antérieures à la *domus* et l'exploration a porté rapidement ses fruits par la découverte d'une construction maçonnée plus ancienne : une basilique (état 1).<sup>2</sup>

L'ensemble clos étudié (PCo 11540)<sup>3</sup> provient du sondage 2009/1. Le sondage se situe dans la cour occidentale de l'état basilical (état 1) sous le péristyle de la *domus* (état 2) (Fig. 1).<sup>4</sup> Dans ce sondage, nous avons mis au jour la suite du mur [Unité de fouille 10826] (sa fondation: [Unité de fouille 10847]), découvert

en 2008, qui constitue la limite ouest de l'espace occidental [Unité de fouille 10543] (Fig. 2).<sup>5</sup> La section nouvelle de mur en question correspond parfaitement à sa partie explorée en 2008. Sa fondation [Unité de fouille 11541] a une épaisseur de 0,9 m, le mur en élévation [Unité de fouille 11508] ne mesure en épaisseur que 0,45 m. Pour la construction de ce dernier, on a utilisé des sections de colonne, lesquelles sont conservées dans sa partie située à l'extrémité nord du sondage 1. Les observations réalisées dans le sondage 2009/1 sur les remblais appartenant au complexe basilical (état 1) enrichissent les informations obtenues en 2008.<sup>6</sup> Dans le sondage 2009/1, à l'ouest du mur [Unité de fouille 11508] de l'espace occidental [Unité de fouille 10543], le sol construit [Unité de fouille 11539] (sa préparation: [Unité de fouille 11540]) repose sur une couche de terre argileuse compacte [Unité de fouille 11573]. Elle scelle une couche contenant beaucoup de tessons d'amphores lesquels remplissent aussi une "dépression" [Unité de fouille 11574].

Le mobilier céramique de l'ensemble PCo 11540 est constitué de 131 fragments, dont le NMI est 22. La répartition par grandes catégories est la suivante : les céramiques grossières (36 %), les céramiques communes mi-fines (18 %), les céramiques fines (32 %) et les importations (ou les céramiques de tradition) méditerranéennes (14 %) (Fig. 3).<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> TIMAR – SZABO – CZAJLIK 2005.

<sup>2</sup> Bref aperçu: Guichard 2003. Sur les fouilles voir les rapports annuels publiés depuis 2000 (Rapports 2000-2009) et la publication SZABO – TIMAR – SZABO 2007, 389-393.

<sup>3</sup> Les unités de fouille regroupées dans l'ensemble clos PCo 11540 : 2009. 9. 11533, 11540, 11542, 11543, 11547, 11560, 11564 et 11573.

<sup>4</sup> Rapport annuel 2009, 99-122.

<sup>5</sup> Cf. Rapport annuel 2008, p. 147, et p. 150, ill. 6.

<sup>6</sup> Rapport annuel 2008, 151.

<sup>7</sup> Pour les catégories de céramique et pour les méthodes de travail : PAUNIER 1994 ET BARRAL – LUGINBÜHL 2004.



Fig.1. Bibacte, Mont Beuvray, la Pâturée du Couvent. Localisation du sondage 2009/1 sur le plan masse des structures antiques de l'Îlot des Grandes Forges.

### Céramique fine tournée d'importation (ou de tradition méditerranéenne) (Fig 5, nos 1-2)

- Céramique à vernis noir (1 ind.) : il s'agit d'un tesson de céramique à vernis noir à pâte beige.
- Cruches (1 ind.) : la seule forme identifiable est celle d'une cruche à col cylindrique, lèvre en bourrelet à face interne concave (Cr1e) (no 1), et 5 fragments de forme indéterminable.
- Céramique à paroi fine (1 ind.) : le bord d'un gobelet sans revêtement (Mayet II<sup>8</sup> ?) est à classer dans cette catégorie (no 2).

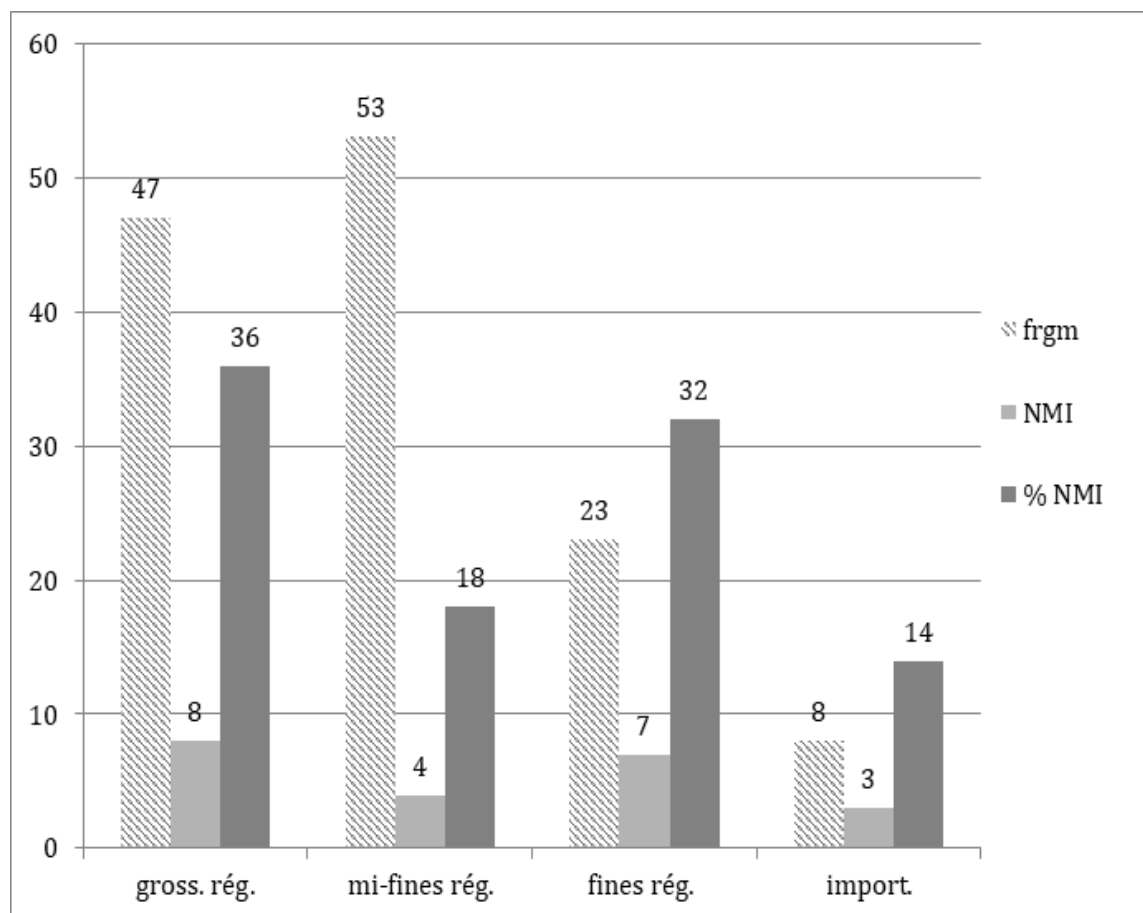
Il faut mentionner que le mobilier céramique de cet ensemble reste très fragmenté. En étudiant la représentation des grandes catégories de céramique (Fig.3) on aperçoit que le pourcentage des céramiques grossières est majoritaire dans l'ensemble. Au sein des 22 vases individualisés les pots sont en grande majorité: les formes indigènes sont représentées par 9 pots, une écuelle, un bol, un couvercle et un tonnelet (Fig. 4), tandis que les formes méditerranéennes par une cruche, 1 gobelet et deux assiettes.<sup>9</sup>

L'ensemble clos ne contient que peu de marqueurs chronologiques. La cruche à col cylindrique, lèvre en bourrelet est attesté depuis l'horizon I de la maison 1 du Parc aux

<sup>8</sup> MAYET 1975.

<sup>9</sup> Pour les formes régionales: BARRAL – LUGINBÜHL 1995.





Catégorie	NMI frgm.	
<b>Céramique fine d'importation</b>		
Céramique à paroi fine	1	1
Cruches	1	6
Céramique à vernis noir	1	1
<b>Céramique fine tournée régionale à pâte claire</b>		
Céramique peinte	2	3
Céramique claire	1	4
<b>Céramique fine tournée régionale à pâte sombre</b>		
Céramique fine lustrée	1	1
Cér. grise fine lissée et enfumée à pâte kaolinique	2	8
Céramique fine à pâte sombre	1	7
<b>Céramique commune tournée régionale (mi-fine)</b>		
Céramique mi-fine à revêtement micacé	1	1
Céramique mi-fine grise	3	52
<b>Céramique non tournée régionale</b>		
Céramique grossière claire de « type Besançon »	4	16
Céramique grossière claire à revêtement micacé	1	1
Céramique grossière claire	1	2
Céramique grossière claire à enduit noir	1	3
Céramique grossière sombre	1	25
Total	22	131

Fig.3. Histogramme de répartition des catégories céramiques.

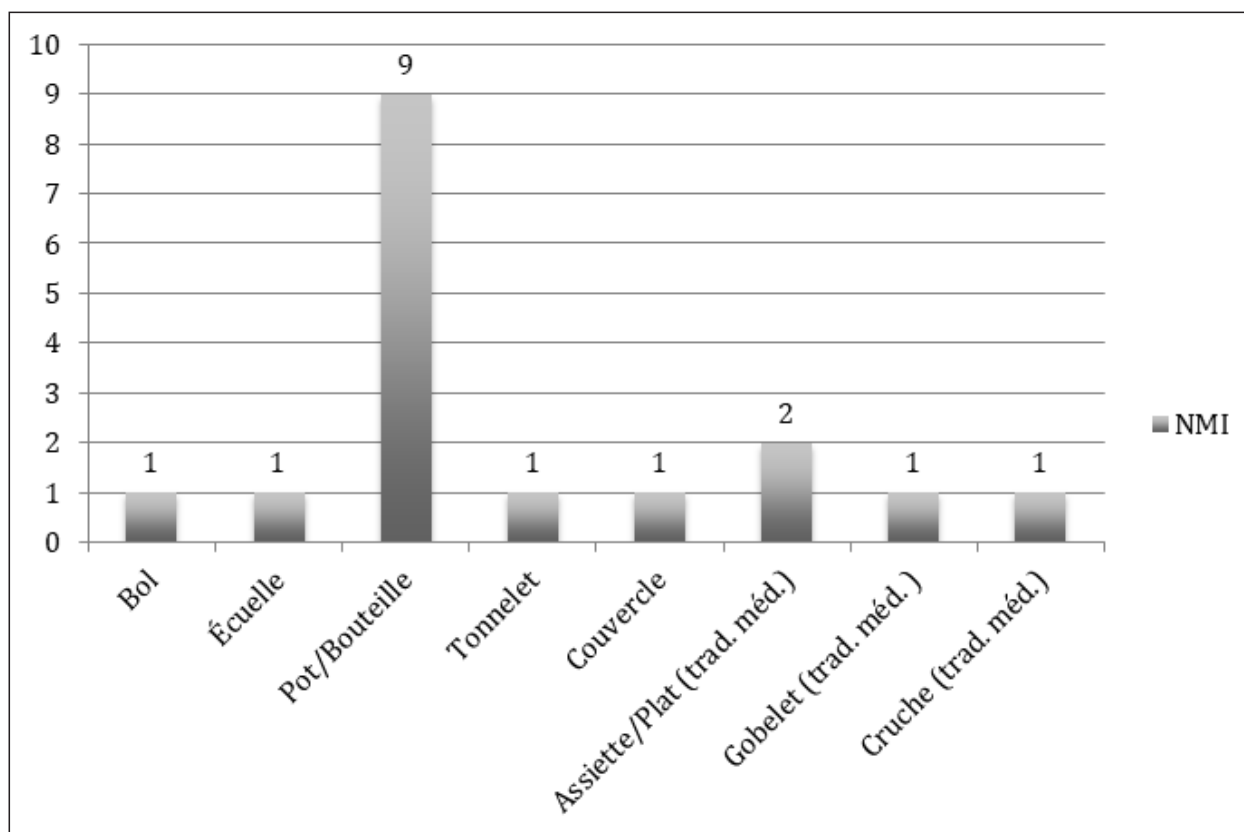


Fig.4. Histogramme de répartition des formes.

Chevaux.<sup>10</sup> Les céramiques à parois fines sont déjà présentes sur le site dans les ensembles datables à la période de La Tène D2a. Nous pouvons quand même faire une remarque importante concernant la composition de cet ensemble: les sigillées, les gobelets ACO, les plats à engobe interne rouge campaniens, les mortiers à lèvre en bandeau et les cruches à lèvre pendante striée ne sont pas représentés. D'après l'absence de ces marqueurs chronologiques et conformément à l'état actuel des recherches céramologiques de Bibracte, l'ensemble peut être qualifié pré-augustéen.<sup>11</sup> Il faut également noter que les niveaux de construction de la *domus* nous fournissent un terminus ante quem pour la construction de la basilique.<sup>12</sup> L'étude de l'ensemble clos

PCo 11540 ne modifie pas nos résultats obtenues de l'étude des autres ensembles de l'état basilical de l'îlot des Grandes Forges.<sup>13</sup> L'absence de marqueur de la période augustéenne permet de situer cet ensemble entre environ 50 à 30 av. J.-C.

Céramique fine tournée régionale à pâte claire (Fig. 5, no 3)

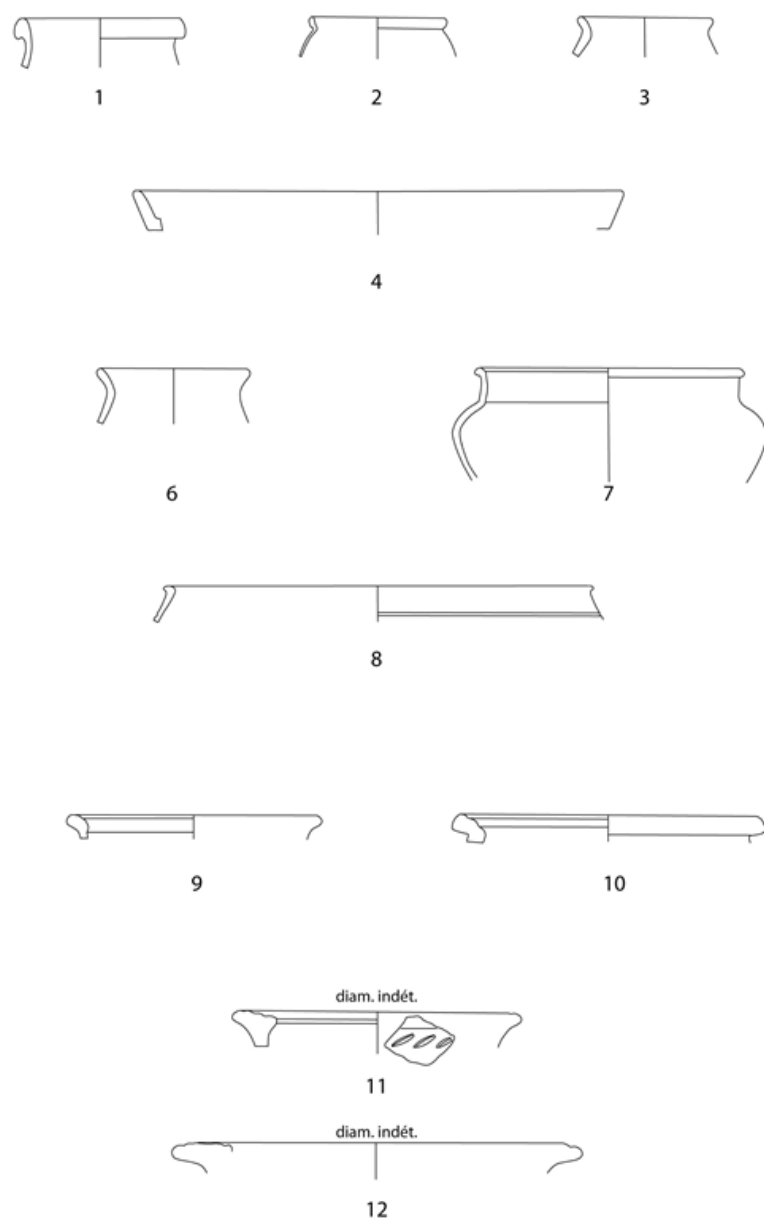
- Céramique peinte (2 ind.) : 2 individus conservent les traces de peinture brun rouge dont la lèvre en bourrelet saillant d'un tonnelet (no 3).
- Céramique claire (1 ind.) : quelques fragments de forme indéterminable.

<sup>10</sup> PAUNIER – LUGINBÜHL 2004, 236, 7.62.

<sup>11</sup> Cf. PAUNIER – LUGINBÜHL 2004, 188.

<sup>12</sup> SZABÓ 2012, 234-240.

<sup>13</sup> SZABÓ 2012, 362-364.



Échelle 1/3

Fig. 5. Exemples de céramiques de l'ensemble PCo 11540.

Céramique fine tournée régionale à pâte sombre  
(Fig. 5, no 4)

- Céramique fine à pâte sombre (1 ind.) : cette catégorie regroupe 7 fragments non déterminables.
- Céramique grise fine lissée et enfumée à pâte kaolinique (2 ind.) : on peut distinguer dans cette catégorie une assiette à bord relevé (no 4).
- Céramique fine lustrée (1 ind.) : un fragment de panse.

Céramique commune tournée régionale (mi-fine)  
(Fig. 5, nos 6-8)

- Céramique mi-fine à revêtement micacé (1 ind.) : un tesson de forme non déterminable.
- Céramique mi-fine grise (3 ind.) : cette catégorie est représentée par un pot à bord éversé (no 6), par un pot ovoïde à bord court éversé (no 7) et par un bol hémisphérique à lèvre légèrement saillante (no 8).

Céramique non tournée régionale  
(Fig. 5, nos 9-12)

- Céramique grossière claire à revêtement micacé (1 ind.) : un fragment de panse de forme non déterminable.
- Céramique grossière claire de « type Besançon » (4 ind.) : deux pots à bord éversé mouluré, un pot à bord triangulaire à méplat horizontal mouluré et une écuelle à bord triangulaire mouluré (nos 9 et 10).
- Céramique grossière claire à enduit noir (1 ind.) : une exemplaire porte les traces de l'enduit d'origine végétale. Il s'agit d'un pot à bord triangulaire aminci, mouluré (no 12).
- Céramique grossière claire (1 ind.) : cette catégorie de céramique est représentée par un pot à bord triangulaire, mouluré (no 11).
- Céramique grossière sombre (1 ind.) : elle est attestée un pot : sans col distinct, bord éversé.



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# INITIATION À L'ANTHROPOLOGIE DES INCINÉRATIONS À TRAVERS LES SÉPULTURES MULTIPLES DE LA NÉCROPOLE CELTIQUE DE POVEGLIANO VERONESE

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L'objet de cet article est de présenter les trouvailles anthropologiques de quelques sépultures remarquables mises au jour à Povegliano Ortaia (Vérone – Italie), lors des fouilles de la nécropole de l'âge du fer tardif. Dans le cas de ces sépultures l'analyse du mobilier d'accompagnement et des amas osseux apporterait de nouveaux éclairages sur la question des pratiques funéraires.

Dans la nécropole birituelle la majorité du matériel anthropologique trouvé se constitue de restes humains incinérés. Il est important de noter que les données potentiellement livrées par l'analyse des ossements incinérés sont bien plus limitées que les informations que les trouvailles provenant de sépultures à squelette sont susceptibles de fournir. Il faut attendre l'avancée des connaissances pour tirer des conclusions plus précises.

## LA DÉTERMINATION DES OS BRÛLÉS

La première étape de l'examen des ossements calcinés consiste à répartir les fragments selon leur région anatomique (crâne, torse, membres supérieurs et inférieurs). La détermination détaillée de chacun des os s'effectue par la suite à l'intérieur de ces catégories majeures. Lors du classement des fragments selon les régions anatomiques mentionnées ci-dessus, on doit procéder à la documentation de nombreux paramètres, notamment le degré de conservation, la taille, la couleur, la fragmentation et la déformation. Ces données nous permettent de déterminer la position du défunt sur le bûcher funéraire et la façon dont la crémation a été réalisée. Ces observations peuvent permettre de répondre

à un certain nombre de questions, concernant par exemple la méthode de la crémation, ses circonstances, mais elles nous permettent également de savoir si un ou plusieurs individus ont été incinérés à la fois.

Lors de la détermination des os brûlés, il est important de connaître les changements de l'os qui sont dus à l'action de brûler.

Au cours de l'ustion la matière organique brûle et l'eau s'évapore ensuite les os se déforment. Ces changements se traduisent par une couleur différente de l'os. Au début de l'ustion l'os devient marron, puis il devient noir, ensuite il est de couleur bleu-gris. Enfin, l'os prend une couleur blanche, sa composition se stabilise et l'os devient très résistant. Lors de la fouille d'un dépôt cinéraire, nous avons pu constater le degré de combustion du sujet incinéré. Dans le cas du matériel osseux humain de Povegliano, le degré de fragmentation et de déformation nous a suggéré dès le début des travaux qu'une bonne qualité de crémation caractérise les trouvailles. La majorité des os calcinés est microfragmentés, donc la taille moyenne des fragments est d'environ 10 mm. La coloration du matériel osseux est gris-blanc, fortement fragmenté et déformé.

## L'ÉTUDE OSTÉOLOGIQUE

### Age au décès

L'âge de l'individu incinéré est déterminé selon les mêmes principes que l'on utilise dans le cas des ossements non calcinés.

L'estimation de l'âge chez les Périnataux et les Immatures (0-14 ans) a été effectuée



Fig.1. L'amas osseux (d'après la photo de K. Köhler).

sur la base de la date de l'éruption dentaire<sup>1</sup> et de la mesure des os longs, ainsi que de la détermination de leur degré de développement.<sup>2</sup> Dans le cas des Adultes jeunes (15-22 ans), nous nous sommes appuyé sur le degré d'ossification des épiphyses.<sup>3</sup> Les degrés de synostose des diaphyses aux épiphyses sont des éléments pertinents d'évaluation de l'âge. Quant à l'estimation de l'âge des adultes, nous avons également recours aux méthodes utilisées dans le cas des sépultures à squelette.<sup>4</sup> Si les cendres livrent des dents ou des fragments de dents, l'examen de leur usure peut donner de bons résultats dans la détermination de l'âge.<sup>5</sup> Le degré d'ossification des fontanelles observables sur les fragments du crâne peut également intervenir dans la détermination de l'âge.<sup>6</sup> Enfin, la détermination d'une pathologie peut donner une estimation de l'âge du défunt. Tous ces critères peuvent contribuer à établir une classification plus fine des fragments appartenant à différentes tranches d'âge adultes.

### Sexe de l'individu

La détermination du sexe de l'individu incinéré suit également les méthodes utilisées dans le cas des trouvailles osseuses non calcinées.<sup>7</sup>

À cause du rétrécissement et de la déformation des os, provoqués par la chaleur, les fragments calcinés ne permettent pas d'examiner les caractères sexuels, ainsi nous devons recourir à d'autres caractéristiques. Parmi celles-ci, l'examen du développement des points d'insertion des muscles sur les os du squelette, ou encore l'épaisseur des fragments crâniens peuvent fournir de précieuses informations. Dans le cas du crâne et des os longs, la robustesse ou la gracilité des fragments permet également de tirer des conclusions.<sup>8</sup> Plusieurs caractères morphologiques sont employés selon la méthode de J. Bruzek.<sup>9</sup> La région pré-auriculaire et l'échancrure sciatique sont facilement reconnaissables et elles servent à déterminer le sexe de l'individu crématisé. Il est à noter que seuls les adultes peuvent être sexués, jamais les enfants.

### Nombre d'individus

L'identification anatomique des fragments nous informe si les ossements de la sépulture appartiennent à un ou plusieurs individus. Nous considérons comme multiple une sépulture si plusieurs pièces des fragments caractéristiques sont présentes qui ne pouvaient pas appartenir au même individu (par exemple plusieurs têtes de fémur, etc.). Il s'agit également de sépulture multiple si parmi les ossements appartenants à un adulte nous identifions des fragments d'os d'enfant, ou des différences d'âge évidentes sont observables (par exemple le degré d'ossification différent des épiphyses).

Nous essayons de déterminer aussi si le dépôt comporte une ou plusieurs personnes. Si le poids total des fragments calcinés dépasse 2 kg, il est probable que l'on soit en présence de plusieurs individus. Pour confirmer notre hypothèse, il faut chercher d'autres éléments qui va nous aider à prouver l'existence d'une sépulture multiple. Si nous trouvons plusieurs parties pétreuses, têtes femorales ou des d'adulte qui se trouvent avec des dents d'enfant. Dans le cas de ces tombes, il est possible de savoir s'il s'agit d'une sépulture individuelle ou multiple, voulue comme

<sup>1</sup> UBELAKER 1989.

<sup>2</sup> STLOUKAL – HANÁKOVÁ 1978.

<sup>3</sup> FEREMBACH *et alii* 1979.

<sup>4</sup> NEMESKÉRI *et alii* 1960.

<sup>5</sup> BUIKSTRA – UBELAKER 1994.

<sup>6</sup> DEPIERRE 2008, 17.

<sup>7</sup> ÉRY *et alii* 1963.

<sup>8</sup> DUDAY *et alii* 2000, 8.

<sup>9</sup> BRUZEK 2002.



Fig. 2. Fragments du tronc. (d'après la photo de K. Köhler).

telle ou, au contraire, les quelques fragments appartenant à d'autres individus sont arrivés dans la tombe commune simplement du même lieu d'incinération d'une manière aléatoire.

#### Pathologies, anomalies anatomiques

En incinération, la totalité du squelette n'étant pas représentée dans les dépôts cinéraires. L'étude des pathologies dégénératives ou traumatiques est un domaine spécial, notre observations donc ne concerne que les anomalies les plus communes que nous connaissons.

#### LA DESCRIPTION DES SÉPULTURES MULTIPLES

Pour décrire les sépultures nous déterminons le poids total du dépôt osseux, la homogénéité ou hétérogénéité de l'ustion, la fragmentation et couleur des os et les différents restes associés au dépôt des ossements humains (faune, mobilier, charbons de bois). L'analyse nous permet de donner un âge au décès et de le sexuer.

##### Incinération 1.

Le poids total des cendres est de 520,22 g. La coloration régulière des fragments gris-blancs, microfragmentés (env. 10mm), de conservation moyenne indique une crémation homogène. L'examen morphologique des os calcinés, l'analyse du crâne et de l'os coxal et le caractère

féminin global du squelette indiquent qu'il s'agit d'une femme adulte (adulte mature). Parmi les ossements calcinés, nous avons séparé les fragments d'os de squelette d'un enfant d'âge 0-1 an. Cette sépulture contient les restes d'une femme adulte et d'un périnatal).

##### Incinération 5/a.

Le poids total des cendres est de 34,56 g. La trouvaille se compose de quelques fragments gris-blancs microfragmentés (env. 10 mm), de mauvaise conservation. L'examen morphologique des os calcinés nous suggère que le défunt est un individu adulte (adulte mature); la quantité limitée des fragments n'a permis de déterminer de son sexe. Parmi les fragments, nous avons pu identifié les os d'un fœtus. Le dépôt comporte les restes d'un individu adulte et d'un fœtus.

##### Incinération 6/b/62.

Le poids total des cendres est de 528,77 g. La coloration régulière des fragments gris-blanc micro-, méso- et macrofragmentés (10-70mm), de bonne conservation indique une crémation homogène. L'examen morphologique des os calcinés, le caractère féminin du crâne et du fémur indiquent qu'il s'agit d'une femme. L'âge de l'individu est estimé à 24-40 ans, basée

sur l'analyse de la patella. La sépulture comporte les restes d'une femme adulte.

#### Incinération 6/b/63.

Le poids total des cendres est de 1627,01 g. La coloration régulière des fragments gris-blancs macrofragmentés (50-70 mm), de bonne conservation indique une crémation homogène. L'examen morphologique des os calcinés, l'analyse de la mandibule, du fémur et le caractère féminin global du squelette indiquent qu'il s'agit d'une femme adulte (adulte mature). Parmi les ossements calcinés, nous avons séparé les fragments d'os de squelette d'un enfant d'âge 1-7 ans. Le dépôt contient les restes d'une femme adulte et d'un immature.

#### Incinération 6/b/64.

Le poids total des cendres est de 1677,48 g. La coloration régulière des fragments gris-blancs, micro- et mésofragmentés (10-50 mm), de conservation moyenne indique une crémation homogène. L'examen morphologique des os calcinés, l'analyse du crâne et le caractère féminin global du squelette indiquent qu'il s'agit d'une femme adulte (adulte mature). Parmi les ossements calcinés, nous avons séparé les fragments d'os de squelette de deux enfants d'âge 1-7 ans. La sépulture comporte les restes d'une femme adulte et de deux immatures.

#### Incinération 6/b/ 65.

Le poids total des cendres est de 912,74 g. La coloration régulière des fragments gris-blancs macrofragmentés (50-70 mm), de bonne conservation indique une crémation homogène. L'analyse du crâne, l'épaisseur corticale du crâne et du fémur et le caractère masculin global du squelette indiquent qu'il s'agit d'un homme adulte (adulte mature). Parmi les ossements calcinés, nous avons séparé les fragments d'os de squelette d'une femme adulte et d'un enfant d'âge 1-7 ans. La sépulture contient les restes d'un homme adulte, d'une femme adulte et d'un immature.

#### Incinération 16/b.

Le poids total des cendres est de 1075,18 g. La coloration régulière des fragments gris-blancs, micro- et mésofragmentés (10-50 mm), de conservation moyenne indique une crémation homogène. L'examen morphologique des os calcinés, l'analyse du crâne et le caractère féminin global du squelette indiquent qu'il s'agit d'une femme adulte (adulte mature). Parmi les ossements calcinés, nous avons séparé les fragments d'os de squelette d'un enfant d'âge 1-7 ans. Le dépôt comporte les ossements d'une femme adulte et d'un immature.

#### Incinération 24/a/638.

Le poids total des cendres est de 612,36 g. La coloration régulière des fragments gris-blancs, micro-, méso- et macrofragmentés (10-70 mm), de conservation moyenne indique une crémation homogène. L'examen morphologique des os calcinés, l'analyse du crâne et du fémur et le caractère féminin global du squelette indiquent qu'il s'agit d'une femme adulte. L'âge de l'individu est estimé à 24 ans, basé sur le degré d'usure des dents. Parmi les ossements calcinés, nous avons séparé les fragments d'os de squelette d'un enfant d'âge 1-7 ans. Dans cette sépulture nous sommes en présence d'une femme d'âge 24 ans et d'un immature.

#### Incinération 24/a/694.

Le poids total des cendres est de 342,48 g. La coloration régulière des fragments gris-blancs, micro-, méso- et macrofragmentés (10-70 mm), de bonne conservation indique une crémation homogène. L'examen morphologique des os calcinés, l'analyse du crâne et du fémur et le caractère féminin global du squelette indiquent qu'il s'agit d'une femme adulte (adulte mature). Parmi les ossements calcinés, nous avons séparé les fragments d'os de squelette d'un enfant d'âge 1-7 ans. Cette sépulture renferme une femme adulte et un immature.



Incinération 28.

Le poids total des cendres est de 1190,74 g. La coloration irrégulière des fragments jaunes, gris, noirs et gris-blancs méso- et macrofragmentés (11-70 mm), de conservation moyenne indique une crémation hétérogène. L'épaisseur corticale du crâne et du fémur et le caractère masculin global du squelette indiquent qu'il s'agit d'un homme adulte (adulte mature). Parmi les ossements calcinés, nous avons séparé les fragments d'os de squelette d'une femme adulte et d'un enfant d'âge 2-4 ans. Le dépôt comporte les ossements d'un homme et d'une femme adulte et les ossements d'un immature d'âge 2-4 ans.

Incinération 37/c/804.

Le poids total des cendres est de 1084,61 g. La coloration régulière des fragments gris-blancs, microfragmentés (env. 10 mm), de conservation moyenne indique une crémation homogène. L'examen morphologique des os calcinés, l'épaisseur corticale du crâne et du fémur et le caractère masculin global du squelette indiquent qu'il s'agit d'un homme adulte (adulte mature). Parmi les ossements calcinés, nous avons séparé les fragments d'os de squelette d'un enfant d'âge 1-7 ans. Le dépôt contient les restes d'un homme adulte et d'un immature.

Incinération 38/c/241.

Le poids total des cendres est de 2143,8 g. La coloration irrégulière des fragments jaunes, gris, noirs et gris-blancs micro-, méso- et macrofragmentés (11-70 mm), de bonne conservation indique une crémation hétérogène. Parmi les ossements calcinés, nous avons séparé les fragments d'os de squelette d'un homme adulte, deux femmes adultes, d'une femme d'âge mature, de deux enfants d'âge périnatal et d'un enfant d'âge 8-14 ans.

Incinération 56/135.

Le poids total des cendres est de 1248,17 g. La coloration irrégulière des fragments

jaunes, gris, noirs et gris-blancs micro-, méso- et macrofragmentés (11-70 mm), de conservation moyenne indique une crémation hétérogène. L'analyse de l'épaisseur corticale du crâne et du fémur et le caractère masculin global du squelette indiquent qu'il s'agit d'un homme adulte (adulte mature). Parmi les ossements calcinés, nous avons séparé les fragments d'os de squelette d'une femme adulte et d'un enfant d'âge 0-7 ans. Cette sépulture comporte les restes d'un homme adulte, d'une femme adulte et d'un enfant d'âge 1-7 ans.

Incinération 96.

Le poids total des cendres est de 822,32 g. La coloration irrégulière des fragments jaunes, gris, noirs et gris-blancs méso- et macrofragmentés (11-70 mm), de conservation moyenne indique une crémation hétérogène. L'examen morphologique des os calcinés, l'analyse du crâne et du fémur et le caractère féminin global du squelette indiquent qu'il s'agit d'une femme adulte (adulte mature). Parmi les ossements calcinés, nous avons séparé les fragments d'os de squelette d'un enfant d'âge 1-7 ans. Le dépôt contient les restes d'une femme adulte et d'un immature.

Incinération 107.

Le poids total des cendres est de 806,42 g. La coloration régulière des fragments gris-blancs, méso- et macrofragmentés (env. 11-70 mm), de conservation moyenne indique une crémation homogène. L'analyse du crâne, l'épaisseur corticale du crâne et du fémur et le caractère masculin global du squelette indiquent qu'il s'agit d'un homme adulte (adulte mature). Parmi les ossements calcinés, nous avons séparé les fragments d'os de squelette d'un adulte jeune et d'un enfant d'âge 1-7 ans. Dans cette sépulture nous sommes en présence d'un homme adulte, d'un adulte jeune et d'un immature.



Incinération 192.

Le poids total des cendres est de 746,01 g. La coloration régulière des fragments gris-blancs, micro-, méso- et macrofragmentés (10-70 mm), de bonne conservation indique une crémation homogène. L'examen morphologique des os calcinés, l'analyse du crâne et du fémur et le caractère féminin global du squelette indiquent qu'il s'agit d'une femme adulte (adulte mature). Parmi les ossements calcinés, nous avons séparé les fragments d'os de squelette d'un enfant d'âge 1-7 ans. La sépulture comporte les ossements d'une femme adulte et d'un immature.

Âge	Total déterminé
Foetus	1
Périnatal (de 0 à 1 ans)	6
Immature (de 1 à 14 ans)	21
Adulte jeune (de 15 à 25 ans)	1
Adulte mature (plus de 25ans)	39
<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>

Fig. 3. La répartition selon l'âge des défunts des sépultures à incinération.

Incinération 226.

Le poids total des cendres est de 733,57 g. La coloration régulière des fragments gris-blancs, micro-, méso- et macrofragmentés (10-70 mm), de conservation moyenne indique une crémation homogène. L'examen morphologique des os calcinés, l'analyse du crâne, l'épaisseur corticale du crâne et du fémur et le caractère masculin global du squelette indiquent qu'il s'agit d'un homme adulte (adulte mature). Parmi les ossements calcinés, nous avons séparé les fragments d'os de squelette d'un enfant d'âge 0-1 an et un enfant d'âge 1-3 ans.

Nous avons réussi à déterminer à Povegliano treize cas de sépultures multiples. Dans quelques cas, nous avons constaté que les amas osseux ont été séparés par l'individu (T.6/b, 62-63.). Il est important de noter que les os de ces individus présentent des traces qui témoignent d'un autre mode et de température de crémation. Cela suggère que probablement elles n'ont pas été incinérées ensemble ce qui suppose des bûchers individuels.

Dans d'autres tombes, les os appartenant à plusieurs individus ont été déposés mélangés dans un même amas (T.38/c, 241.). Dans ces cas, les restes mélangés des deux ou de plusieurs individus suggèrent une crémation commune, effectuée sur le même bûcher. Toutefois il est important de tenir compte des cas où quelques fragments d'os se mêlent aux cendres de l'individu déposé dans la sépulture. Contrairement au cas mentionnés plus haut, ici la présence de ces fragments ne peut être considérée comme volontaire, elle doit s'expliquer plutôt par l'utilisation du même espace de crémation.

Dans ces tombes ont été déposés respectivement les cendres d'une femme et d'un enfant (T.16/b, 24/a, 28, 34, 96, 192.), d'un homme et d'un enfant (T.37/c, 226.), d'un homme, d'une femme et d'un enfant (T.56.). Dans la plupart des cas, les os appartenant à plusieurs individus ont été déposés mélangés dans un même amas. Dans la tombe 6/b les restes de sept individus ont été déposés dans quatre amas osseux. Dans le premier amas, les os incinérés

LES RÉSULTATS DE CETTE ÉTUDE

Dans la nécropole birituelle, 50 sépulture à incinération et 112 sépulture à inhumation ont été mises au jour. Parmi les 50 sépultures à incinération, mises au jour à Povegliano, 33 tombes ont livré du matériel anthropologique permettant une analyse ostéologique. Un foetus a été identifié dans le matériel anthropologique de la nécropole (sépulture 5/a.). Six enfants d'âge Périnatal, 21 enfants d'âge Immature ont été identifiés à Povegliano. La détermination de l'âge de jeune individu (jeune adulte) de la tombe No. 107 a été effectuée sur la base du degré de synostose des épiphyses.<sup>10</sup> L'âge de 39 individus adultes n'a pu être déterminé qu'avec biens moins de précision (>23 ans).

<sup>10</sup> FEREMBACH *et alii* 1979.

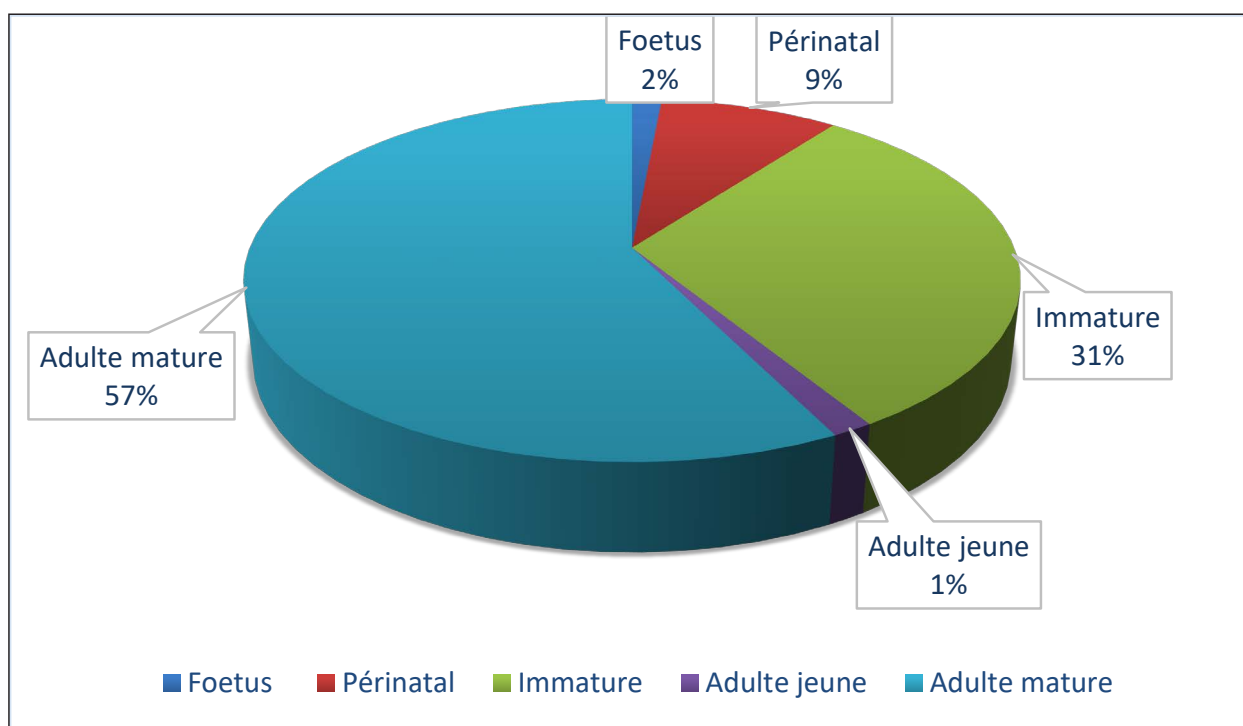


Fig. 4. La répartition selon l'âge dans les sépultures à incinération.

d'une femme ont été déposés. Dans le deuxième amas, nous avons identifié les os mélangés d'une femme et d'un enfant. Dans le troisième amas nous avons réussi à identifier les os d'une femme et de deux enfants. Dans le quatrième amas on a déposé des cendres d'un homme, d'une femme et d'un enfant. Les restes mélangés de deux ou de plusieurs individus dans un même amas osseux suggèrent une crémation commune probablement sur le même bûcher. Dans la tombe 24/a nous avons réussi à identifier deux amas osseux. Dans cette sépulture on a déposé deux individus adultes et deux enfants. Dans la tombe 38/c les os appartenant à 7 individus ont été déposés mélangés dans un même amas. Pour terminer, il nous reste à mentionner le cas (T.38/c.), où nous avons constaté que les défunts n'ont pas été incinérés ensemble. Les os des individus présentent des traces qui témoignent d'un autre mode et de température de crémation ce qui suppose des bûchers individuels

## CONCLUSIONS

Les constatations déjà réalisées montrent que le rite de l'incinération dans la nécropole celtique

de Povegliano sont imbriqués de manière souvent complexe. Les sépultures à incinération rassemblent souvent des restes de plusieurs sujets. Leur poids modeste implique des prélèvements partiels lors de la collecte sur les lieux de la crémation. Dans chaque tombe était enterré au moins un adulte. Ainsi, à Povegliano, le rituel de la tombe multiple s'applique prioritairement à des associations adulte-enfant. En ce qui concerne l'âge de décès des enfants, on ne constate pas de différences entre les tombes multiples et les tombes simples. Pour aucune des tombes multiples de Povegliano on ne peut admettre une réouverture de la tombe ou des manipulations postérieures à l'enterrement. La récupération des restes incinérés et le nettoyage de l'espace du bûcher semble se faire avec les plus grands soins. La précision des gestes dans la mise en scène des dépôts d'offrandes animales et autres, il nous semble de constater la même attention en relation avec les restes incinérés. Les résultats de l'analyse jusqu'à présent nous démontre l'importance des sépultures du Povegliano. Il faut attendre la fin de l'étude archéologique pour avoir une compréhension générale de cette nécropole.

Tombe	amas osseux	sépulture	nombre minimum d'individus	âge estimé	sexe estimé
T.1.	-	incinération	2	adulte mature périnatal	femme indéterminé
T.5a.	-	incinération	2	adulte mature foetus	indéterminé indéterminé
T.6b.	62.	incinération	1	adulte	femme
	63.	incinération	2	adulte mature immature	femme indéterminé
	64.	incinération	3	adulte mature 2 immatures	femme indéterminés
	65.	incinération	3	2 adultes im-mature	homme, femme indéterminé
T.16b.	-	incinération	2	adulte mature immature	femme indéterminé
T.24a.	638.	incinération	2	adulte d'âge 24 ans, immature	femme indéterminé
	694.	incinération	2	adulte mature immature	femme indéterminé
T.28.	-	incinération	2	adulte mature immature d'âge 2-4 ans	femme indéterminé
T.37.c.	804.	incinération	2	adulte mature immature	homme indéterminé
T.38c.	241.	incinération	7	3 adultes 1 adulte âgé 1 immature d'âge 8-14 ans 2 périnataux	homme femmes immatures indéterminés
T.56.	135.	incinération	3	2 adultes immature	homme, femme indéterminé
T.96.	-	incinération	2	adulte mature immature	femme indéterminé
T.107.	-	incinération	3	adulte mature adulte jeune immature	homme indéterminé indéterminé
T.192.	-	incinération	2	adulte mature immature	femme indéterminé
T.226.	-	incinération	3	adulte mature périnatal im-mature	homme indéterminé indéterminé

Fig. 5. Tableau récapitulatif de l'examen anthropologiques des sépultures multiples.

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## ROMANISATION THROUGH ROME'S EYES

LAJOS JUHÁSZ

Romanisation has been studied on various levels from the material culture to the different social, economic or religious aspects. The main questions were how and in what way the Roman culture penetrated the everyday life in the provinces, i.e. from the local point of view. But how did Rome or its rulers perceive the progress of Romanisation? How can this be traced and what kind of a picture – realistic or idealistic – does this reveal to us? There are some special representations, the personifications of provinces<sup>1</sup> that reflect exactly this.<sup>2</sup> Most interesting in this respect are the representations that show a great shift from a “barbaric” to a peaceful and more Roman like image.<sup>3</sup> This was usually in connection with their political role, so it is maybe more precise to say that they reflect a change in the recognition of the province in Rome's eyes. This is especially true of those that were already part of the Roman Empire for decades or centuries, but were still not depicted accordingly. Our sources are of course

scarce, but we can still gather enough evidence to outline some important historical patterns. Since these personifications always served an important purpose, their appearance or lack of it holds valuable information that can be correlated with major historical events of the Empire.



Fig. 1. Hispania on the coins of Postumius Albinus.  
(Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch)  
(<http://www.acsearch.info/record.html?id=414740>)

<sup>1</sup> That the province personifications mostly reflect Rome's views is evident from the whole concept itself, which did not exist amongst the indigenous population in the Empire's western part. It is clear that these were the creations of the central government and were employed for political and propagandistic reasons.

<sup>2</sup> For the problem concerning the term of province personifications see TOYNBEE 1934, p. 5-6. note 2; OSTROWSKI 1990, 18-21; VITALE 2012, 156-174. For the origin and problem of province names and their geographic location see WESCH-KLEIN 2008, 21-22.

<sup>3</sup> This primarily involves the western provinces, since in the east the Greek way of portraying geographical personifications had a longer and somewhat different tradition. See e.g. the reliefs from the Sebasteion in Aphrodisias. SMITH 1987, 88-138; SMITH 1988, 50-77; LIVERANI 1995, 227-229.

Before we begin our examination we have to exclude the exotic personifications, which although forming important and integrated parts of the Roman Empire, still retained their specific non-Roman character. The most notable of them are Africa, Aegyptos and Arabia.<sup>4</sup> The first one was always personified with the

<sup>4</sup> One could also mention the case of Sicilia, which was most often symbolised by the triskeles. On that see WILSON 2003, 721-742.

*exuviae elephantis*,<sup>5</sup> the elephant headdress, which was sometimes supplemented by a lion, an elephant tusk or other attributes underlining the local aspect.<sup>6</sup> *Aegyptos*<sup>7</sup> on the other hand was always<sup>8</sup> accompanied by a crocodile,<sup>9</sup> hippopotamus, ibis or *sistrum*.<sup>10</sup> This province was always viewed as the par excellence of exotic mysticism, where the idyllic Nile with its unique flora and fauna was a continuously favoured theme for Roman genre scenes.<sup>11</sup> Arabia's specific attribute was the camel, which again underlined her remote character.<sup>12</sup> The distinctly non-Roman

appearance of these provinces was not due to their lack of integration. Quite the contrary they were rather admired by Rome because of their unique and exotic quality that only proved the greatness of Rome herself. This stark contrast to the Roman way of life was exactly what made them so interesting and could often actually have been the reason for picturing these territories. On the other hand, from a pure iconographic point of view, it was also very helpful to have provinces that could so distinctly be defined by their unique attributes.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>5</sup> For the development of the headdress see DOMES 2007, 29-34. cf; HOUGHTALIN 1996, 40; STRIBRNY 1991, 378-381; SALCEDO 1996, 128-130; SVENSON 1995, 106-112; GUTEKUNST 1992, 537-547.

<sup>6</sup> Sometimes distinctly Roman attributes (Roma, *vexillum*, *modius*, *patera*) can also appear by Africa's side. e.g. RIC II Hadrian 872-875; DOMES 2007, Re. 8; SALCEDO 1996, nr. 118. In the nearly 150 examples only 2 were without the *exuviae elephantis*, but identified by inscriptions and can be viewed as exceptions that prove the rule. One is a late Roman terracotta relief from Alexandria. SALOMONSON 1964, 126; SALOMONSON 1973, 73-74; HAYES 1972, 87/g 21; LIMC Africa 17 – Mauretania 13; OSTROWSKI 1990, Africa 64-64a; SALCEDO 1996, nr. 72; DOMES 2007, Te. 7. The other example is a mosaic from Zeugma that portrays a series of provinces all in the same manner, without unique features and was probably intended as a schematic map of the Empire. OSTROWSKI 1990, Africa 41; DOMES 2007, Mo. 5; LIMC Suppl. Africa add. 3; PARLASCA 1983, 294-295/8; IGLS I 81/123; KRISELEIT 2000, 45.

<sup>7</sup> For the peculiar administrative status of *Aegyptos* see BOISSEL 2007, 441-442.

<sup>8</sup> The only time *Aegyptos* wears a *corona muralis* is on the province mosaic of Zeugma, which is of completely different iconographic nature. PARLASCA 1983, 295/10; OSTROWSKI 1990, *Aegyptus* 4; IGLS I 80/120; LIMC Suppl. *Aegyptus* add. 3.

<sup>9</sup> Even on the earliest depictions celebrating the capturing of the province by Octavian, *Aegyptos* was symbolised by the crocodile. RIC I2 275, 544-545.

<sup>10</sup> For the *sistrum* in connection with Isis and Alexandria see BOISSEL 2007, 434-435; SLIM 1999, 184-185; TOYNBEE 1934, 29, 40-41; RIC II 300. For the iconographic differences between Africa and Alexandria see DOMES 2007, 32-34. cf; HOUGHTALIN 1996, 40; GUTEKUNST 1992, 537-547; SALCEDO 1996, 194.

<sup>11</sup> BOISSEL 2007, 139-159; TOYNBEE 1934, 31; OSTROWSKI 1990, 80.

<sup>12</sup> BMC Cappadocia 54/58-63; RIC II 94-95, 142-143, 244-245, 465-468, 610-615, 878-879, 943-944; MIR 14, 285, 290, 362-365, 385-387, 396, 436[H], 451-456; TOYNBEE 1934, 48-49; OSTROWSKI 1990, Arabia 1-4, 6; HOUGHTALIN 1996, Arabia 1-3, 5-6; JATTA 1908,



Fig. 2. Gallia on the coins of L. Hostilius Saserna.

(Jean Elsen & ses Fils S.A.)

(<http://www.acsearch.info/record.html?id=98303>)

From our perspective the 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C. and A.D. is the most interesting, since Rome's biggest expansions took place in this period. This was also the time of a great wave of Romanisation in the whole Empire.<sup>14</sup> The most interesting provinces, where this shift of interpretation can be followed, are the ones that had the greatest importance in the very epicentre of Roman history i.e. Gallia, Hispania, Germania and Dacia.

12/Arabia 1-2; LIMC Arabia 1-5; NASTER 1983, 161-162; SCHMIDT-DICK 2011, I.6.2.06, IV.5.1.02, IV.2.11; FLEISCHER 1983, 539-540; DAWID 2003, 2.1.7.

<sup>13</sup> In many cases the distinction cannot so easily be made. See e.g. the Hadrianeum. Lucas 1900, 28-42; Sapelli 1999, 28-82; TOYNBEE 1934, 155-159. For a summary of the proposed identifications see OSTROWSKI 1990, 216-219..

<sup>14</sup> DNP Romanisierung 1124-1125.

Their different depictions finely reflect the provinces' power and political role. They have to be divided into two groups depending on the time of appearance. The first one, dated between the late Republican period and the Year of the Four Emperors, is in connection with the civil wars. The second group, ranging from the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century A.D. to the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century, involves the conquering of territories and their transformation in Rome's eyes.

The first group is made up of Hispania and Gallia, which were first depicted during the late Republic, and then played an important role in the propaganda of the Year of the Four Emperors. Interestingly the great shift in their political and military importance was only delicately, but effectively reflected in their appearance.

The first securely identified province personification at all is that of Hispania found on the avers of A. Postumius Albinus' denarius (Fig. 1) from 81 B.C.<sup>15</sup> It depicts a female head with long dishevelled hair, partly veiled, with the HISPAN legend behind her, making the identification doubtless. As often in the late Republican era the coin designs refer to distinguished ancestors of the *Illviri monetales*, who have done great deeds for Rome. This is also true in this case, because L. Postumius Albinus, the governor of Hispania Ulterior in 180 B.C. played a great role in the organisation of the province and the expansion of its territory. In 178 B.C. he was awarded a triumph for his victories over the *Lusitani*. At the same time the Hispania coin also contained a very contemporary message, as F. Salcedo pointed out.<sup>16</sup> This was the suppression of the Sertorius revolt on the Iberian Peninsula. Q. Sertorius, member of the *populares* party, was appointed governor of Hispania Citerior in 83, where he immediately began to establish his personal sphere of influence.<sup>17</sup> Sulla could only turn his attention towards him in 81, following the settling of the civil war in Italy. C. Annius was sent to rid Hispania from the Marians, forcing Sertorius to flee to Mauretania. Later he returned to the peninsula establish-

ing a rule that could only be overthrown by the treason of M. Perperna in 72. Following his death Pompey could easily defeat the remaining Hispanian troops.<sup>18</sup>

Hispania is represented as a foe, with the very non-Roman long dishevelled hair, who not only rebelled against Sulla and the *optimates*, but against whole Republic as well. This made the actions against her righteous and necessary, also expressing Rome's territorial claims. The coin celebrates the current and the ancient victories alike, when the whole province came under Roman power.

The same design was also applied to the first secure personification of Gallia on the coins of L. Hostilius Saserna (Fig. 2), minted in 48 B.C. The province is represented as a female head with dishevelled hair and a *carnyx* behind her. The *carnyx*, i.e. the Gallic war trumpet terminating in an animal head, identifies the female figure.<sup>19</sup> The replacement of the legend by an attribute was in this case made possible by the close association of Caesar, who's follower Saserna was, with Gaul.<sup>20</sup> This was not so evident in the



Fig. 3. Hispania on the coins of Cn. Pompeius Magnus.  
(Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH)  
(<https://www.acsearch.info/search.html?id=2802011>)

<sup>15</sup> Liv. 41, 7, 1-2.

<sup>16</sup> SALCEDO 1995-1996, 182-183. In this period the coin images also referred to contemporary events. RRC p. 731.

<sup>17</sup> CHRIST 1993, 210-211, 234-235; Plut. *Sertorius* 10-27.

<sup>18</sup> CHRIST 1993, 236-240.

<sup>19</sup> For a summary of the *carnyx* see SZABÓ 2010, 71-73; MAIER 2012, 470-471. For the *carnyx* and trumpets on Celtic coins see HUNTER 2009, 231-248.

<sup>20</sup> Caesar also paraded the image of Gallia in his triumph over Gaul in 46 B.C. Lucan. 3, 76-78; ÖSTENBERG 2009, 221.





Fig. 4. Hispania on the coins of Galba.

(Classical Numismatic Group)

([http://www.cngcoins.com/Bid.aspx?Item\\_ID=97000](http://www.cngcoins.com/Bid.aspx?Item_ID=97000))

case of Hispania. The dishevelled hair in Gallia's case can also refer to the name *Gallia comata*, the long haired Gallia, which was the collective name the Romans used for the Gallic tribes across the Alps.<sup>21</sup> Wearing the hair long was considered very non-Roman, thus could be used to distinguish foreign ethnicities.<sup>22</sup> This coin along with Saserna's other obverses and reverses during the civil war all propagated Caesar's greatest achievement, his victory over Gaul, thus reminding everyone of his great deeds and abilities.<sup>23</sup>

Gaul is also represented in the same i.e. defeated manner with long hair on the Augustus statue of Prima Porta. On the left side of the cuirass her personification is seated wearing *braccae*, tunic and cloak, holding empty scabbard and *carnyx*, while a boar standard is set

before her (Fig. 3).<sup>24</sup> On the back of the cuirass a *tropaeum* with a *carnyx* can be seen, also referring to the victory over the Gallic tribes.

Hispania makes her next appearance on the coins of M. Publicius and Cn. Pompeius Magnus, i. e. the son of the famous Roman general, putting her in a completely new perspective. The reverse of the denarius shows an *adventus* scene<sup>25</sup> with a female figure standing on the left with two javelins<sup>26</sup> and a *caetra*<sup>27</sup> hanging from her shoulder, receiving a palm branch from the soldier<sup>28</sup> disembarking a ship on the right (Fig. 3).<sup>29</sup> The groundline on the left side of the scene poses a contrast to the vessel on the

<sup>24</sup> ALFÖLDI, 1937, 50-51; KÄHLER 1959, 16-17; FITTSCHEN 1976, 205-206; HELBIG 14 411; HUNTER 2001, 94; TOYNBEE 1934, 82; PICARD 1957, 277-281; SIMON 1957, 50-51; HANFMANN 1965, 78-79/50; HÖLSCHER 1988, 386-387/215; OSTROWSKI 1990, Gallia 27; GERGEL 1994, 194-196; HOUGHTALIN 1996, Gallia 21; SIMPSON 2005, 82-84; LIMC SUPPL, Gallia 3; ZANKER 2009, 192-193; JUHÁSZ 2015, 151. On the *carnyx* and boar standard see TOYNBEE 1934, 80-81; OSTROWSKI 1990, 145-147; HUNTER 2001, 91-97, 101-102; MAIER 2012, 470-471.

<sup>25</sup> This is the first *adventus* scene amongst the province personifications. HOUGHTALIN 1996, 320. For further ones see RIC II Hadrian 872-907.

<sup>26</sup> Strabo notes that the infantry of the *Lusitani* were equipped with several javelins, Diodoros also adds that these were made entirely of iron. Strabo 3, 3, 6; Diod. 5, 34, 5. The two javelins were also employed in Africa and can be seen on local coins alongside the personification. SPEIDEL 1993, 121-126.

<sup>27</sup> The *caetra* is a small and light round shield ideal for guerrilla warfare characteristic of Hispania, but also used in Africa. Strabo 3, 3, 6; Diod. 5, 34, 4; TOYNBEE 1934, 98; RE Caetra 1321-1322; Serv. Aen. 7, 732. See also DOMES 2007, Gl. 11; WALTERS 1926, 1808; SALCEDO 1996, nr. 45; RIC II Hadrian 854-860, III Antoninus Pius 583-585, 636, 748; OSTROWSKI 1990, Mauretania 1, 3; LIMC Mauretania 3-6, 8-9, 14; TOYNBEE 1934, 123-124, 149; HOUGHTALIN 1996, Mauretania 1-5, 11-14; STRACK 1933, 720-726, 789-790; SCHMIDT-DICK 2011, IV.6.1.02-05, IV.6.02.08, IV.7.1.01-04. For the depiction of the *caetra* on cavalry tombstones see SPEIDEL 1993, 121-126.

<sup>28</sup> For the various interpretations of the soldier see TOYNBEE 1934, 98; OSTROWSKI 1990, Hispania 2; SALCEDO 1995-1996, 184; HOUGHTALIN 1996, Hispania 19; RRC 469; HOUGHTALIN 1996, 319-320.

<sup>29</sup> The scene is usually interpreted the other way around, but the female figure cannot be the one handing the palm over, since the leaf's top is bending to the right, so the movement originates from the warrior. The same can also be seen on the abundant representations of Victory, when carrying a palm branch, the top of which is always bending inwards towards her.

<sup>21</sup> On the other hand the Italian side of the Alps, Gallia Cisalpina was called Gallia togata, because its inhabitants have already adopted the Roman attire and short hair. Cic, Phil. 8. 9. 27; Plin, NH, 4, 31, 17; Tac, ann, 11, 23; Suet, Iul, 22; HOUGHTALIN 1996, 489.

<sup>22</sup> The name was still in use until the Flavian period, only later making use of the *tres Galliae* appellation. FISHWICK 2002, 92.

<sup>23</sup> RRC 448, 468. In this period it was not uncommon for the Roman mint to produce a series of coins that were part of a common ideological program, with their images reflecting on one another. ZANKER 2009, 61-65. For a summary of the conquest of Gaul see CHRIST 1993, 325-350, WIGHTMAN 1985, 26-52. For a summary of the civil war see CHRIST 1993, 353-378.

opposite side. The same can be said about the weapons and the palm branch. Despite the arms referring to the civil war, the scene is entirely peaceful.

These coins were minted in 46-45 B.C. in the province herself depicting the arrival of the Pompeians to Hispania, an act of great importance in the final stage of the civil war.<sup>30</sup> Following the defeat at Thapsus Pompey's two sons set sail for the Balearic Islands and later for the Iberian Peninsula. Due to the continuous cruelties of Q. Cassius Longinus, the governor of Hispania Ulterior and a follower of Caesar, the natives welcomed the brothers with open arms.<sup>31</sup> The reverse legend CN MAGNVS IMP also refers to the imperatorial acclamation received in Carthago Nova.<sup>32</sup>

That the Pompeians serve Rome's true cause is also expressed by the obverse on which the head of Roma is visible, despite these having been minted in Hispania. It symbolises the last stand of the Republic against Caesar. The interpretation of the female figure as Hispania is based on coins from 100 years later from the Year of the Four Emperors, where the province is depicted with the same very specific attributes.<sup>33</sup>

So the great shift in Hispania's perception and role in the Roman Empire took place quite early. Hispania is now depicted again in a civil war, but as a vital ally now not fighting for her independence, but rather for a fairer treatment

by Rome and for the cause of the entire Republic. A completely different image, but still based on the same iconography emerges for Gallia and Hispania in the Year of the Four Emperors. Their appearance comes as no surprise, since these provinces started the uprising against Nero. It was first C. Julius Vindex, the governor of Gallia Lugdunensis, who revolted against the



Fig. 5. Hispania on the coins of Galba.

(Numismatica Ars Classica)

(<http://www.acsearch.info/record.html?id=177292>)

emperor in March 68.<sup>34</sup> It was at his request that Servius Sulpicius Galba, the legate of Hispania Tarraconensis became the leader of the rebellion in April, and took up the *legatus senatus ac populi Romani* title.<sup>35</sup> In the meantime L. Clodius Macer, the governor of Africa also turned against Nero, controlling the corn routes vital for Rome's food supply.<sup>36</sup> The Gallic revolt was soon put down by L. Verginius Rufus, thus forcing Galba to flee

<sup>30</sup> The RRC 470 coins were sometimes interpreted as Hispania (Ulterior and Citerior), which is contradicted by the different iconography, especially the *corona muralis*. It is more plausible to see them as Iberian cities which Pompey had close relations with. RRC 470 and p. 739; BELTRÁN LLORIS 1975, 245-246; SALCEDO 1995-1996, 184-186; TOYNBEE 1934, 98-99; OSTROWSKI 1990, Hispania 3 and p. 168; ARCE 1980, 83/3; LIMC Hispania 18; HOUGHTALIN 1996, 320; BUTTREY 1960, 88-94.

<sup>31</sup> SALCEDO 1995-1996, 184; OSTROWSKI 1990, 168. They supported the Pompeian brothers even though it was their father, who crushed the Sertorian revolt some 25 years earlier.

<sup>32</sup> F. Salcedo interprets the whole reverse as a depiction of the acclamation. SALCEDO 1995-1996, 184. This differs entirely from the usual acclamation scenes, although they only appeared later on coins. Despite all this it is not probable that the soldiers would hand a palm branch to their leader. For more on the IMP title see BUTTREY 1960, 85-87.

<sup>33</sup> See in detail below.

<sup>34</sup> RIC I<sup>2</sup> p. 197-199, 216; MALITZ 2005, 87; LEVICK 1985, 318-322, 326; KIENAST 2004, 101-102; SALCEDO 1995-1996, 188; Suet. *Galba* 9, 2; Cass. Dio 63, 23; MORGAN 2006, 18-30.

<sup>35</sup> Hispania's and Gallia's joint appearance on coins propagated this. Galba at first deliberately denied the title of Caesar, only accepting it according to Suetonius after the death of Nero, although Cassius Dio only puts it following the meeting with the senatorial delegation in Narbo. Suet. *Galba* 11. cf. Cass. Dio 63, 29, 6. See also KRAAY 1956, 8-10. For Galba's earlier life and *cursus honorum* see MORGAN 2006, 31-35.

<sup>36</sup> Clodius Macer was killed on Galba's orders in the autumn, thus gaining control over Africa. RIC I<sup>2</sup> p. 188; KIENAST 2004, 101; SALCEDO 1995-1996, 188.





Fig. 6. Hispania on the coins of Galba.  
(Classical Numismatic Group)  
(<https://www.acsearch.info/search.html?id=2176772>)

to the city of Clunia.<sup>37</sup> It was here he learned of Nero's assassination on June 16<sup>th</sup> and that he has been appointed to the throne by the senate.

Hispania is personified on several different types in these years, again represented with the *caetra* and two javelins. One type shows her bust with *caetra* below and two javelins behind her; some variants<sup>38</sup> also including two corn ears<sup>39</sup> in front of her (Fig. 4), and is occasionally laurelled.<sup>40</sup> These *aurei* and *denarii* were minted in Hispania (Tarraco?), Gallia (Vienna?), Africa (Carthago?)<sup>41</sup> i. e. only in the revolting provinces,

but not in Rome itself. This is most likely because these coins were issued as payment for the uprising troops.<sup>42</sup> The identification is made certain by the coin legends HISPANIA.<sup>43</sup> Interestingly enough the bust type can also be found with the GALLIA legend, causing a minor confusion.<sup>44</sup>

The second type shows Hispania standing with *caetra*, two javelins, corn ears and occasionally poppy (Fig. 5). A variant showing the shield on her back was minted during the civil war in the *divus Augustus* series, which was later repeated by Vespasian with his own portrait on the obverse. The reference to the first princeps is by no means a coincidence.<sup>45</sup> Hispania is again clad in long tunic sometimes supplemented by a cloak. These were only minted in Rome and Hispania (Tarraco?) not only during the civil war and by Galba, but also by Vitellius



Fig. 7. Concord of Hispania and Gallia.  
(LIMC Gallia 7)

<sup>37</sup> Galba minted a sesterce with the reverse legend HISPANIA CLVNIA SVL, depicting a female figure in *chiton* holding cornucopia presenting *palladium* to the seated emperor. It was suggested that the woman would represent Hispania, although she had clearly distinguishable attributes at the time, which are not found on this coin. The *palladium* is never seen in the hands of a province, not even in Italia's. It seems much more likely to interpret the female figure as a different allegory. RIC I<sup>2</sup> 469-473; OSTROWSKI 1990, Hispania 11; LIMC Hispania 9; KRAAY 1956, p. 39-40, nr. 351, 363, 366-367, 371-372, 375, 382; ARCE 1980, 85/11; JUCKER 1965, 94-96; HALEY 1992, 159; SALCEDO 1995-1996, 189-190; HOUGHTALIN 1996, Hispania 21; MANNSPERGER, 1974, 962. For the strategic position of Clunia and Galba's veteran deduction see HALEY 1992, 159-164.

<sup>38</sup> The variant without corn ears in front only appeared at an auction in 2012 and is the only gold example of the Hispania bust type. The avers depicts Galba on horse with the legend GALBA IMP above. Aureo&Calicó – Imagines Imperatorum Auction 08. 02. 2012, lot 49.

<sup>39</sup> The corn ears evidently refer to the peninsula's fertility. TOYNBEE 1934, 101.

<sup>40</sup> On the different interpretations of the wreath's material see RIC I<sup>2</sup> 215/135, p. 231; ARCE 1980, 84/8; TOYNBEE 1934, 100-101. In case of an olive branch, olives are usually depicted to make the distinction possible. HOUGHTALIN 1996, 317-318.

<sup>41</sup> The ones minted in Africa were probably issued by the followers of Galba, who did not side with Macer, but were against Nero. RIC I<sup>2</sup> p. 202.

<sup>42</sup> Clodius Macer had to produce emissions on a greater scale, since other imperial mints were not available to him. RIC I<sup>2</sup> p. 222, 231.

<sup>43</sup> Legends can also include CONSENSVS HISPANIARVM and various combinations of Galba's names and titles.

<sup>44</sup> Galba minted some *denarii* from April to October 68 most likely in Vienna (modern Vienne, France). RIC I<sup>2</sup> 85; TOYNBEE 1934, 83; HENIG 1997, 9; OSTROWSKI 1990, Gallia 12; HOUGHTALIN 1996, Gallia 4. For possible explanations see JUHÁSZ 2015, 156.

<sup>45</sup> RIC I<sup>2</sup> p. 197.

and Vespasian until 70 A.D. Interestingly enough beside gold and silver denominations *asses* also occurs under Vitellius.<sup>46</sup>

Postumius Albinus' denarius (Fig. 1) was later reminted in Africa with the portrait of Galba, but more poorly executed (Fig. 6).<sup>47</sup> The reverse is the same, but the neck ends in a horizontal line. The legend *HISPANIA S C* also differs somewhat from the original. Interestingly enough the reverse shows greater similarity with Nero's coin minted in Caesarea Cappadocia in 54-56 depicting Agrippina's portrait *capite velato*.<sup>48</sup> This however does not mean that the model for the Galba coin wasn't Albinus', just that it was adapted to the current iconographic trends. Only two specimens are known, the first one appeared at an auction in 2012,<sup>49</sup> the second in 2014.<sup>50</sup> Both were minted with different dies, thus reducing the possibility of being forgeries.

There are several possibilities why the averse from 81 B.C. was reminted. On one hand the desire to revive the spirit of the Republican era, as opposed to the tyrant Nero, which was a reoccurring propaganda element in the years 68-69. On the other hand the coin could be an early issue, when the specimens with Hispania's new iconography did not reach Galba's supporters in Africa.<sup>51</sup> The *S C* legend unusual on *denarii* could also indicate that it was minted by this



Fig. 8. Gallia and Hispania.  
(<http://davy.potdevin.free.fr/Site/galba.html>)

group.<sup>52</sup> Galba's coins could rightfully propagate the new emperor elected by the senate, although the special legend could also be interpreted as the longing for Republican values.

The leading role of the Hispania and Gallia is stressed by 2 reverse types, where they appear jointly. These are the only images, where two different provinces are pictured together. One type depicts a Victoriola standing on a globe in the middle, star above and two female busts at the sides (Fig. 7).<sup>53</sup> Below the left figure a cornucopia is situated, under the right one an oblong shield, just like the one on L. Hostilius Saserna's coin (Fig. 2).<sup>54</sup> The denarius' legend is *CONCORDIA HISPANIARVM ET GALLIARVM*, and was only minted between April and June 68 A.D. in Hispania (Tarraco?). Hispania's cornucopia forms a contrast to Gallia's shield.<sup>55</sup> The latter province started the revolt and stood in the front

<sup>46</sup> Numismatica Ars Classica Auction 25. (25. 06. 2003) Lot 403 – weight 7,03 g.

<sup>47</sup> The obverse legend *SER SVLPICIVS GALBA IMP AVG* was only used in the African (Carthaginian?) mint. Galba's portrait strongly resembles that of Macer, it could even have been cut by the same die-engraver.

<sup>48</sup> RIC I<sup>2</sup> 608. The arrangement of the hair and the shape of the face are much more similar to the Galba's than to the Postumius Albinus coin.

<sup>49</sup> Freeman and Sear Manhattan Sale 3, 03. 01. 2012, Lot 170 – weight 3,44 g. <http://www.the-saleroom.com/en-gb/auction-catalogues/freeman-and-sear/catalogue-id-2853225/lot-12987581A>

<sup>50</sup> Numismatica Ars Classica Auction 80 (20. Oct. 2014), Lot 75 – weight 3,24g. <https://www.acsearch.info/search.html?id=2176772>

<sup>51</sup> The rest of the African coins with Galba's portrait are of higher stylistic quality, so there was no need to have the dies cut by unskilled personnel. RIC I<sup>2</sup> p. 188. The auction catalogues note October 68 A.D. as a date, although the Carthaginian mint was closed after Macer's fall.

<sup>52</sup> RIC I<sup>2</sup> p. 202. The *S C* legend is also in rare cases found on Republican *denarii* on irregular or special issues. RRC p. 606-609.

<sup>53</sup> RIC I<sup>2</sup> 204/15; OSTROWSKI 1990, Gallia 10; ARCE 1980, 84/6. (incorrect legend); TOYNBEE 1934, 82-83, 101; HOUGHTALIN 1996, Gallia 1, Hispania 2; SALCEDO 1997, 15; HENIG 1997, 7.

<sup>54</sup> RRC 448/2

<sup>55</sup> The contrast is interesting, because on the other coin Hispania and Gallia both appear armed. See below.



Fig. 9. TRES GALLIAE coin of Galba.

(Classical Numismatic Group)

(<https://www.acsearch.info/search.html?id=31004>)

line of combat, while Hispania did not engage in military conflicts herself. The image reflects the division of responsibilities between the provinces: Gallia is actively fighting, while Hispania is providing the economic means necessary. The joint effort is rewarded with victory, symbolised by the towering Victoriola in the middle.<sup>56</sup> Of all the coins in the Year of the Four Emperors with province personifications this is iconographically the most complex and glorifying.

The next coin is closely connected to the previous one, since Gallia again appears alongside Hispania. The biggest difference is that in this instance the two personifications are standing and clasping hands (Fig. 8). On the left Gallia is holding a spear, while Hispania on the right is shown with a sword and her usual javelin and *caetra*.<sup>57</sup> Both are wearing a short tunic, which in Gaul's case is supplemented by a *sagum*. The identification is made certain by the legend GALLIA HISPANIA. Gallia's spear or *gaesum* possessed great importance for the Celts and also had a

role as an insignia.<sup>58</sup> The reverse was minted in 68-69 in gold and silver denominations by Galba in Rome, Hispania (Tarraco?) and Gaul (Narbo?).

Both reverses convey the same message, the unity of Gallia and Hispania, but by different means. On the coin with busts it is expressed by the legend, while on the other by the *dextrarum iunctio*.<sup>59</sup> Another divergence is Hispania's changed attribute, which shifted from an abundant to a militant one.<sup>60</sup> The difference shows that the provinces mainly owed their prioritised status to their military strength. This is also supported by these only being minted in gold and silver: the soldiers' payment was made in denarii, while aurei served for more considerable (military) expenditures.

The shift in Gallia's importance according to the representations is far greater. Her depictions are also more varied, expressing different aspects of her character and role in the Empire. Gallia emerges in a completely new way, not defeated, but a strong and equal member of the Roman Empire. The great change is again owed to her eminent military and political role.

The coin combination of the GALLIA legend with the iconography of Hispania was already mentioned above. In this case, as well as on the other two coins jointly depicting the two provinces, Gallia's military strength is stressed.

Somewhat different are the TRES GALLIAE reverses, minted by Galba in Gaul (Vienna?) between April and late Autumn 68.<sup>61</sup> They show three female busts right, sometimes with globes below or corn ears in front (Fig. 9). These are the only images, on which Gallia is represented

<sup>58</sup> SZABÓ 2010, 70-71.

<sup>59</sup> For the *dextrarum iunctio* see HAMBERG 1945, 22; HÖLSCHER 1980, 278; RICKS 2006, 431-432.

<sup>60</sup> F. BELTRÁN LLORIS proposed that Hispania is equipped with a *parazonium* instead of an average sword. The interpretation cannot be confirmed due to the poor preservation of the survived coins and the shield blocking the sword. However the *parazonium* was usually held upwards on Roman coins. BELTRÁN LLORIS 1975, 246.

<sup>61</sup> RIC I<sup>2</sup> 89-92; OSTROWSKI 1990, Gallia 13; LIMC Gallia 6; TOYNBEE 1934, 83-84; HOUGHTALIN 1996, Gallia 5-7; HENIG 1997, 6. Gallia was not the only province referred to by a name and number, there was also e.g. *Germaniae duae* or *utraque*, *Hispaniae tres*, *Mauretaniae duae*. WESCH-KLEIN 2008, 21.

<sup>56</sup> The concord was later extended to all the provinces by Galba with the CONCORDIA PROVINCIARVM coin. RIC I<sup>2</sup> Galba 35, 49, 104, 117-120, 126, 149, 180-183.

<sup>57</sup> For the *caetra* and javelins see DOMASZEWSKI 1897, 1321-1322; TOYNBEE 1934, 98; Serv, *Aen.* 7, 732; Str. 3, 3, 6; D.C. 5, 34, 4. For the use of multiple javelins see Str. 3, 4, 14; D.S. 5, 33, 3; 5, 34, 5.





Fig. 10. Gallia on the coins of the Gallic revolt.  
(LIMC Gallia 10)

with fertility attributes.<sup>62</sup> Globes under busts are frequent in this period, so they are most likely explained by habit, rather than some specific ideological content.<sup>63</sup> The representation of provinces in their administrative sense is unprecedented in Roman art.<sup>64</sup>

The legend referring to the three parts of Gaul - Lugdunensis, Aquitania, Belgica -, is a new appellation, despite that the provinces were divided into three by Augustus, in the Julio-Claudian era they were still referred to as *Gallia comata*.<sup>65</sup> But the *tres Galliae* was more

than just a pure military and administrative division according to Rome's needs. It was also connected to the imperial cult in Lugdunum at the confluence of the Rhône and Saône, where the *concilium Galliarum* was also held.<sup>66</sup> Here stood the *ara Romae et Augusti*, dedicated in 12 B.C. by Drusus.<sup>67</sup> The importance of the altar in the Year of the Four Emperors was particularly great, because Augustus was a major reference point. The generals competing for the throne were at least nominally trying to bring back the golden age of the princeps.<sup>68</sup> The altar also served as Gaul's most important cult for the *divus Augustus*, which had a symbolic meaning for the revolt against Nero.<sup>69</sup> Moreover its existence was owed to the resistance and stubbornness of the Gallic tribes, and their desire for freedom. So the *tres Galliae* could have been regarded as an emblem of provincial unity, integrity and strength.

This can also be seen in the very peculiar personification of Gallia on the coin minted under the Gallic revolt in 69-70.<sup>70</sup> She is portrayed as a female bust with *torques*, nicely arranged hair with a diadem and a trumpet behind her (Fig. 10).<sup>71</sup> This is in stark contrast to Gallia's first personification on Saserna's coin (Fig. 2), although the connection between them is obvious. Previously Gaul's hair was dishevelled without diadem. The animal head of the *carnyx* has also disappeared, but this could still be a reference to the military sphere, especially under these historical circumstances.<sup>72</sup> In this case the Gallic character is indicated by the *torques* instead of the *carnyx*. The coin reverse shows clasped hands before a boar standard and two corn ears with the *FIDES* legend, so the traditional Roman representation is combined

<sup>62</sup> Apart from the Gallia coin with the iconography of Hispania discussed above.

<sup>63</sup> TOYNBEE 1934, 83-84. The globe is otherwise reserved for the personification of Italy. It would be too exaggerated to suppose that the coin should symbolise the three Gaul's as the leaders of the whole *oikumene*. This is also supported by the fact that Gallia usually appears in connection with Hispania in this period. cf. RIC I<sup>2</sup> p. 218-219. Interestingly enough Galba's bust always terminates in a globe on the Hispanian coins, while not on the uncertain Gallic mint's issues.

<sup>64</sup> Gallia as well as Hispania was only embodied by one figure each on the *CONCORDIA HIPANIARVM ET GALLIARVM* coin, despite the legend being in plural. Later only Pannonia on the reverses of Trajan Decius and Julian I, as well as Moesia Superior on the Viminacian provincial coins in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century were represented according to their administrative division. RIC IV/3 21-26, 41, 124; RIC V/2 4; JUHÁSZ 2009-2010, 23-44; JUHÁSZ 2013, 183-207.

<sup>65</sup> FISHWICK 2002, 92, 149-150.

<sup>66</sup> FISHWICK 2002, 9-11. This was a common administrative and religious centre for the Gallic provinces.

<sup>67</sup> Similar was the *ara Ubiorum* in modern Köln Cologne. ECK 2008, p. 170-172. note 59.

<sup>68</sup> RIC I<sup>2</sup> p. 197.

<sup>69</sup> FISHWICK 1972, 46-47; FISHWICK 2002, 156.

<sup>70</sup> On the revolt see Tac, ann, IV, 12-37; WIGHTMAN 1985, 67-69; CHRIST 1988, 255; RIC I<sup>2</sup> p. 201-202; ROYMANS 2004, 223-224; MORGAN 2006, 41; JUHÁSZ 2015, 157.

<sup>71</sup> RIC I<sup>2</sup> 131; TOYNBEE 1934, 83; OSTROWSKI 1990 Gallia 14; HOUGHTALIN 1996, Gallia 8; HENIG 1997, 10.

<sup>72</sup> Besides the visual instruments the musical ones were also vital for the military communication. ZANONCELLI 2000, 551; VINCENT 2007, 35-39.



Fig. 11. Judea Capta.  
(Gemini Auctions)

(<http://www.acsearch.info/record.html?id=4758>)

with Gallic elements.<sup>73</sup>

The personification of Gallia during a rebellion lead by Germanic tribes<sup>74</sup> is not odd, since Germania province will only be established by Domitian.<sup>75</sup> On the other hand the coin was probably issued by the *Treveri* and *Lingones* alliance.<sup>76</sup> It is interesting to see that the rebels were well aware of the republican issue, and specifically adapted the old image of *Gallia comata*, the name which was still in use for the greater part of Gaul. This is also supported by the fact that republican coin images were also copied for Hispania and Africa in the Year of the Four Emperors.<sup>77</sup> The similarity can also be discovered between the two historic settings,

<sup>73</sup> For the Roman ideological background see HÖLSCHER 1980, 273-281.

<sup>74</sup> The *Batavi*, the *Frisii* and the *Cannifates*. On the question of Germanic ethnicity and identity see ROYMANS 2004, 28-29, 221-234. For the Batavians' pre-Flavian relations with Rome see ROYMANS 2004, 55-65. For the distinction between the Batavians, the Gallic and the Germanic tribes see Tac, hist, 4, 78.

<sup>75</sup> But Germania was previously military province. These were in semi- or not pacified territories, where a high-ranking officer was in charge of military and if necessary also civil affairs. WESCH-KLEIN 2008, 20-21.

<sup>76</sup> RIC I<sup>2</sup> p. 201-202.

<sup>77</sup> Clodius Macer reused republican coin images for Africa, the one with two javelins showing strong local character. RIC I<sup>2</sup> 1-6. cf. RRC 491/1, 509/3-4. This is not discussed in detail since there is no significant iconographic change.

since both obverses were minted in the time of civil war. It is not unthinkable that by reproducing the image that showed the defeat of the free Gaul, the rebels tried to reflect on the independence they once possessed.

Gallia's appearance on the rebellious coins outlines several important tendencies. First of all the renewed employment and modification of the republican obverse shows that the rebels not only embraced the use of Roman coinage and abstract personifications of the Roman provinces, but also that of the Roman iconography.<sup>78</sup> This indicates that the uprising was not an attempt to liberate themselves from Romanisation, but rather from Roman supremacy.<sup>79</sup> This accounts for the great shift to the civilised appearance, while the historical situation for the native attributes.

Hispania's image in these years is very similar to



Fig. 12. Germania on the coins of Domitian.  
(Numismatica Ars Classica)

(<http://www.acsearch.info/record.html?id=3958>)

the Pompeian one, but her role is more prominent than ever before.<sup>80</sup> She again plays a vital role in the Roman Empire's history, but now she is the emblem of the reestablishment of the republi-

<sup>78</sup> The rebels did not only mint coins according to Roman standard, but the employed obverses and reverses did also not differ much from the imperial issues. WIGHTMAN 1985, 68.

<sup>79</sup> RIC I<sup>2</sup> p. 202, 214/130-134.

<sup>80</sup> This is also indicated by that she is always depicted alone.



can values against a ruling tyrant. In this sense the message as well as the historic situation is similar, but without the strong native aspect, since Hispania is one of the most Romanised provinces. This is also why she appears alone and not with a Roman soldier, but is herself the essence of true Romanness. Gallia also once resisting the conquest is now the initiator of the uprising, which is duly reflected in her appearance. Both retain their native character, which is owed to the republican representations and that they had to be characterised and differentiated in some way from the other provinces. Most significant is again the military aspect, but it is also altered, because the weapons are no longer employed against Rome herself, but its tyrant. The Gallic rebel coins on the other hand express the once possessed freedom for which the time has come to regain again. To achieve it they do not shy away from using Roman means, but in a new way.

The second group of personified territories that show an important and very distinct shift in their depiction is Germania and Dacia. Their conquest was celebrated as the biggest expansion of the Roman Empire since Augustus. Despite not having played the same important role in the internal affairs of the Empire as Hispania and Gallia, they were nonetheless quickly transformed, at least in appearance from Rome's biggest enemies to their treasured assets. A recently hostile territory in native garment and distinctly non-Roman weapons with a militant representation was converted into a peaceful one. This rapid change in depiction is rather reflecting the shift in Rome's way of viewing these provinces, than the actual progress of Romanisation.

Germania was personified following its conquest by Domitian between 84-88 and 90-96 on 3 different coin reverse types. The emperor guided by his hubris did not want to be overshadowed by his father's and brother's military successes, so he set out against Rome's long-term enemies, the *Germani*. He conquered the Agri Decumates and displayed himself as a great army commander, celebrating grand triumphs in Rome. The whole campaign was judged by the contemporaries as unnecessary and Tacitus



Fig. 13. Germania on the coins of Trajan.  
(Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch)  
(<http://www.acsearch.info/record.html?id=51113>)

denounced the festivities a "mock triumph".<sup>81</sup> The family rivalry can even be traced in the coin designs. The whole concept of Germania's personification is derived from the *Judaea capta* coins that were so effectively employed on Vespasian's and later on Titus' accession.<sup>82</sup> There Judaea is seated under a trophy, or in this case its equivalent the palm tree, with occasionally Vespasian or Titus standing behind her (Fig. 11).<sup>83</sup> The connection is made doubtless by the GERMANIA CAPTA reverse legend together with the depiction of a seated female and the bound male Germanic captives.<sup>84</sup> Germania however

<sup>81</sup> Tac, *Agricola* 39; Suet, *Domitian* 6. He even renamed the month September to Germanicus. Suet, *Domitian* 13, 2-3.

<sup>82</sup> RIC II/1 Vespasian 3-4, 59, 167-169, 235, 308, 363, 368-369, 422, 1117-1118, 1134, 1181, 1204, 1315-1316, 1332, 1357, Titus 502.

<sup>83</sup> Another coin reverse (RIC I2 285, 365, 405, 475) was also copied from the Judean ones (RIC I<sup>2</sup> Vitellius 111-112, 151-152, 165, 176, II/1; Vespasian 65, 283, 328-330, 332, 1067-1069, Titus 363-364, 368), making the imitation of the previous images absolutely certain.

<sup>84</sup> The female-male pair of captives can only be interpreted as the symbolic conquest of a nation and not that of geographical territory. The *capta* expression was not used on Roman coins since Augustus, which also refers to the strong connection of the year of the Four Emperors with the first princes. RIC II/1 274, 295, 351, 397, 463, 525, 632. This same design has also been previously used for Judea. RIC II Vespasian 424-426, Titus 92, 128.

is removed from under the *tropaeum*<sup>85</sup> and is seated on a shield in a mournful posture with a broken lance below (Fig. 12).<sup>86</sup> It was this image that was given a complete remodelling by Trajan in 98-100, probably upon his accession to the throne. Although some elements of her appearance (half-naked only wearing *braccae*) were kept, its message was completely changed by the alterations. The biggest modification is that Germania is seated on a pile of shields and she holds an olive branch (Fig. 13).<sup>87</sup> This is the evident sign of pacification and although her native garment is kept, she is no longer an outsider, but

his successor, so Germania played a very important role in Trajan's career. Thus his Germania coin is a vital element of his self-representation with which he announced his political program at the start of his reign.

The question arises how much the newly conquered Germania was already truly transformed, just 14 years after its annexation, or was this merely a political shift in her perception. The great change in Germania's image is mostly owed to Trajan's personal experience as the governor of Germania Superior and Inferior.<sup>89</sup> Doubtlessly he instigated a number of changes, building activities, military reforms on the borders while stationed there. Even after his accession, he remained in the province and only returned to Rome in the autumn of 99.<sup>90</sup> Despite these reforms, it is questionable what effect these have had during the few years of Trajan's stay, but the image of Germania was nonetheless changed dramatically.

Despite the great political shift and the hatred memory of Domitian, it was still his Germania personification that Trajan employed in a slightly modified form for the celebration of his Dacian victory. The similarities are evident, since Dacia is again seated on a shield in a mournful posture wearing *braccae*, tunic and *pileus*, below *sica* (Fig. 14). The only difference is in the type of weapons and garment, but otherwise the design is the same. These coins were minted between 103-107 first in *aurei* and later *denarii* in great volume to celebrate both Dacian wars.<sup>91</sup>

The personification of Dacia was somewhat later modified on the silver and bronze coins minted in 106-109/110 for the celebration of the second Dacian war. The province is now seated on a pile of arms in a mourning posture, occasionally with a *tropaeum* in front (Fig. 15).<sup>92</sup> This reverse is a combination of Trajan's Germania (pile of shields) and Dacia (garment, weapons) coin. The mournful posture and the



Fig. 14. The subdued Dacia.  
(Classical Numismatic Group)  
(<https://www.acsearch.info/search.html?id=131449>)

an important part of the Empire. Furthermore Trajan alongside Nerva had been awarded the cognomen Germanicus after a victory probably not won personally, but by a legate.<sup>88</sup> It was also at this occasion that Nerva announced Trajan as

<sup>85</sup> The palm tree would be unsuitable for Germania, since it does not grow there.

<sup>86</sup> This image along with another coin, depicting Germania presenting weapons to the emperor, was later reused by Marcus Aurelius to celebrate his victories during the Marcomannic wars. RIC III 1019, 1053, 1094.

<sup>87</sup> Geographical personifications have already been portrayed seated on a pile of arms, but this is the first time it was employed to depict a province. The first was Aetolia in the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. B. C. as stated by Pausanias in his work (10, 18, 7).

<sup>88</sup> ECK 2002, 15-20; SEELANTAG 2004, 124-129, 155-157.

<sup>89</sup> ECK 2002, 15-20.

<sup>90</sup> Furthermore Trajan also had to deal with the discontent soldiers on the Rhine. SEELANTAG 2004, 17, 113.

<sup>91</sup> MIR 14, p. 108-109, 111. On the question and dating of the establishment of the province see PISO 2008, 297-309.

<sup>92</sup> This variant was only minted in silver in 108-109. MIR 14, p. 120-121.

*tropaeum* refer to her defeat, which is sometimes also underlined by the DAC(ia) CAP(ta) legend.<sup>93</sup> Germania's image employed by Domitian must have had a great political impact, since it was once remodelled and another time adapted to Dacia's depiction by Trajan. This reflects how the well-working elements of even a hated emperor's propaganda were none the less taken over, although the official rhetoric was completely opposed to the predecessor. A well-known image could more effectively transfer the intended message, since it already had an established content that everyone knew how to decipher.

Trajan's DACIA AVGVST PROVINCIA coins mark a great change in the perception of the province.<sup>94</sup> She is now represented seated in the same garments on a pile of rocks, holding aquila, two children with corn ear and wine in front of her (Fig. 16).<sup>95</sup> So Dacia's native character is kept, but her weapons are exchanged to the most ancient and sacred Roman standard.<sup>96</sup> The new iconography reflects Trajan's efforts to integrate the new province to the Roman Empire. The rock on which the personification is seated symbolises the abundant mineral resources and the mountainous countryside. The children are the token of the new future and can also refer to the many settlers, who could begin their new life in the recently conquered country.<sup>97</sup> The corn ear held in their hands reflect the fertility and

abundance, while the wine signifies the prosperity of the viticulture. The *aquila* symbolises the Roman army that was the token of this glorious victory. The new image reflects the province's total pacification and prosperity, and the legend stressing that it was the emperor's personal achievement that brought this triumph to Rome.<sup>98</sup>

It is hard to imagine that just 10 years would have been sufficient to turn the devastated and pillaged Dacia into a fully Roman province, with the vast number of Dacians killed, even with the newly relocated citizens from other parts of the Roman Empire.<sup>99</sup> We are probably more correct in seeing the coin reverse, as a manifestation of Trajan's dreams.



Fig. 15. Dacia Capta.

(Classical Numismatic Group)

(<https://www.acsearch.info/search.html?id=131449>)

In this later phase the images of conquered provinces were first used to emphasise the greatness of the emperor. But Trajan was of even grander stature, since he realised that true leadership lies not only in the submission of the enemy, but their integration in the Empire. Here the iconography is not

<sup>93</sup> This is again a reference to the *Judea* and *Germania capta* coins of the Flavians.

<sup>94</sup> It was at this time, when the Trajan's Forum and column was dedicated, so a connection between that occasion and the minting of the coins cannot be excluded. Nonetheless the iconographies are completely different: the monuments in Rome celebrate the defeat of the Dacians, while the new reverse the Roman province. DNP *Forum* 620; SEELENTAG 2004, 385-386.

<sup>95</sup> The same design with slight modifications was reused by Hadrian for his province series. RIC II 829, 849-850.

<sup>96</sup> For the significance of the *aquila* see TÖPFER 2008, 29-32, 36.

<sup>97</sup> "*Dacia enim diuturno bello Decebalis viris fuerat exhausta*" Eutrop. 8, 6, 2; Recent research has shown that Eutropius' words are exaggerated, since not the whole of Dacia's population was wiped out. The need for settlers is also explained by the lack of skilled miners, who would work in the most prosperous industry of the new province. PISO 2008, 312-314; TOYNBEE 1934, 76-77. Children are also represented alongside Judea on Hadrian's coins, also expressing the settlers and the new future.

<sup>98</sup> HOUGHTALIN 1996, 216.

<sup>99</sup> In this respect it is interesting to note that new provinces were often referred to as *nova* even 20-40 years after their annexation, indicating that it took longer time for the central government to fully acknowledge the new territories. WESCH-KLEIN 2008, 22-23.



that complex, since these representations had to be designed for the first time, while Gallia and Hispania had a long history in Roman art. Thus one cannot find so many small references to former historical events. But there is also another explanation possible, since maybe in the later the propaganda became more direct and easily comprehensible to everyone.

So as can be deduced from the analysed examples the level of Romanisation and civilisation was very much influenced by the political will of Rome, at least when their images were concerned. These images not so much express the real integration at an everyday level, but rather an ideological one, in how high regard did Rome hold the individual provinces. It was more important to the central power that in times of military turmoil any opposing part would be portrayed as deeply non-Roman. But the foe quickly became friend, when Rome's interests changed. A tricky way of communication, one has to admit, but it seems that the well-working Roman strategy could even overcome the hurdles of truth.



Fig. 16. Provincia Dacia.  
(Numismatica Ars Classica)  
(<http://www.acsearch.info/record.html?id=17426>)

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## EXCAVATIONS IN BRIGETIO (2012–2016)

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EMESE SZÁMADÓ

Archaeological excavations in Brigetio were concentrated in the civil town in the last 25 years, however, some new projects have been started recently on the topography of the legionary fortress and the military town. In the present paper, we would like to summarize the results of the excavations<sup>1</sup> of the last five years concerning all the three main settlement parts of Brigetio (Fig. 1).

### 1. CIVIL TOWN (SZŐNY-VÁSÁRTÉR)<sup>2</sup>

#### 1.1 Roman cellars

In 2009 a cellar was unearthed at the site Szőny-Vásártér in almost perfect condition (Cellar 1),<sup>3</sup> some metres to the west of a new cellar (Cellar 2), which was found in 2012 in sections L16–L17–M16–M17 (Fig. 2–5), measuring 4.4 × 2.6 metres. The walls of the cellar were

made using unplastered stones of different size, as opposed to Cellar 1, which had elaborately plastered walls preserving even the imprints of nine wooden steps leading down from the entrance.

However, the new cellar also had some unexpected finds. After excavating the upper layers in 2013, in a depth of 2.70 metres 12 wooden planks with a width of 16–22 cm were found, laid down next to each other in north-south direction, and below them a 10 × 10 cm rectangular transverse beam perpendicular to the planks (Fig. 6). These planks and the beam were parts of the wooden ceiling of the cellar – which served at the same time as the wooden floor of the room above the cellar – which fell in after an adobe wall of the room had collapsed onto it. A coherent part of that collapsed wall was found down in the cellar, consisting of adobe bricks measuring exactly one Roman foot, just on top of the planks. We found various organic seeds (olive, date, grape, apple, pear, etc.) in great quantity, in cases even remains of the sarcophagus is visible on the surface of the olive seeds. Besides the organic material, huge amount of pottery used for transporting (*amphorae*), storing (*dolia*) and processing (*mortaria*) these foods were found in the cellar.

During the four weeks of excavation in July 2014, the complete wooden ceiling was unearthed in the cellar. During the removal of the upper layers above the wooden structures very rich material was found: a lot of pottery shreds, terra sigillata, bronze brooches and numerous iron objects and metal slags. The most interesting find is the base of a mould-blown glass vessel with the stamp „L PVBLIC”, which could be the name of the craftsman, the

<sup>1</sup> The excavations were conducted by the Department of Classical and Roman Archaeology, ELTE–Eötvös Loránd University and Klapka György Museum, Komárom under the overall direction of László Borhy (ELTE–Eötvös Loránd University), Emese Számadó (Klapka György Museum) and Dávid Bartus (ELTE–Eötvös Loránd University). The excavations were funded by the Municipality of Komárom, the Directorate of the National Cultural Fund of Hungary, the Hungarian Scientific Research Fund (OTKA K 108667) and the Government of Hungary. Work on the present paper was supported by the Hungarian Scientific Research Fund (OTKA K 108667; NKFI 119520) and the MTA–ELTE Research Group for Interdisciplinary Archaeology.

<sup>2</sup> Reports on the last seasons: BARTUS *et alii* 2012; BARTUS *et alii* 2014A; BARTUS *et alii* 2014B; BARTUS *et alii* 2015; BARTUS *et alii* 2016A; BARTUS *et alii* 2016B; BARTUS – BORHY – SZÁMADÓ 2013; BARTUS – BORHY – SZÁMADÓ 2014A; BARTUS – BORHY – SZÁMADÓ 2015. See the complete bibliography of the research in Brigetio since 1992 in BORHY 2014.

<sup>3</sup> BORHY – SZÁMADÓ 2009, 250–251.



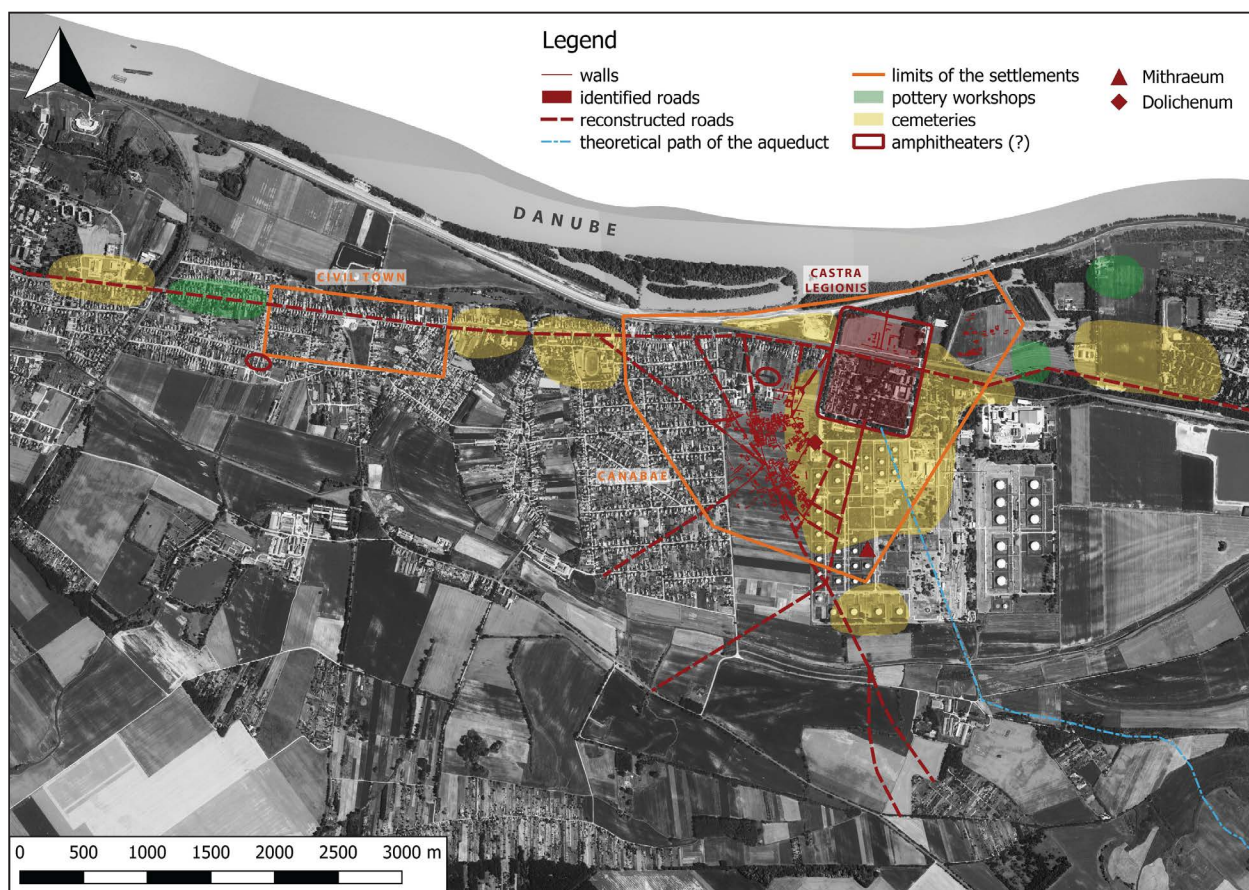


Fig. 1. The topography of Brigetio (Map by L. Rupnik).

owner of the workshop or even the merchant who transported the vessel, which contained oil or some oily substance. Similar vessels were found in Calvatone, Straubing and Pfaffenhofen.<sup>4</sup> The collapsed ceiling itself was cleaned and all traces of earth were removed from the wooden planks. The complete size of the ceiling was  $4,4 \times 2,4$  metres. The cleaning of the wooden structures was extremely time-consuming, due to the fragile surface of the wooden planks and the necessity of keeping the moisture level as high as possible.<sup>5</sup> The thickness of wooden planks was originally 3 cm, while the transverse beams at least 7 cm (their actual thickness is only 3 mm and 3–4 cm, respectively). This solid structure could even hold the weight of a presumed masonry floor on top of the wooden

structure, which was described by Vitruvius (*De arch*, 7.1) and served as an effective method of fire prevention.<sup>6</sup> As another result of the survey, it could be observed that the wooden parts of the ceiling had been infected with beetles before it collapsed down to the cellar. After the complete documentation of the cellar, small samples were taken from the wood for further analysis, the whole structure was prepared with Kemobcid DP3 antifungal agent, then the cellar was covered back again with a temporary wooden roof.

The first task of the excavation in 2015 was removing this roof, then cleaning and conserving the Roman wooden ceiling. After the conservation of the wooden planks they were taken out by restorers, then we started the excavation of the lowest layers of the cellar. In a depth of approximately 170 cm from the original ceiling level, a very large amount of pottery have been found on the floor of the cellar. It was concentrated to the southern end of the cellar, where the collapsed wooden ceiling was missing, which

<sup>4</sup> SEITTER 2002, 475, 525–526. We would like to thank to Kata Dévai for providing the information and analogies of the glass vessel.

<sup>5</sup> A survey of the structure was made in 2014 by restorers Eszter Harsányi and Zsófia Kurovszky under the supervision of András Morgós (National University of Cultural Heritage, South Korea).

<sup>6</sup> ULRICH 2007, 112–113.





Fig. 2. Plan of the excavations at Szőny-Vásártér, 2012 (Plan by L. Dobosi).



Fig. 3. Plan of the excavations at Szőny-Vásártér, 2013 (Plan by L. Dobosi).

indicates that originally there was an opening on that side of the ceiling used as an entrance to the cellar. After the cellar had been abandoned, but before the collapse of the ceiling, a large amount of pottery – including a lot of terra sigillata vessels – and other rubbish was thrown down the floor of the cellar through the entrance opening (Fig. 7, red). The “other rubbish” was surprisingly includes a Roman bronze cavalry parade helmet,<sup>7</sup> which is one of the most extraordinary finds of the last years in Brigetio (Fig. 8). In the northern half of the cellar, under the collapsed ceiling, an *amphora* of type Dressel 20 has been found, which was originally served as a container for olive oil from Baetica (Fig. 7, blue). Some of the *tituli picti* were also preserved on the surface of the *amphora*, including the  $\beta$ -inscription with the name of M. Pompeius Callistus, a merchant known from five *amphora* inscriptions from the Monte Testaccio, one of them with the consular date of 147 AD. That indicates that the cellar was abandoned sometime in the Antonine Age and was used as a garbage pit until the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century, according to the terra sigillata finds from the cellar.<sup>8</sup>

Some metres southeast to Cellar 2 a large pit measuring 5 × 4 m has been found in 2014 (Fig. 4), which contained a huge amount of iron slags weighing hundreds of kilograms, as well as bronze brooches, bone hairpins and a lot of pottery. It could be served as a waste pit related to nearby iron-working activities. In a depth of more than three metres, we have surprisingly found remains of stone walls next to and parallel with the northern and southern clay walls of the pit, which means that the pit was originally a cellar (Cellar 3) with stone walls. The walls of the cellar were systematically taken out as building material after the abandonment of the cellar, only the lower rows of the wall remained. After that, the pit was filled up with the waste material of the nearby metal workshop.

### 1.2 Metal workshop

In 2012, some metres to the northeast in the vicinity of Cellar 1, a presumed metalworking area was unearthed in a courtyard (Fig. 2),

with three furnaces and great amount of bronze slags, as well as some half-finished products, fragments of crucibles and terracotta moulds including one representing Mercurius, used for casting votive lead figurines (Fig. 9).<sup>9</sup> In 2013, we continued the excavation in the same courtyard where huge amount of iron slags were found, which indicate that besides lead and bronze, iron was also worked here. In 2014 and 2015, we excavated a large pit (identified later as Cellar 3) measuring 5 × 4 m (Fig. 4–5). The more than two metres deep pit contained a huge amount of metal finds, mostly iron slags weighing hundreds of kilograms. Bronze brooches, bone hairpins and a lot of pottery were also found in the same pit, which could be served as a waste pit related to nearby iron-working activities. A small gray coarse ware bowl contained blue pigment raw materials, which can supposedly be identified as lapis lazuli and “Egyptian blue”, according to the first analyses.<sup>10</sup> One of the most important finds of the area is a small bronze head with the depiction of a Germanic warrior, which was found some metres east of the pit, and fits well in the series of similar representations on bronze objects from Brigetio.<sup>11</sup>

### 1.3 The street and the bakery

Main aims of the 25th excavation campaign in 2016 were to continue the excavation of the so-called bakery at the western side of the site and locating the southern part of Street „A”, both identified and partly unearthed in 2000.

According to the results of the excavations in 2016, the street continues to south, where its surface covered with large stone slabs was found. Several foundation periods could be separated in a sondage next to the stone slabs. Some parts of a building were found west to the street which had at least one phase which precedes the construction of the street, since its east-west wall goes under the lowest foundation layers of the street. The imprint of a threshold was also found in this wall, which connected two rooms in the building. A small drain made of

<sup>7</sup> BORHY 2016, 17–27, Kat. 1, 1a-y. kép.

<sup>8</sup> BORHY – BARTUS 2016, 105–106.

<sup>9</sup> BARTUS 2014A; BARTUS 2014B.

<sup>10</sup> The preliminary analyses were made by Sz. Döbröntey-David and N. Sey to whom we are grateful.

<sup>11</sup> See the article on Germanic representations by L. Juhász: JUHÁSZ 2014, 334.



Fig. 4. Plan of the excavations at Szőny-Vásártér, 2014 (Plan by L. Dobosi).



Fig. 5. Plan of the excavations at Szőny-Vásártér, 2015 (Plan by L. Dobosi).





Fig. 6. Wooden planks in Cellar 2 (Photo by D. Bartus).

tiles was found in 2000 northwest to the above-mentioned building, however, no further traces of it were found in 2016.

At the northern side of the excavation a huge modern pit cut through most of the walls, which made more difficult to interpret the periods. In a small sondage of 1 × 1 metres, traces of wooden foundation of a building before the stone period were found. East of that the western wall of the so-called bakery and another wall going from east to west (presumably from an earlier period) were found.

#### 1.4 Find material

The find material of the excavations between 2012 and 2016 was very abundant. Besides the material of the above-mentioned cellars, we have found several bone hairpins and needles, a circular bronze disc with email decoration, a half-finished votive lead figurine and a rectangular, blue glass paste gem, bronze and silver coins, a bone hairpin with golden head, two iron brooches, a small terracotta head and a lead object with letters O and M, a bronze stylus and a chalcedony gem with the representation of Minerva or Dea Roma. A bronze figurine of Amor

should also be mentioned (Fig. 10).<sup>12</sup> It has been found in a 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD demolition layer consisted of bricks and tiles, obviously in secondary position. The figurine belonged most probably to a household shrine in a neighbouring building. Among the numerous brick stamps, considerable amount of „CFH” and variations of legio I Adiutrix were found: e.g. leg(io) I A(diutrix); leg(io) I A(diutrix) P(ia) F(idelis); le]g(io) I A(diutrix) P(ia) F(idelis); leg(io) I A(diutrix) P(ia) F(idelis); leg(io) I Ad(iutrix) P(ia) F(idelis) / dux li(mitis) Sarm(aticae)?; etc. As usual, huge amount of locally made and imported pottery and great quantity of animal bones were found.

## 2. CANABAE LEGIONIS (SZŐNY-DUNAPART)<sup>13</sup>

### 2.1 Preventive excavations in 2014

The *canabae* of Brigetio (Fig. 1) is a lesser-known part of the ancient town, since no

<sup>12</sup> BARTUS 2015, 67, no. 44.

<sup>13</sup> Reports on the last seasons: BARTUS – BORHY – SZÁMADÓ 2014B; BARTUS – BORHY – SZÁMADÓ 2015; BARTUS *et alii* 2016B. BARTUS – BORHY – CZAJLIK 2016. See the complete bibliography of the research in Brigetio since 1992 in BORHY 2014.



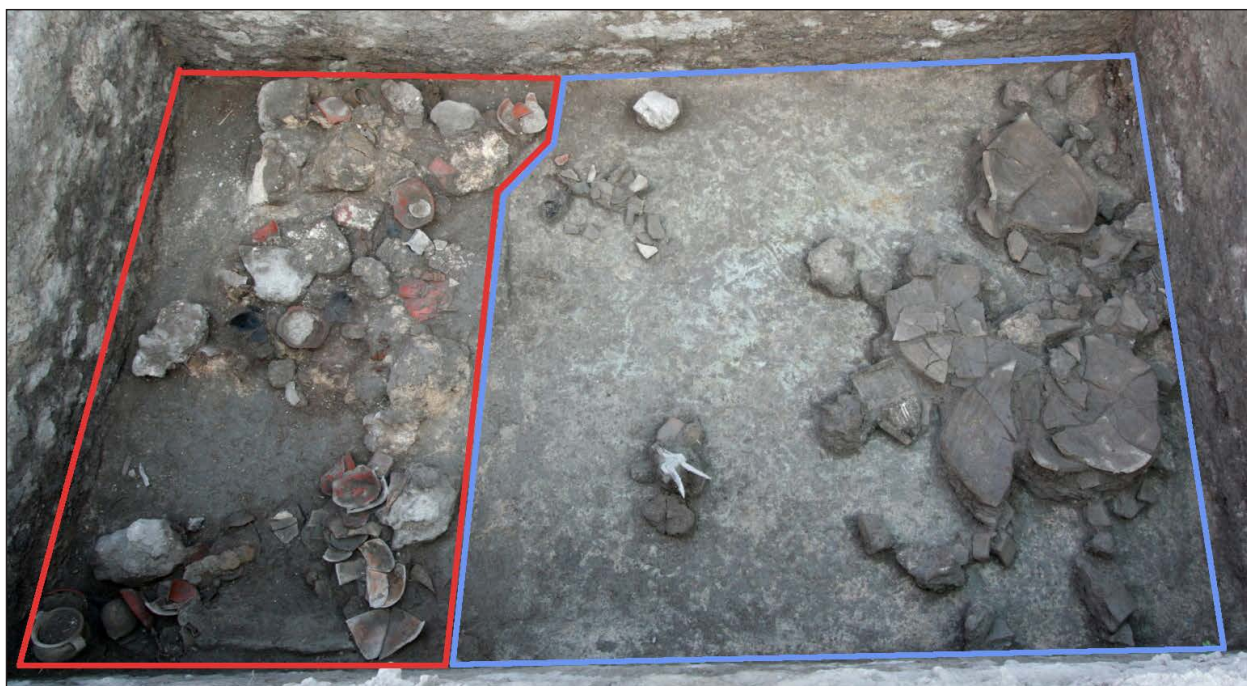


Fig. 7. The place of the collapsed ceiling (blue), and the rubbish thrown down after the abandonment of Cellar 2 (red). (Photo by D. Bartus).

systematic excavations were carried out in this territory, in contrast with the civil town where annual excavations have started in 1992 with outstanding results. Although some small-scale excavations made in the first part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century were bringing to light very important buildings (e.g. the Mithraeum and Dolichenum) and burials in the *canabae*,<sup>14</sup> detailed informations on the settlement structure were provided only by the recently began project on the comprehensive topographical research of the *canabae* and legionary fortress.<sup>15</sup>

In the summer of 2014, the long-planned construction work of the new flood control dam between Komárom and Almásfüzitő has started, which, according to its only possible location close to the Danube, crosses the northeast part of the Roman *canabae*. Since the affected area is a well-known and highly protected site, archaeological impact assessment made prior to the construction indicated the obvious necessity of full-scale preventive excavations in the territory of an approximately one hectare. The excavations were started in August, 2014 in

the cooperation of the Klapka György Museum of Komárom and the Department of Classical and Roman Archaeology of ELTE–Eötvös Loránd University.

Shortly after the removal of topsoil all previous expectations were surpassed by the extraordinary intensity of the site, where huge parts of terrazzo-floors, traces of walls, massive layers of bricks and stones were visible in literally the whole surface. These features already indicated that full excavation of the site is impossible within the given time frame of two months, however, we started to open trenches and sections from west to east and tried to gather as many data as possible.

In the western edge of the site, part of a stone building (approximately 30 m<sup>2</sup>) with massive terrazzo-floor and at least two periods were found. Three Late Roman graves were cut into the floor, obviously without the intention of choosing deliberately the thick, hard terrazzo of an earlier building instead of the nearby soft soil, which indicates that buildings in this part of the *canabae* had been already collapsed and covered (at least the floors) before the remaining population started to use it as a cemetery. The phenomenon of moving to nearby forts in Late Roman times while using the abandoned settlement as a

<sup>14</sup> On the early excavations in Brigetio see SZÁMADÓ 1997.

<sup>15</sup> BARTUS *et alii* 2014C; BARTUS – CZAJLIK – RUPNIK 2016; BORHY *et alii* 2017; VICZIÁN *et alii* 2013; VICZIÁN *et alii* 2015.

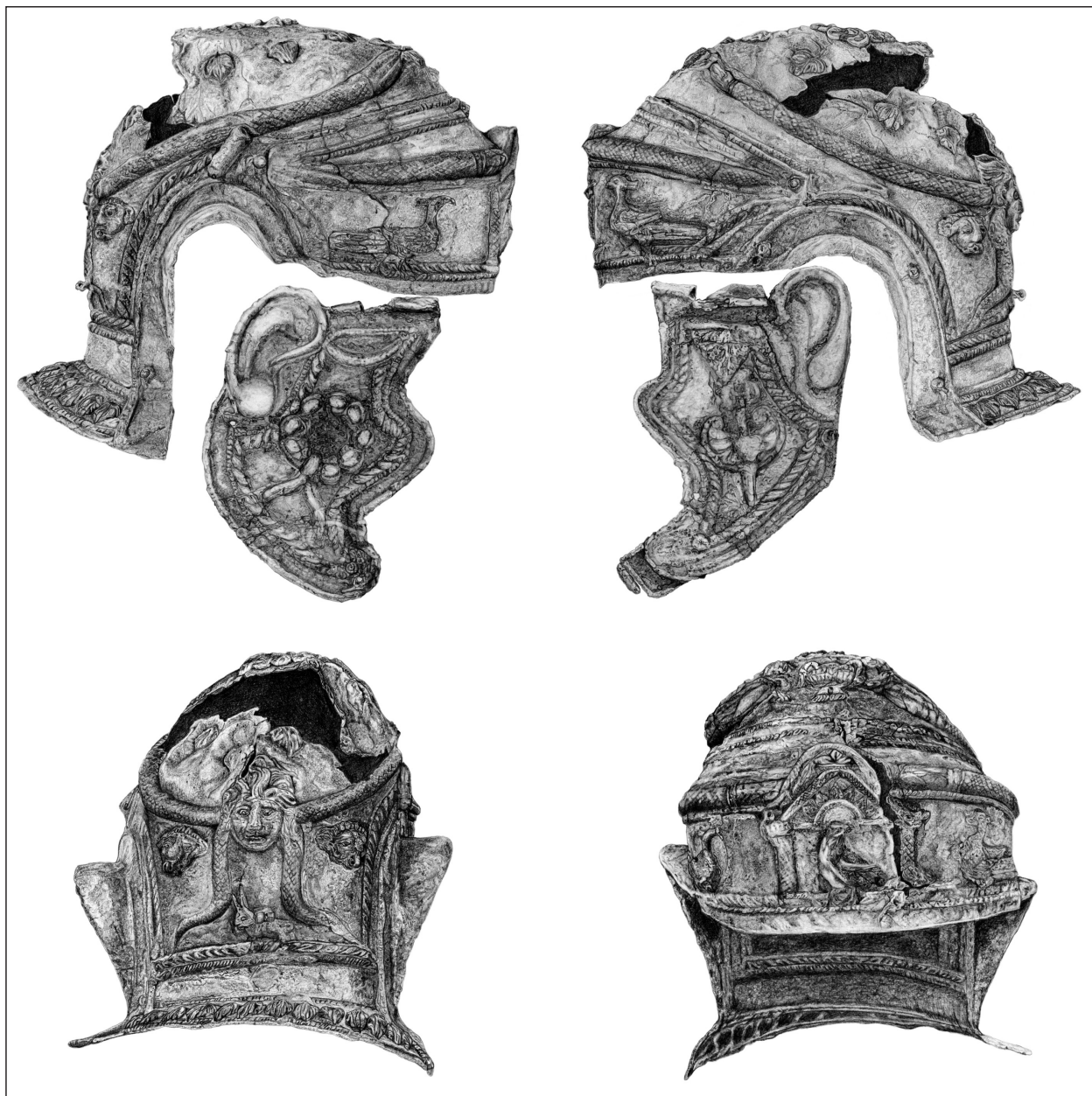


Fig. 8. Bronze parade helmet from Cellar 2 (Drawing by J. Burucs).

cemetery is well-known in numerous sites, however, this is the most obvious evidence in the case of Brigetio so far.<sup>16</sup> Two of the three burials were completely robbed while the third one was intact but without any grave goods, therefore closer date of the graves is not possible.

About 20 metres east of the graves, part of another building was found (approximately 60 m<sup>2</sup>) with a terrazzo-floor of three periods and a *hypocaustum* (Fig. 11). A total of 18 metres of heating tunnels with rectangular pilae stacks

were uncovered. The walls of the building were constructed of adobe bricks on stone foundation. We did not find the closing walls of the buildings, therefore it was probably much larger than the excavated part of it. A coin of Antoninus Pius found in the foundation layer of the earliest terrazzo-floor indicates that the building was erected in the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, probably after the Marcomannic wars and were in use until the Late Roman period according to the coins found in the topmost layers of the building.

<sup>16</sup> See BARKÓCZI 1951, 22.





Fig. 9. Silicon cast of the Mercurius figurine from the terracotta mould (Sz. Döbrönteý-David).

## 2.2 The so-called „Roman bath”

The most important result of the excavations in 2014 was the discovery of a large rectangular building, identified as a bath,<sup>17</sup> which was situated some 40 metres east of the above-mentioned building (Fig. 12–13). The rooms of the bath were covered with terrazzo-floors of good quality, one of them was preserved in more than 100 m<sup>2</sup>, which is the largest terrazzo ever found in Brigetio (Fig. 14). Traces of underfloor heating were found in four rooms. In the westernmost room some of the circular pilae stacks were preserved in original place and condition with the covering tiles and terrazzo-floor *in situ*. The floor of the central, apsidal room (presumably a *caldarium*) of the building was supported with more than 100 rectangular pillars. The *praefurnium* was located next to the “*caldarium*”, where a lot of ash and burnt layers were found.

<sup>17</sup> As of 2017, after four years of excavation the original interpretation as bath is at least doubtful, however, in this article we will use the term „bath” for the building.

The imprints of the two lower stones or bricks of an arched opening in the apse were also found, which connected the *praefurnium* with the apsidal room. The bath was supported with numerous drains, one of them could be traced under the heating system of the apsidal room.

In summer 2016, the main aim of the season was excavating the southern part of the bath in a territory of approximately 500 m<sup>2</sup>. We found several features in 2014 (walls, floors, drains) which seemed to continue in southern direction and this assumption was confirmed even by the time of the removal of topsoil.

The main north-south corridor with underfloor heating and terrazzo-floor at the western part of the building was continued for seven metres more to the south, parts of pilae stacks and impressions of them in the floor of the *hypocaustum* were also found, however, not as much as in the northern part of the corridor. Two *praefurnia* were located at the eastern side of the corridor in a distance of six metres from each other, which provided the heating of the *hypocaustum*. It seems that they belong to different periods, presumably the

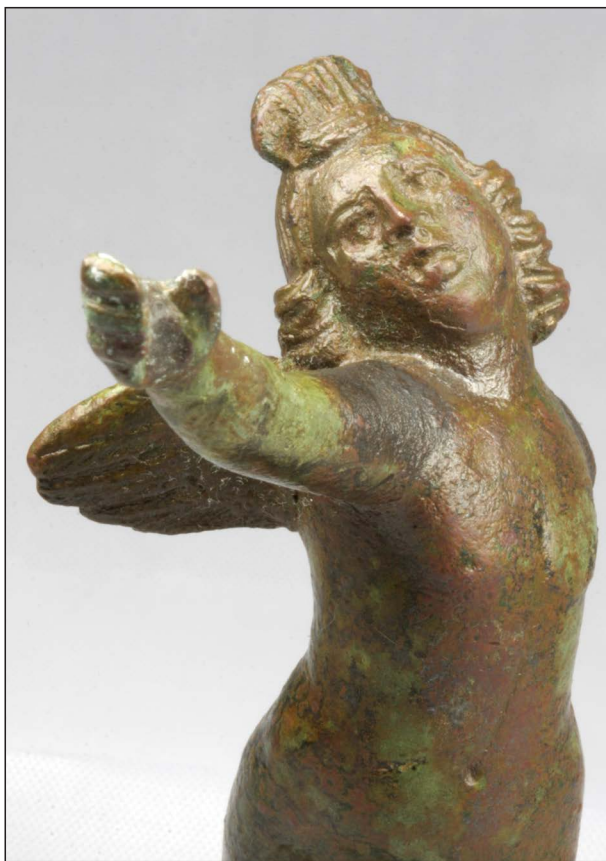


Fig. 10. Bronze figurine of Amor (Photo by D. Bartus).





Fig. 11. Terrazzo-floor and hypocaustum of a building in the *canabae* (Photo by D. Bartus).



Fig. 12. Plan of the so-called „Roman bath” (Plan by D. Bartus).



southern *praefurnium* was abandoned after the construction of a large rectangular room east to the corridor. This room, which also had full underfloor heating, a *praefurnium* and terrazzo-floor, had at least two construction phases. An approximately 40 cm wide and 6 metres long repairing can be seen in the floor of the *hypocaustum*, which indicates that in the first phase the room was actually two separate rooms, then in the next phase the partition wall was removed, its place was covered by the repaired *hypocaustum* floor and the two former rooms created a large one of at least 60 m<sup>2</sup>. A slight difference in the composition of pilae stacks north and south to the above-mentioned repairing also strengthen this assumption. In a small sondage opened in the middle of the room the junction of two earlier walls were found, which could belong to a period even before the first phase of the large room. The southern *praefurnium* of the western corridor could also belong to this early phase. As it can be seen, understanding the construction phases and periods of the building still requires further investigation. A small hint can be the

present state of walls: since most of the walls still visible or traceable near the surface were taken out in the 19<sup>th</sup>–20<sup>th</sup> century when the site was used as a quarry, particularly the foundations of earlier walls removed by the Romans can now be unearthed in good condition.

East to the above-mentioned rectangular room several walls (mostly took out in the 19<sup>th</sup>–20<sup>th</sup> century) were found with parts of terrazzo-floors and some *hypocaustum*, however, their interpretation is still unclear. At the southeastern part of the building a large terrazzo floor of more than 20 m<sup>2</sup> were found. A large part of a wall-painting fallen down to the floor was lying on it upside down. Some details of the wall-painting have already been revealed during restoration, notably two winged female figures (most likely two Victorias) and remains of an *aedicula* richly decorated with stucco. Some metres east to the wall-painting we found a Late Roman grave cut into the floor of the room.

At the eastern side of the building the „main” south-north drain was continued for about ten metres to the south and led to a

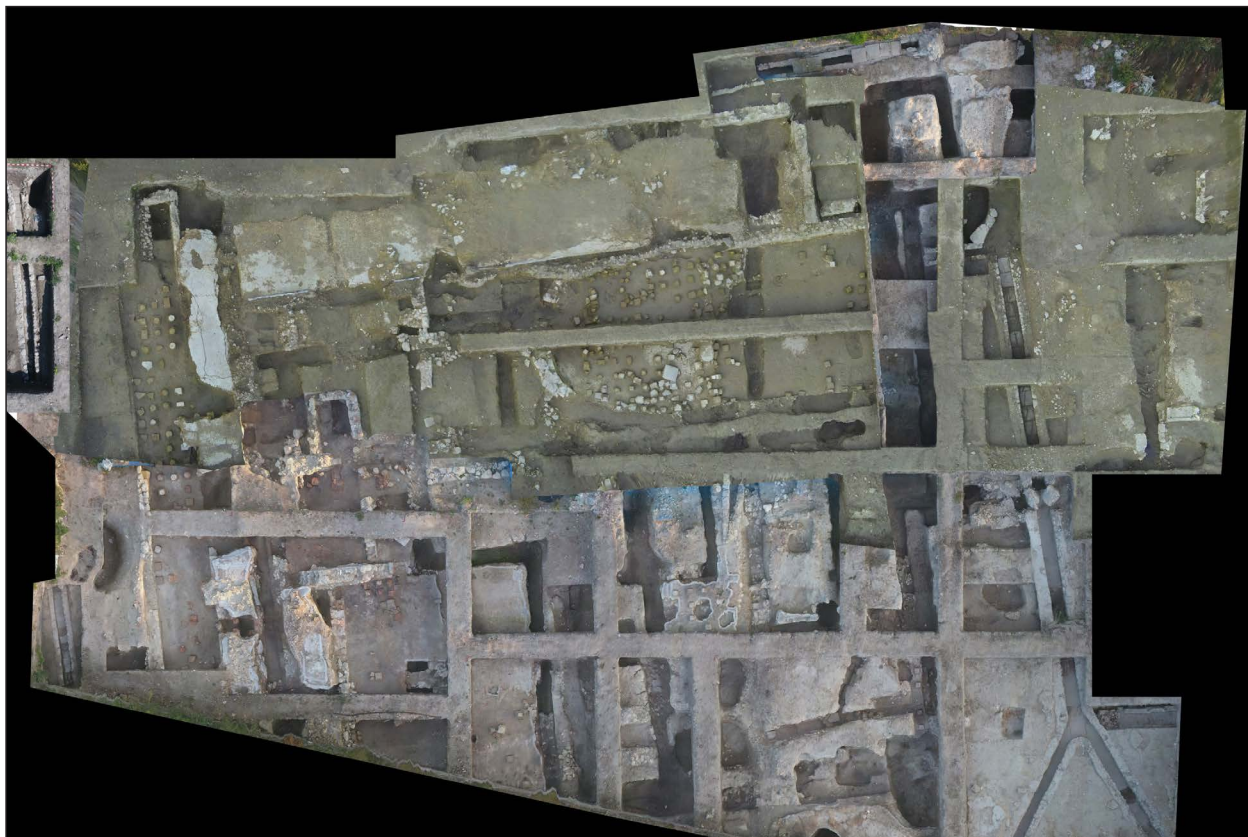


Fig. 13. Orthophoto of the so-called „Roman bath” (Photo by D. Bartus).



Fig. 14. The northern part of the building, excavated in 2014 (Photo by Zs. Varga).

Y-shaped junction going (in fact, coming from) southeast and southwest. The bottom of the drain was covered with *tegulae*, most with the stamp of legio I Adiutrix. Two other drains were found, one going from south to north at the western end of the building, and another one from west to east, north of the presumed northern wall of the building. The west-east drain flows into the „main” eastern drain. It seems that these three drains are situated outside the building and mark the dimensions of the bath.

As in 2014, the find material was very scarce again. Noticeable is the very large quantity of brick stamps and the huge amount of wall-paintings, mostly from the *hypocaustum* of the north-south corridor.

The so-called „Roman bath” had at least two periods, it can be observed in one place that the wall of the earlier period was taken down and the new wall was built next to it, while the floor of the room was built on the top of the earlier wall, using it as a foundation. The pebbly floor of the earlier phase was found in some places, however, the function of the earlier building as a bath can not be confirmed as yet. The chronology of the building is doubtful, because it seems the building was completely and systematically cleaned before abandonment, which is indicated also by the scarce find material from the upper layers, without almost any datable objects. That the earlier layers also provided very few finds is the evidence of the involvement of military

troops in the construction works of the *canabae*. The main difference of the military architecture of the *canabae* comparing with the buildings excavated in the civil town is that in the latter a lot of debris were used as filling material, which produces a lot of finds – especially pottery – during the excavations, while soldiers in the *canabae* used actual building materials. Therefore – at least for the time being – the building time of the bath can not be securely confirmed, however, the chronology of the above-mentioned neighbouring buildings can possibly be extended to the bath. The abandonment of the bath is also indicated by two Late Roman graves cut into the *hypocaustum* of the central apsidal room. Functions of the rooms are also uncertain except for the *praefurnium* and the so-called *caldarium*.

### 2.3 Horrea

The excavation area of 2015 was located east to the so-called „Roman bath” in a territory of 600 m<sup>2</sup>, where earlier aerial photography has shown traces of a very intensive settlement part.

At the eastern end of the excavation area a building with large, massive walls has been found. The southern wall of the building is at least 30 metres long, of which a section of 13 meters has been unearthed, together with the southwest corner and traces of the western wall. Five buttresses are connecting to the outside of the southern wall, which indicates that the



building was a *horreum* (*Horreum* 1). Similar buttresses were commonly used in *horrea* to carry the heavy roof of the building. The floor of the building, which was obviously raised with a *suspensura*, is not preserved. The building had been abandoned and probably demolished before its area was used for funerary practices attested by Late Roman child burials.

The neighbouring rectangular building, measuring approximately 11×11 metres, can also be reconstructed as a *horreum* (*Horreum* 2). We have found 21 postholes spaced regularly

in a grid of 7×5, these posts supported the wooden floor of the first period of the building. The *horreum* was built in stone later, its stone walls and six of the rectangular pillars which supported the floor have also be found. The impress of a wooden beam is visible on the top of a pillar, which indicates that the floor was made of wood in the second period as well.

Between the two *horrea* a street leading north-south has been found, its pebbly surface was renewed several times. At western part of the excavation area a large stone building with

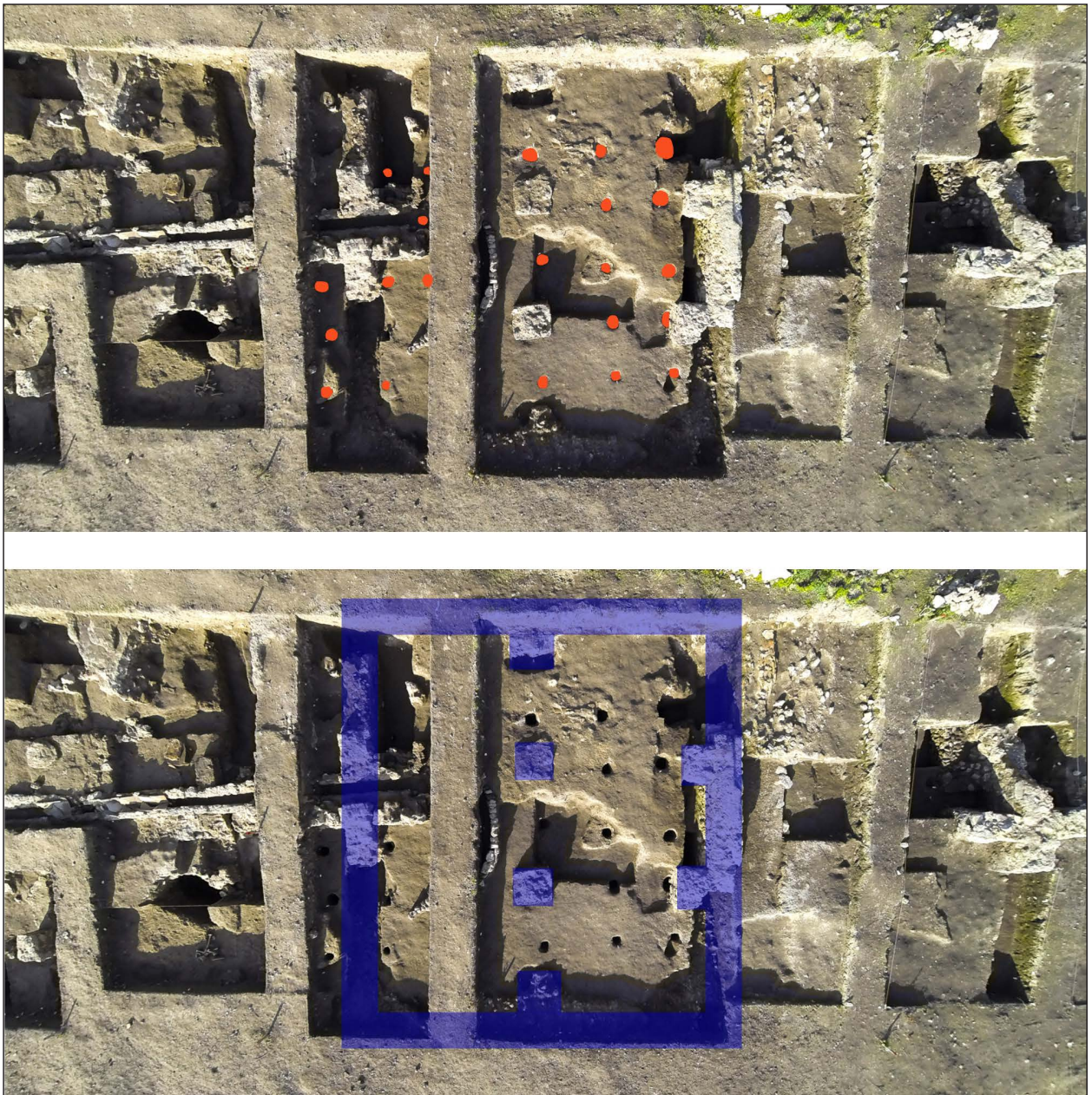


Fig. 15. The first (above) and second period (below) of *Horreum* 2 (Photo by D. Bartus).



*hypocaustum* has been found. It is unclear, yet, whether it was a public building or a house, however, it has several building periods. As it could be observed, the building had stone foundations supporting adobe walls and it was decorated with wall-paintings. Terrazzo walls and sewers have also been found in the building. In the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, the building was burnt down but it was rebuilt later.

The abundant find material of the excavation mostly consists of pottery and animal bones, of which a complete skeleton of tortoise should be mentioned. Similarly to the previous excavation season, more than 200 brick stamps have been found, mostly of the *legio I Adiutrix*. Several crucibles have been found in the eastern part of the excavation area but we could not localize the presumed bronze workshop. One of the most remarkable finds of the excavation is a golden *aureus* of Vespasian, datable to 77/78 AD (Fig. 16).



Fig. 16. Golden aureus of Vespasian (Photo by D. Bartus).

## 2.4 Other features and the find material

Some other buildings with terrazzo floors and additional burials were unearthed during the excavations, moreover, traces of a bronze workshop were found in the yet unexcavated part of the site, where during the removal of the topsoil numerous bronze objects (including a figurine of Lar<sup>18</sup>), half-finished products and fragments of crucibles were found.

At the eastern end of the site several pits, trenches and burials were found datable to the Early Iron Age and the Roman Period.

The find material was very scarce, especially in the western part of the site. Noticeable is the very large quantity (about 500 pieces) of brick stamps, almost exclusively made by the

*legio I Adiutrix*, however, some other troops (e.g. cohorts VII Breucorum, *legio XXX Ulpia Victrix*) are also presented. Most of the coins were found in the upper layers with metal detector, an interesting assemblage of 103 Late Roman coins came to light at the western edge of the site from a pit which also contained modern objects.

## 3. LEGIONARY FORTRESS (SZŐNY-MOL-KISKERTEK)

The legionary fortress of Brigetio is the least researched with modern methods of the three main topographical parts of Brigetio.<sup>19</sup> The planned excavation in the legionary fortress in summer 2015 was concentrated in the center of the *castra legionis*, at the site Szőny-MOL-Kiskertek. Three surfaces of 100 m<sup>2</sup> were opened, two of them in the north-south axis, the third one 40 metres to the east.

### 3.1 The eastern surface

The eastern surface was opened at the exact place where one year before the inscribed bronze tablet with the law of Philippus Arabs said to have been found by metal detector in 2014 (Fig. 17.),<sup>20</sup> with the aim of finding additional fragments of the tablet. Surprisingly, in the second day of the excavation a small bronze fragment with six engraved letters came to light, which fits perfectly to the bottom of the bronze tablet. This fragment also confirms the findspot of the tablet. The new fragment – as well as the others – was in secondary position in a Late Roman layer. Another important result from the eastern surface was locating a street leading north-south, parallel with the *via decumana*. The street has five periods, of which the first three were covered with a very hard, pebbly surface. In the 4<sup>th</sup> period, which can be dated most probably to the Severan age based on terra sigillata finds from Westerndorf in its foundation, the street was covered by stone slabs. There was a sewer at the eastern side of the street, in which a bronze wagon attachment with grotesque head has been found (Fig. 18). In Late Roman times the street

<sup>19</sup> On the previous research, see BORHY *et alii* 2011, 45-48; BARTUS – BORHY – SZÁMADÓ 2015; BARTUS – BORHY – CZAJLIK 2016.

<sup>20</sup> BORHY – BARTUS – SZÁMADÓ 2015A; BORHY – BARTUS – SZÁMADÓ 2015B.

<sup>18</sup> BARTUS 2015, 79-80, No. 60.





Fig. 17. The bronze tablet of Philippus Arabs (D. Bartus).



Fig. 18. Bronze wagon attachment with grotesque head (Photo by D. Bartus).

was not in use anymore, the stone pavement of the street was taken out and new buildings were erected, traces of which have been found in the topmost layers.

### 3.2 The *principia*

The two western surfaces were opened in the presumed location of the *principia*. In the northern section we have found part of a large courtyard which extended beyond our surface of 100 m<sup>2</sup> in all directions and can be identified as the courtyard of the *principia* with five periods (Fig. 19–20). The precise dating of the layers will be possible only after the evaluation of the finds, however, some preliminary observations can be made. The first period can be dated to the first years of the reign of Trajan, when the legionary fortress was built. The courtyard was covered with a terrazzo-floor on clay foundation. Sometimes later the level of the courtyard was raised by 30 cm and the new courtyard had a very hard, pebbly covering (Period 2). The upper

2–3 centimetres of that pebbly floor is burnt all over the courtyard, which means that the *principia* suffered heavy damages, most probably during the Marcomannic wars. The courtyard was renewed soon after with another pebbly floor without foundation (Period 3) and finally the whole surface was covered with stone slabs in the Severan age (Period 4), together with the above-mentioned eastern street, and remained in use until the Late Roman period. The stone slabs were taken out already in Late Roman times (Period 5), together with the pavement of the street. In the other section 15 metres south, we have found the southern end of the courtyard with the same layers and periods, as well as remains of walls and terrazzo-floors south of the courtyard, which could belong to the *principia* building. The most important finds from the courtyard are more than 50 fragments of a large imperial inscription carved in stone, which is under evaluation at the moment, but it will most likely shed new light on the legionary fortress of Brigetio.



Fig. 19. Periods of the *principia* (Photo by D. Bartus).



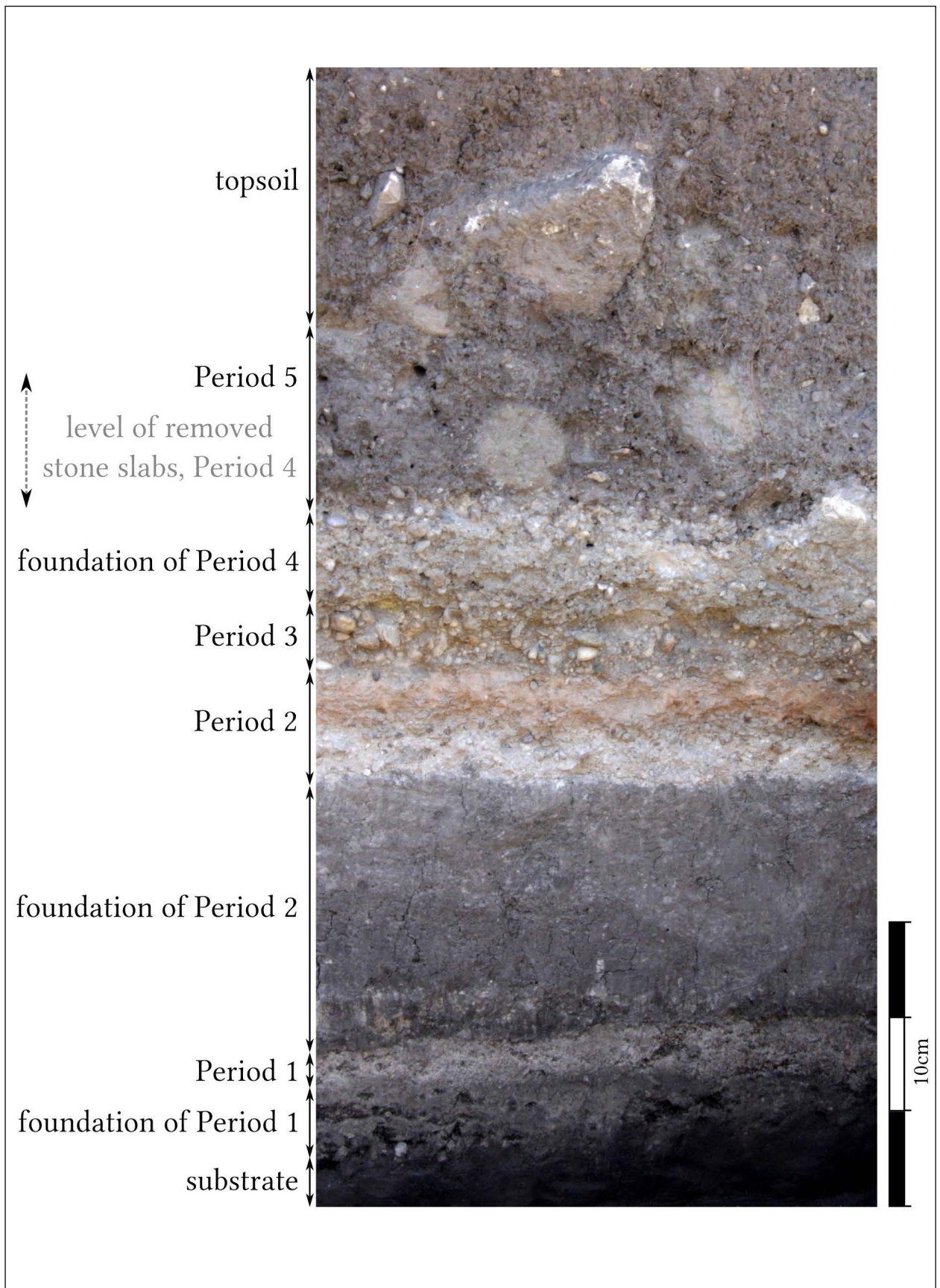


Fig. 20. Periods of the *principia* (Photo by D. Bartus).

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# THE USE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY IN THE TOPOGRAPHICAL RESEARCH OF BRIGETIO: THE ARCHIVE IMAGERY

LÁSZLÓ RUPNIK – ZOLTÁN CZAJLIK – DÁVID BARTUS

The Roman site of Brigetio is situated in the northern part of Transdanubia near the state border between Hungary and Slovakia. Brigetio is one of the four settlements with legionary fortress in Pannonia, besides Vindobona, Carnuntum and Aquincum. Although systematic excavations in Brigetio have been started in 1992, providing important results concerning the civil town, large scale comprehensive topographical research on the whole territory of the Roman town has been carrying out only since 2013. The main objective of our recently started project is to expand the boundaries of traditional research using non-destructive methods such as aerial photography and geophysical survey. The present paper gives a brief summary of the aerial archaeological activity in Brigetio and its surroundings with particular regard to the archive imagery and many aspects of its applying. Our research has been supported by the National Research, Development and Innovation Office (grants number 108667 and 119520).

## Brief history of research

Since the detailed history of aerial archaeological research in Brigetio was discussed earlier,<sup>1</sup> we confine ourselves to present only the main stages here. Besides some presumable attempts before the Second World War, non-archaeological aerial photography was the only source of information until 1994, in which regard the pioneer work of Zsolt Visy should be mentioned,<sup>2</sup> especially the documentation of

*burgi* on the *limes* section of Brigetio. Similarly, the northern city wall of Brigetio was identified based on archive aerial photos by Emese Számadó.<sup>3</sup> Between 1994 and the beginning of the 2000's aerial archaeological research was focused mostly on the presumed marching camps in the vicinity of the Roman settlement.<sup>4</sup> Similar features were photographed in the first half of the 1990's by Ivan Kuzma on the northern side of the *limes*, in the territory of the present Slovakia.<sup>5</sup> Rectangular fortifications and remains of Roman roads were also documented in 1997-1998 by René Goguey. From 2008 onwards, successful aerial remote sensing surveys have been carried out by Zoltán Czajlik<sup>6</sup> and Máté Szabó,<sup>7</sup> with the aim of the detailed topographical study of the Roman settlement. Systematic aerial photography of the surroundings of Brigetio including Roman roads, villa settlements and the aqueduct has been started in 2015.

## Archive exposures

A significant part of the Roman settlement is covered by an oil refinery and the belonging living quarters which were built during and after the Second World War (Fig. 1). These construction works and the continuous expansion of the village have caused a devastating effect on the archaeological features. Since the size

<sup>1</sup> RUPNIK – CZAJLIK 2013. For a complete bibliography on the archaeological research of the civil town, see BORHY 2014.

<sup>2</sup> VISY 1985, 53-57; VISY 2003, Figs. 32 and 35.

<sup>3</sup> SZÁMADÓ 2010, Fig. 14.

<sup>4</sup> BRAASCH 2003, 44, Abb. 1-2; VISY 1995, 216-218, Abb. 9-14; VISY 2003, Figs. 36-55; SZABÓ – VISY 2011, 107.

<sup>5</sup> KUZMA 1995, 64; RAJTÁR 1997, 122.

<sup>6</sup> BORHY *et alii* 2011; RUPNIK – CZAJLIK 2013; BARTUS *et alii* 2014, Figs. 2-3.

<sup>7</sup> SZABÓ 2011, 153-158.

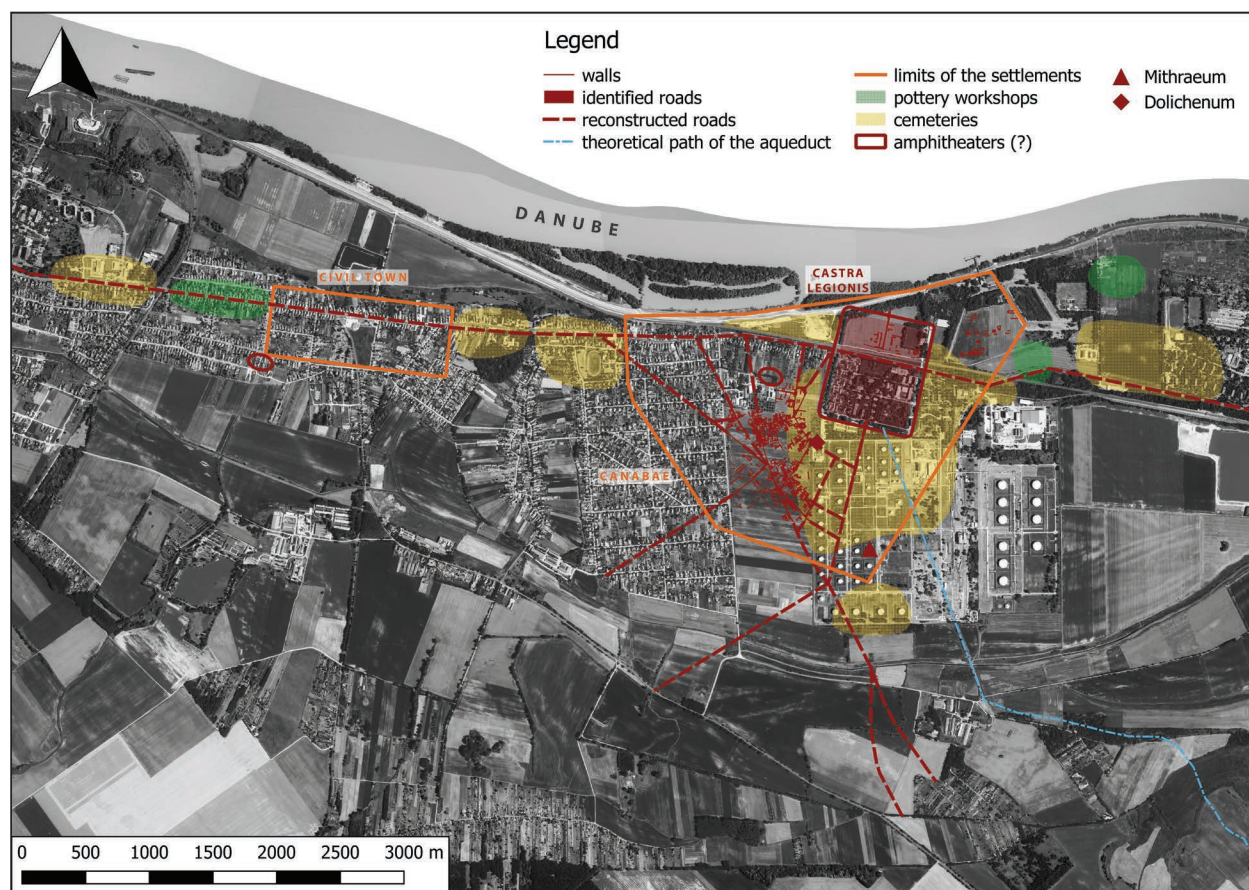


Fig. 1. The elements of the Roman Brigetio according to our current knowledge (Map by L. Rupnik).

and number of open areas suitable for aerial archaeological research are limited by the modern built environment, our interest turned to archive imagery. According to current knowledge the Hungarian pioneer of aerial archaeology, Sándor Neogrády unfortunately did not take any photos of Brigetio, but several – mostly vertical – exposures taken originally for mapping or military reasons after the 1940's are of much use. The most important source of these pictures is the Military History Institute and Museum in Budapest. Many of the pictures are well known and were also used by the earlier research (see above), but we tried to involve these images into an integrated, complex, GIS-based procedure.

Some other images have been located by means of Internet sites. Especially the Fold3 online archive has proved to be useful during our research. We were not able to gain access to the RCAHMS National Collection of Aerial Photography yet, but this archive will hopefully become one of our most important resources soon.

A significant part of archive images have been rectified in order to get the data as accurate and valuable as possible. Despite of the gingerly work, some distortion and inaccuracy might be considered as a result of the rectifying process. The relatively high flying altitude and the limits of resolution have made the interpretation of archaeological features more difficult in case of these images, however, several results based on multiple pictures have been concluded.

As far as we know the earliest vertical images related to the area of Brigetio were taken during the spring of 1940 (Fig. 2),<sup>8</sup> reflecting the state of the ploughlands and the field system in the research area and its surroundings before the above-mentioned construction works. The resolution is not enough to recognize small details, however, several archaeological features can be identified. The dark soil mark of the *fossa* around the legionary fortress

<sup>8</sup> Three photographs have been taken on this section of the *Ripa Pannonica*: MHIM 69395, 69396, 69397.



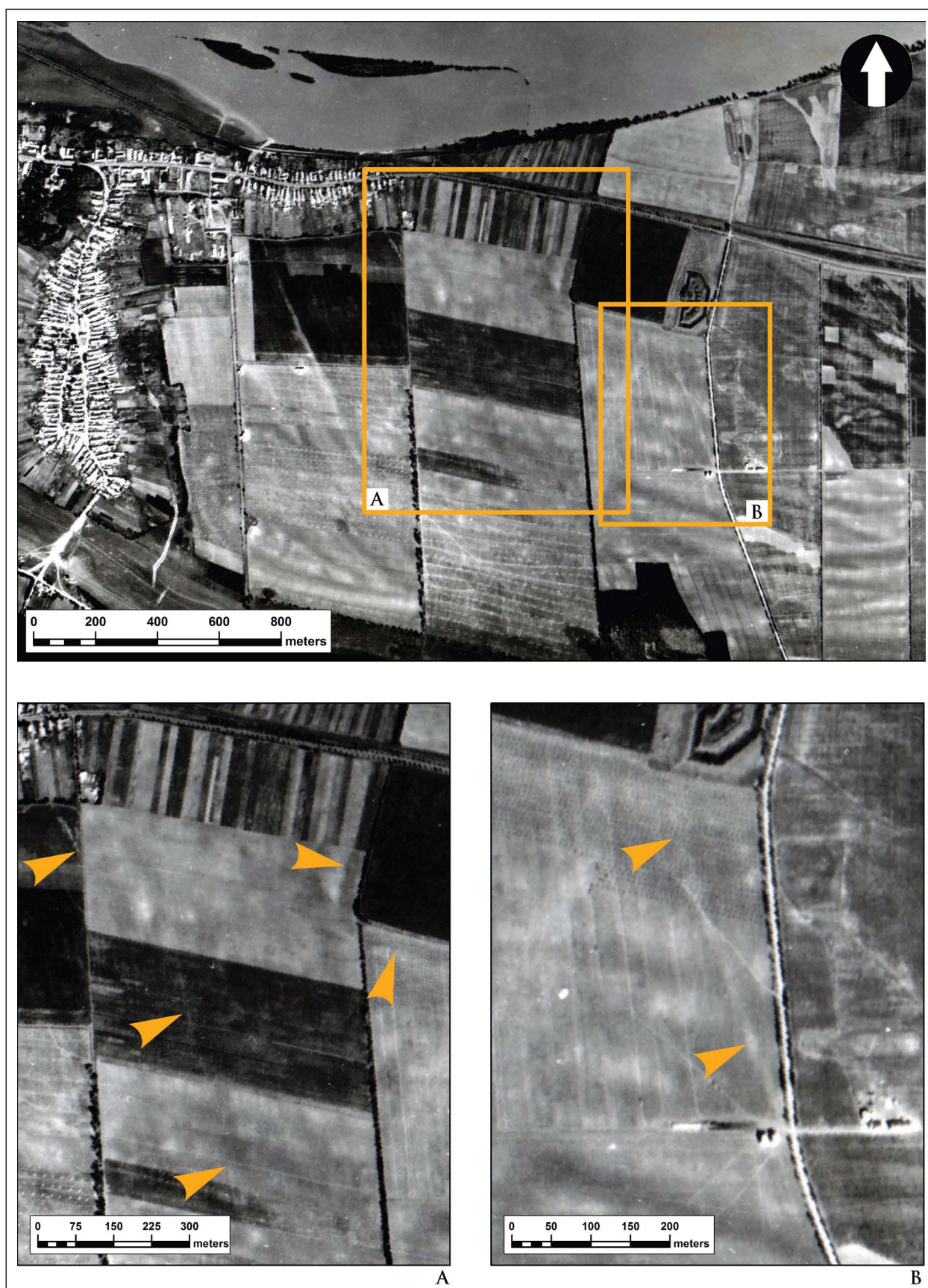


Fig. 2. The area of the *castra legionis* and the *canabae* with the traces of the *fossa*, roads (A) and the aqueduct (B) in 1940 (Source: MHIM 69396).





Fig. 3. The location of the cemetery excavated SE from the legionary fortress (A) with the rectified ground plan (B).

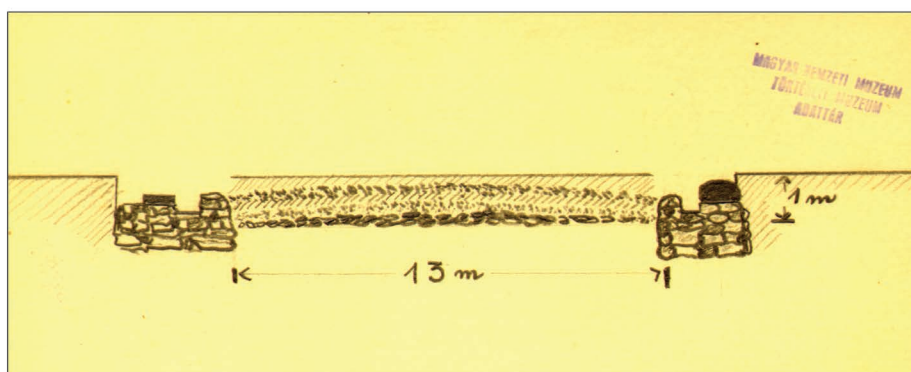
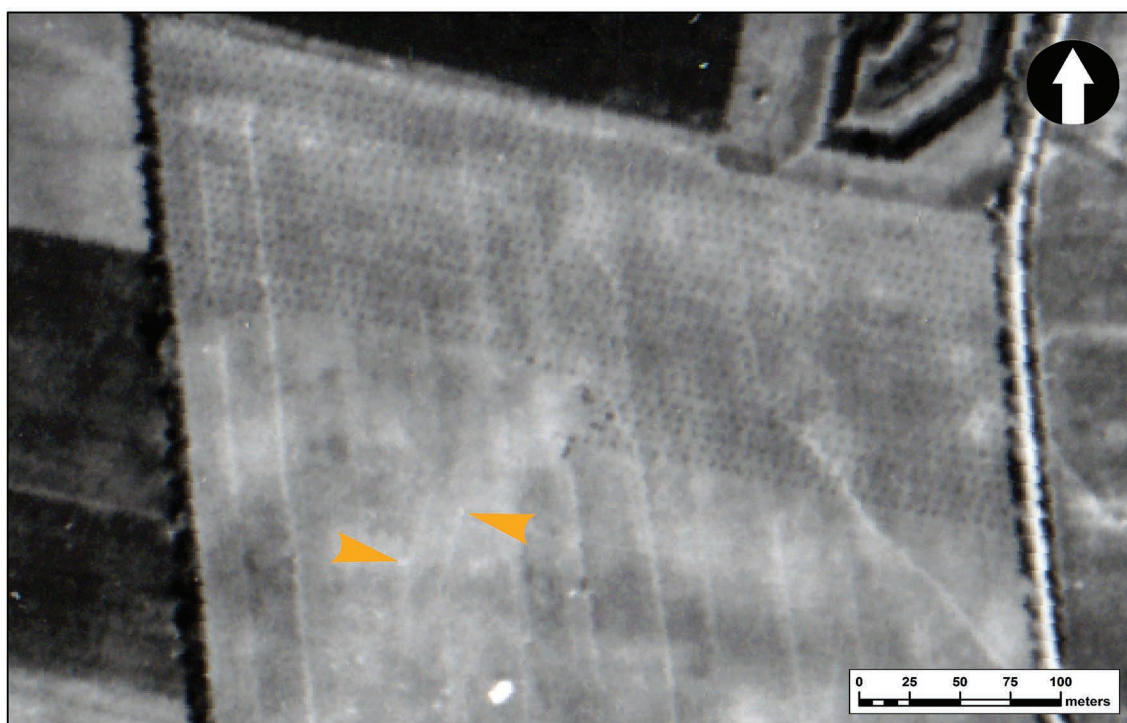


Fig. 4. The location (also see Fig. 3C) and the section of the road and canal excavated by István Paulovics.

can be clearly observed, especially on the west and south side of the *castra*. Other linear features, especially sections of roads are recognizable in the military town (Fig. 2, A). The cart track connecting the manor at Bélapuszta with the main road is visibly continuing in a bright and remarkable soil mark heading NW from a distinct point, then it hits the *fossa* and the wall of the legionary fortress between the southern gate and the SE corner. This feature was not presented on any 18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century maps or drawings, but its tracing matches the orientation

of the aqueduct described by Rudolf Gyulai.<sup>9</sup> We have good reason to believe that the Roman *aquaeductus* has been documented in this case (Fig. 2, B).<sup>10</sup>

<sup>9</sup> GYULAI 1885, 332-335.

<sup>10</sup> The question on which path the aqueduct was led to Brigetio from the sources near Tata is controversial. István Paulovics draw another conclusion, supposing that the canals excavated by him in 1925 (PAULOVICS 1941, 145-152, Abb. 1-2) following the road heading south from the *castrum* are actually traces of the aqueduct.



Another benefit of this exposures is that they were taken shortly after the archaeological excavations carried out during the 1920's and 1930's by István Paulovics. Although the ground plans of these works are accessible in the archive of the Hungarian National Museum, they can be located nothing but improperly due to the lack of correct measurements and coordinates. The locations of these excavations were often given by the excavators based on the distance from visible surface objects, but we were able to identify them using the vertical photographs. The accuracy of such a rectification is far from comparable to the results of a modern survey, but it is even better than a hand drawn cross on a map. After this process the archaeological features – graves, walls, stone monuments or even single finds – represented on these maps have become sources of vector data. All information of archaeological interest have been digitalized in ArcGIS with points and polygons with their essential data stored in the belonging attribute table. These efforts are first steps in the creation of a comprehensive database of all topographical clue on the Roman Brigetio.

Although presenting all of the validated and rectified data is not possible here, the method can be illustrated through some examples. The first one is a Late Roman cemetery excavated by István Paulovics in 1929,<sup>11</sup> which plan was drawn carefully in a correct scale making the trenches and graves easily recognizable (Fig. 3, B).<sup>12</sup> Nevertheless, the location of the excavation was given by measurements using presumably triangulation between the visible corner of the *castra*, the later totally vanished lane heading Bélapusztá, and the pole of the excavation, which latter must have been the corner of a trench (Fig. 3, A).

Another excavation we were able to locate using an aerial photograph taken in 1940 was concentrated on the Roman road leading southward from the *porta decumana* edged by traces of the aqueduct or canalization on both

sides (Fig. 3, C and Fig. 4). Some bright soil marks, located exactly 240 meters from the gates as it was mentioned in the documentation<sup>13</sup> and publication of the excavation, are showing definitely these features (Fig. 4).<sup>14</sup>

The construction of the oil refinery and belonging facilities carried out during the Second World War meant a devastating effect on the archaeological heritage there. The war-time circumstances had not allowed to perform large scale rescue excavations prior to the construction works. The scientific activity was limited to observations and data collection by László Barkóczi as accurate as it was possible to be at the time. Unfortunately the strategic importance of the refinery did not escape the attention of the Allied forces who carried out several air strikes. The bombings caused huge destruction not only for the industry but also for the Roman ruins themselves under and around the refinery. The bright side of the bombing is the documentation of the air raid by oblique aerial photographs taken by the reconnaissance units.

The landscape in the surroundings of the legionary fortress changed significantly during a single decade, as it can be seen comparing the images from 1940 with the pictures of the next aerial photographic survey in 1951 (Fig. 5).<sup>15</sup> These photos are also of archaeological interest. The *fossa* of the legionary fortress is still indicated by the soil-mark, moreover, traces of the road system of the *canabae* can also be seen. This photograph led several scholars to locate the military amphitheater to the area next to the *limes* road, close to the western gate of the fortress,<sup>16</sup> however, according to the map of László Barkóczi, it was situated farther from the *limes* road and the gate of the fortress.<sup>17</sup> An oval shaped soil mark is visible very close to the place where Barkóczi located the ruins of the amphitheater. The question of location could be decided by geophysical survey

<sup>11</sup> PAULOVICS 1941, 163, Abb. 1.

<sup>12</sup> HNM 104.Sz.II.

<sup>13</sup> HNM 77.B.II.

<sup>14</sup> PAULOVICS 1941, 145, Abb. 1.

<sup>15</sup> MHIM 22924.

<sup>16</sup> VISY 2003, 33, Fig. 32; SZÁMADÓ 2010, 146; SZABÓ 2011, 157-158, Fig. 144.

<sup>17</sup> BARKÓCZI 1949, Map I; BARKÓCZI 1951, 8, Fig 1.





Fig. 5. The aerial image from 1951 showing the soil marks of the roads, the *fossa* and the two possible location of the amphitheatre.



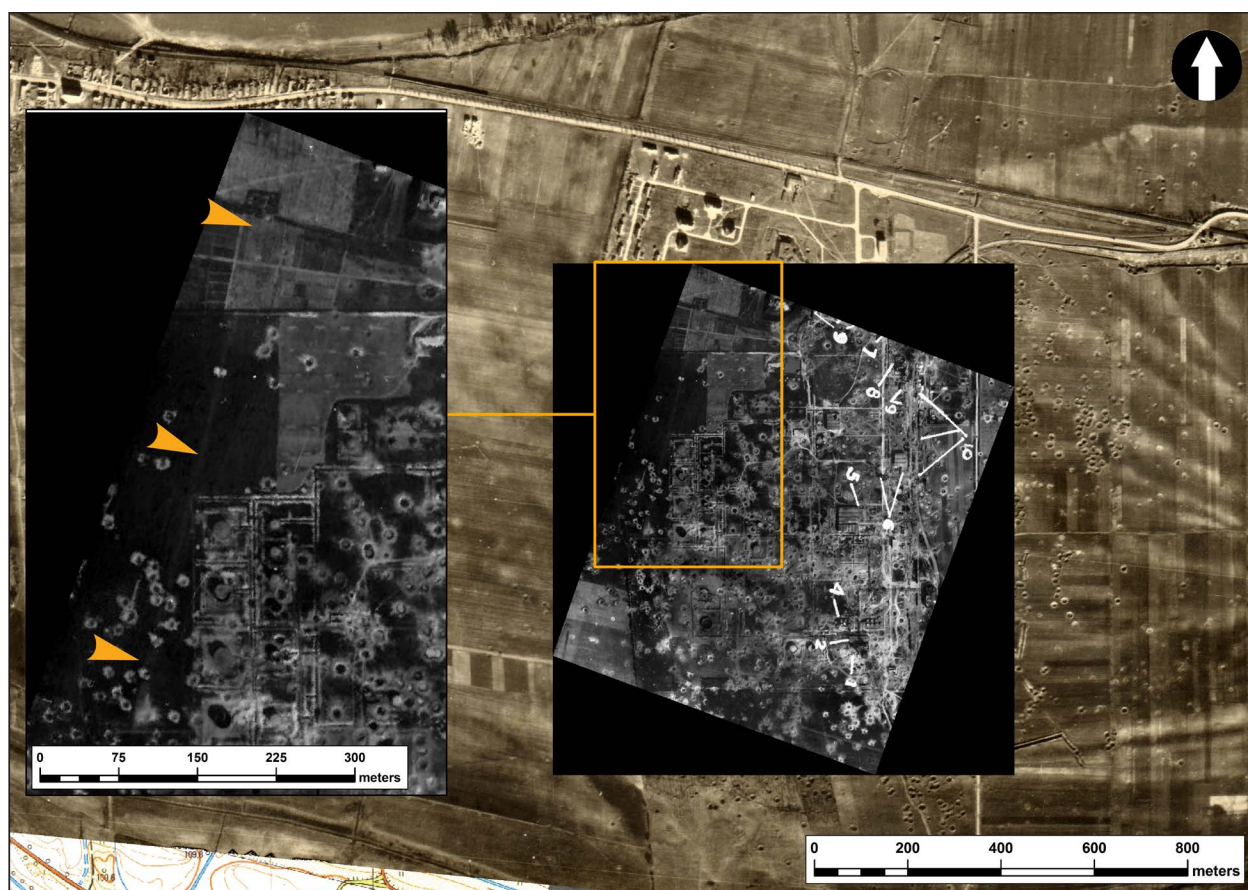


Fig. 6. The *porta decumana* and the road heading south in the aerial reconnaissance image from 1944 (Source: [www.fold3.com](http://www.fold3.com) and Valentin Cseh).

and/or excavations, but the area is covered by living quarters and narrow plots surrounded by fences, which makes the accessibility of the location more difficult. The vertical image from 1951 has proved to be useful for the rectification of other oblique photographs and ground plans made during the Second World War.

We are already in possession of several images taken by the aerial reconnaissance units before and after the bombardments. One of them gives a good example how useful such kind of pictures can be also from the archaeological point of view. The excavation of the *porta decumana* is visible on the photo, as well as a long, straight section (about 600 meters) of the Roman road heading south (Fig. 6). However, there is some inconsistency between the data given by the aerial image and the testimony of László Barkóczi, who described and mapped a shorter road which ends after 300 meters

in a bifurcation.<sup>18</sup> This contradiction cannot be solved at the current state of our research. As it was mentioned above, excavations performed in the war era have been scarcely documented, however, the contemporary ground plan of the oil refinery can be found in the Archive of the Hungarian National Museum, with the archaeological observations illustrated (Fig. 7).<sup>19</sup> Due to the huge size this map cannot be easily digitized and rectified, but on the basis of aerial images we were able to get an output at the end of the process keeping the inaccuracy within the acceptable limit.<sup>20</sup> This map seemed to be a valuable source considering what came to light during the construction of the oil refinery. Enough to

<sup>18</sup> BARKÓCZI 1951, 8, 1. kép.

<sup>19</sup> HNM 54.Sz.I.

<sup>20</sup> The estimated inaccuracy is not higher than 10 meters which sounds terrific but regarding the circumstances it is better than any earlier attempt.

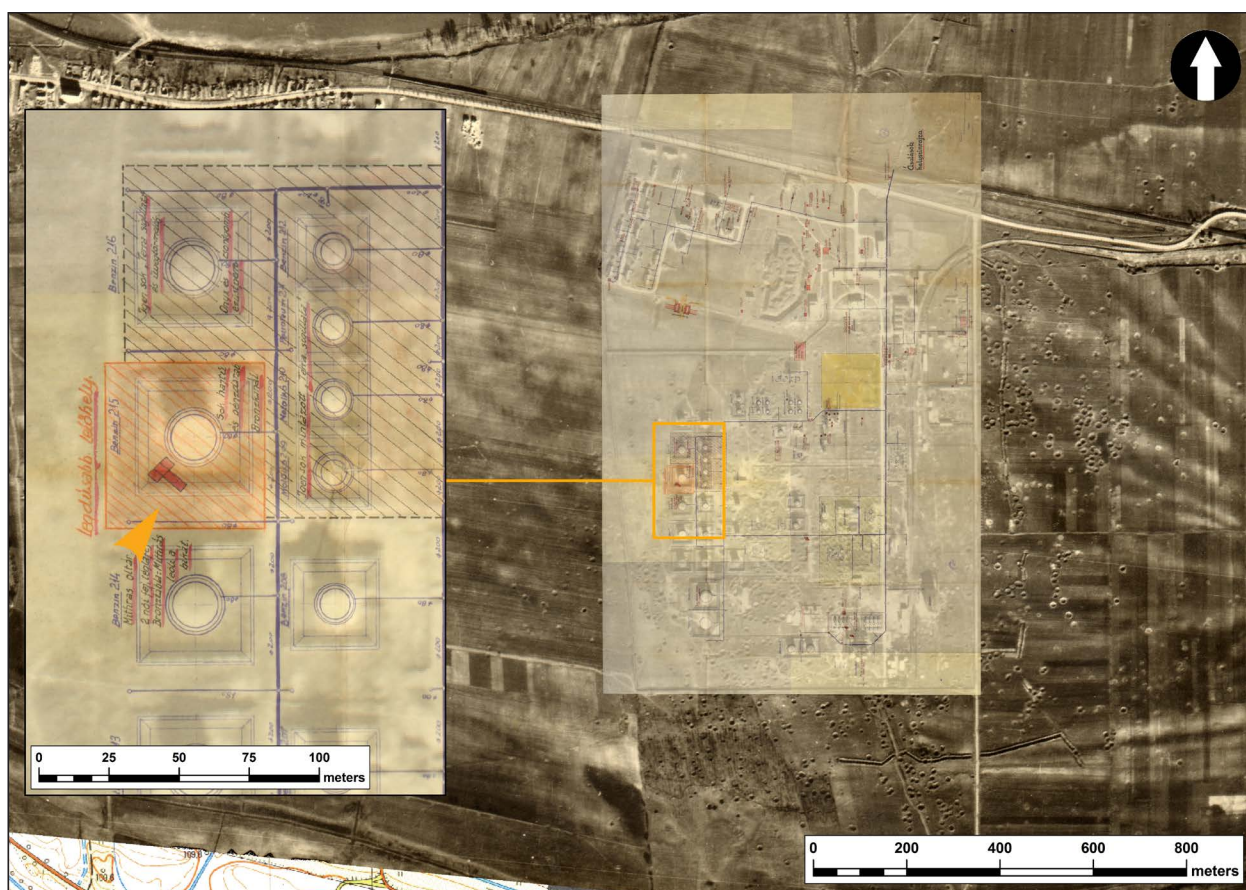


Fig. 7. The reconstructed place of the Mithraeum.

mention the case of the Mithraeum which was found (and demolished at the same time) in 1943 in the place of an oil storage drum, which was described by László Barkóczi as the last one built before the end of war.<sup>21</sup> His report would remain useless without the implied map whereon the site of the shrine is clearly identifiable (Fig. 7).

Last but not least, the war destruction and the bomb craters have become rectifiable with the help of the images, which is very useful for filtering the geophysical data and identifying some mysterious crop-marks. They make also possible to avoid such unfavorable zones during the preparation of an excavation or geophysical survey.

### Oblique exposures

As it was well illustrated above, the aerial archaeological survey of Brigetio and

its surroundings was started by Otto Braasch and René Gougey after the meltdown of the communist regime in Eastern Europe and Hungary. The research has been continued by Zoltán Czajlik who carried out several campaigns between 2008 and 2015 in order to document the plough lands suitable for aerial remote sensing. Due to his activity the collection of aerial photographs taken in and around the Roman settlement have been expanding year by year in the laboratory of ELTE–Eötvös Loránd University in Budapest. Such a huge amount of images allowed us to make a photo mosaic and map the topographical information (Fig. 8). Many plots were documented in two or even three different times which made possible to improve the quality of the interpretation. During the process we used the Airphoto Special Edition and ArchMap 9.3 softwares. The detailed discussion of this issue exceeds the limits of the present paper, therefore we are aiming to

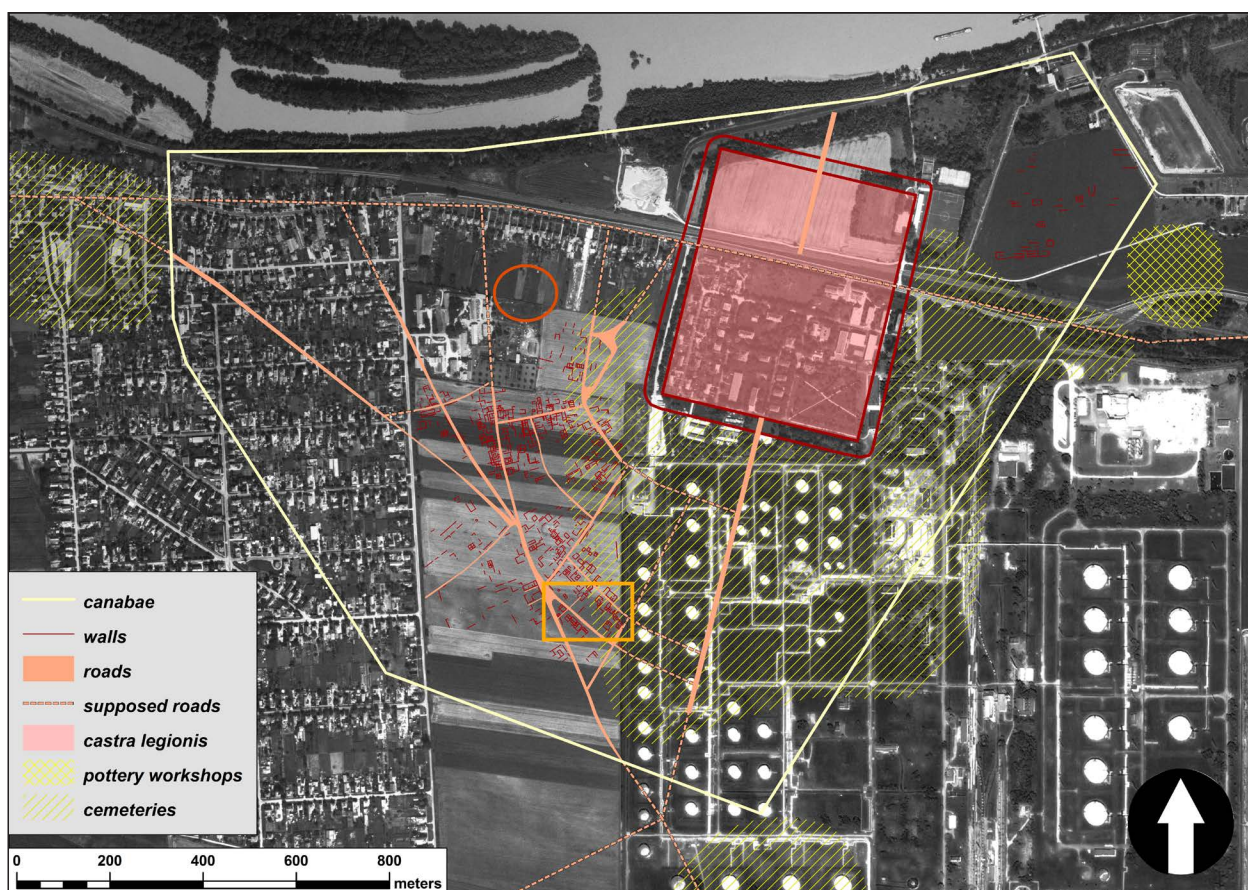
<sup>21</sup> BARKÓCZI 1951, 8, Fig. 1.





Fig. 8. The photomap of the research area based on the oblique images taken between 2008 and 2015 by Zoltán Czajlik.



Fig. 9. The structure of the *canabae*.

highlight only some aspects and topographical elements which are connected to the archive and modern aerial imagery of the studied area. According to the crop and soil marks being visible in these pictures the structure of roads enmeshing the military town can well be reconstructed. The system appears not to be orthogonal, rather the tracing of the streets was influenced by the SW corner of the fortress and the two main routes heading westwards and southwards from the *castra* (Fig. 9). Such an orientation of the roads would seem logical if they wanted to avoid the circulation running to Aquincum having pass through the legionary fortress. The relief of the area has also specified a similar structure.

The marks of the bomb craters are also visible in the aerial archaeological imagery. They have different appearance according to their filling, which can either be composed of stones or not (Fig. 10), however, the destruction caused by them is remarkable.

### SUMMARY

The first stage of a research program we have launched three years ago in order to understand better the topography of the Roman Brigetio is closing to an end. Alongside the aerial archaeological survey other non-invasive methods, such as validation of archive data, fieldwalking, magnetometric and GPR measurements have also been involved in this project, moreover, several excavations have been carried out under the leadership of László Borhy, Dávid Bartus and Emese Számadó on the site. In the present paper, we wanted to highlight how archive data can provide valuable source of information even in a disadvantageous situation. The final outcome of our research is going to be a complete catalogue and evaluation of all topographical items, following the methodology of the well-known research of Carnuntum<sup>22</sup> and Novae.<sup>23</sup>

<sup>22</sup> Recently: DONEUS *et alii* 2013.

<sup>23</sup> E.g. TOMAS 2014.



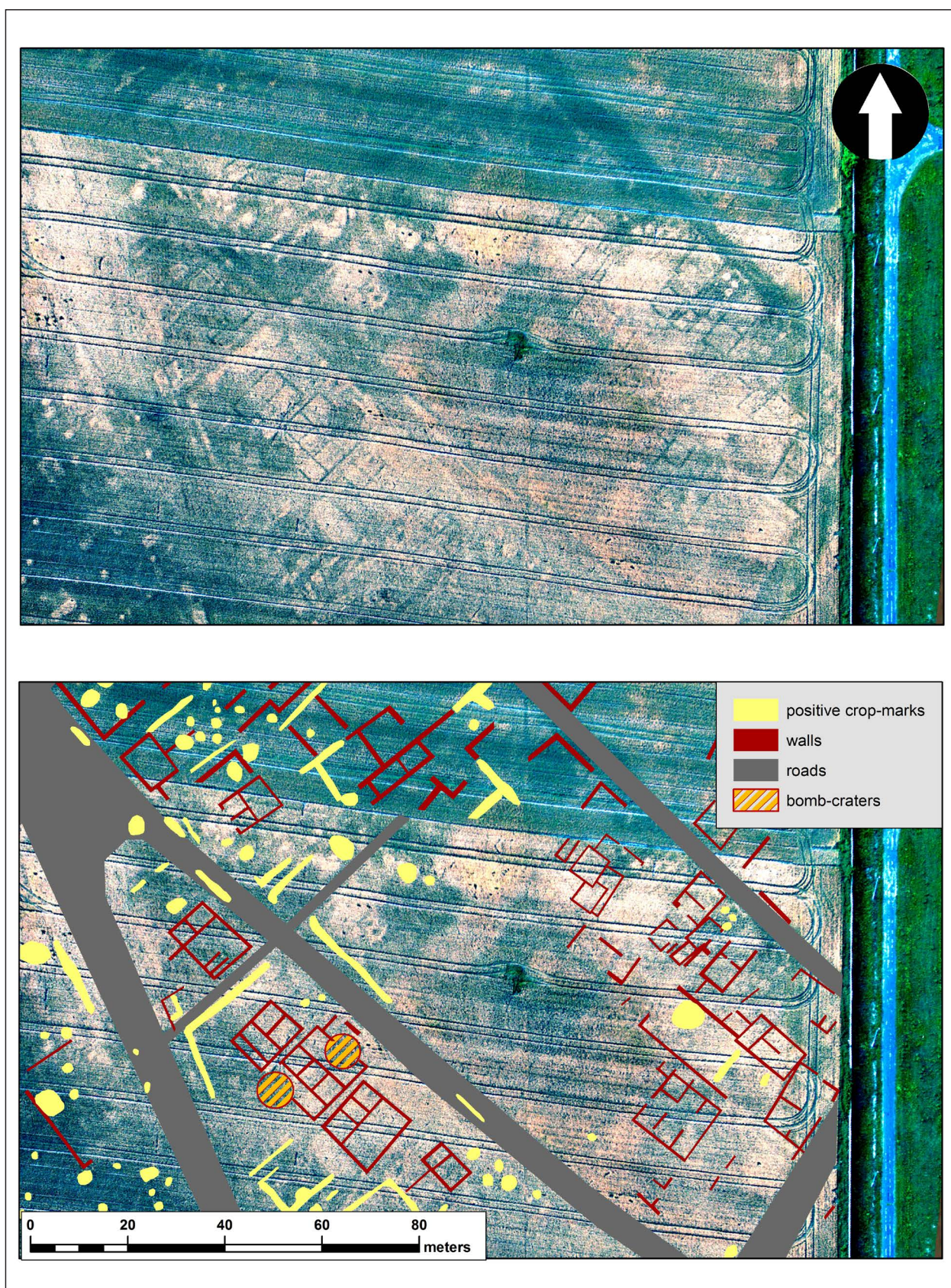


Fig. 10. Section of the *canabae* with crop-marks of roads, pits, walls and bomb craters (Date: 21/06/2012, Zoltán Czajlik).  
This area is displayed with orange rectangle in Fig. 9.



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## THE WESTERN CEMETERY OF THE CIVIL TOWN OF BRIGETIO

LÁSZLÓ BORHY – KATA DÉVAI – ANIKÓ BÓZSA – EMESE SZÁMADÓ

One of the two largest settlements of Hungarian Pannonia along with Aquincum (Budapest-Óbuda, Hungary) was Brigetio (Komárom-Szőny, Hungary) both situated on the Danube *Limes*. The threefold structure of these towns were similar: a legionary fortress, *castra legionis*, a military town, *canabae legionis*, and a civil town made up the settlements. The *canabae legionis* with its own municipal administration and town-like structure grew around the legionary fortress,<sup>1</sup> while the civil town further to the west became home of the romanized native population. The latter was later given the rank of *municipium*.<sup>2</sup>

The cemeteries of the legionary fortress and the military town are much better known to us than those of the civil town, for the reason that the surroundings of the civil town became more heavily built up during the following centuries.<sup>3</sup> The so-called Gerhát cemetery lay beside the Gerhát pottery workshops, to the east of the legionary fortress and south of the Kurucdomb watchtower and pottery workshops. The fourth-century Cellás cemetery surrounded the legionary fortress and military town on the east side and even used former residential areas. This graveyard was used by the population seeking refuge within the walls of the late Roman castrum in those uncertain times.<sup>4</sup> On the west side of the military town further sarcophagi stood along the road. This was the finding place of the Mercator sarcophagus and other stone coffins.<sup>5</sup>

Along the western road coming from the legionary fortress and the military town lay the so-called Járóka cemetery, part of which was the so-called Sörházkertí graveyard unearthed by A. Radnóti. This graveyard was located on the northern side of the supposed Roman *limes* road, present-day Vienna-Budapest highway, between the cemetery I of the civil town and the Járóka cemetery, as described by L. Barkóczi.<sup>6</sup> The find material of 21 graves from the Sörházkertí graveyard are now part of the Kállay-collection. The scientific research of the area took place in 1946 when several buildings had to be torn down in Sörházkert (the yard of a 19<sup>th</sup>-century pub) due to World War II damages. After several Roman graves appeared during the removal of the house foundations, the Antiquities Department of the Hungarian Museum of History conducted an excavation in the area led by A. Radnóti. 215 graves came to light altogether, with one Avar Age inhumation burial, seven Bronze Age urn burials and a crouched inhumation burial among them. Among the Roman graves inhumation and cremation burials have been attested in almost even numbers: 109 of the burials were inhumations and 98 cremations. Lead archaeologist A. Radnóti distinguished three kinds of cremation burials: *bustum* burials (*in situ* cremation), interment of the ashes, and urn burials. Some tombs were fit with tomb building and had simple funerary gardens. He dated the cemetery to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> - beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD and described it as multi-layered. Most of the grave goods were potteries. He suggested that Sörházkertí graveyard and Járóka graveyard

<sup>1</sup> BORHY-BARTUS *et alii* 2011, 43.

<sup>2</sup> BORHY-BARTUS *et alii* 2011, 42-43.

<sup>3</sup> BARKÓCZI 1951, 5.

<sup>4</sup> BARKÓCZI 1951, 9.

<sup>5</sup> BARKÓCZI 1951, 7.

<sup>6</sup> BARKÓCZI 1951, 8.

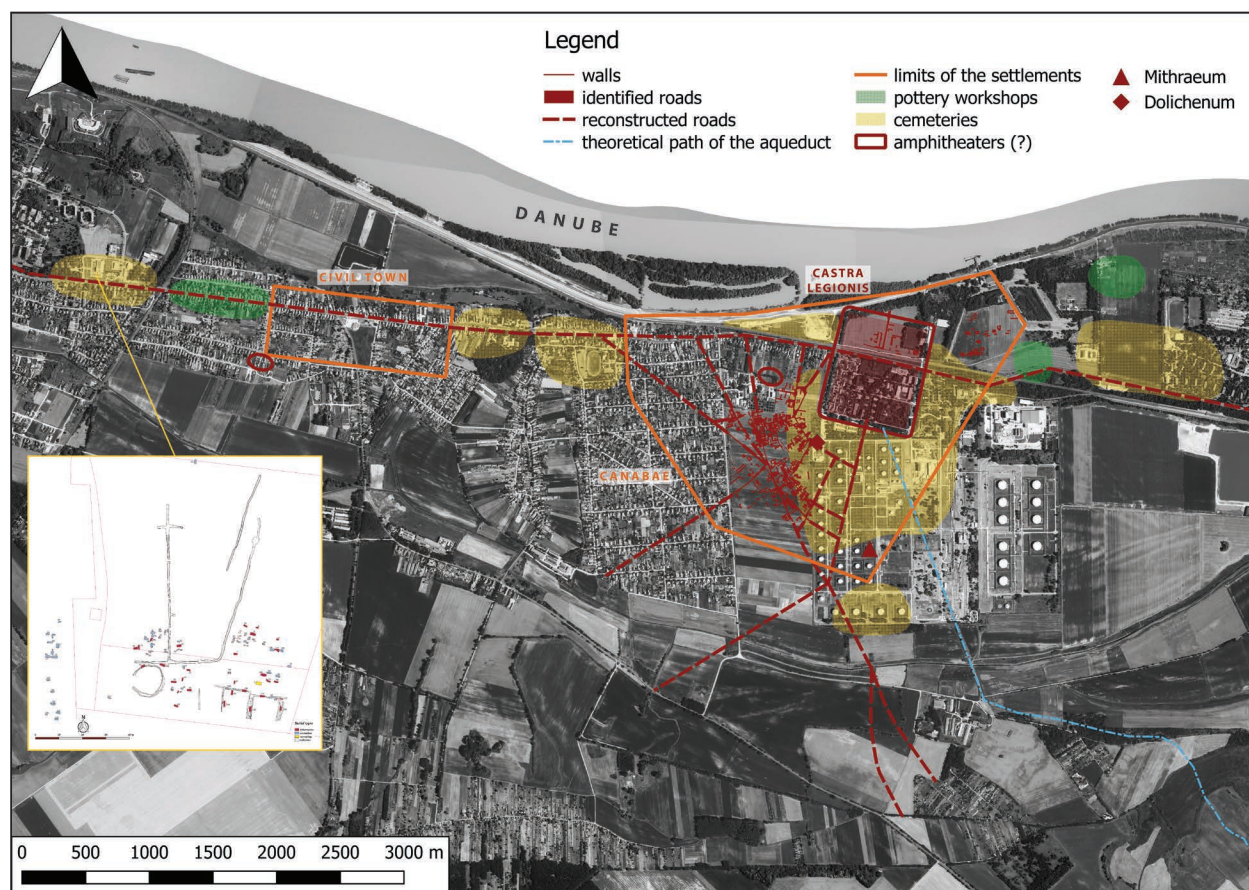


Fig. 1.1. Map of Brigetio (L. Rupnik).

on the other side of the *limes* road were part of the same Roman necropolis. In the opinion of A. Radnóti, however, this necropolis belonged to the civil town and not the *canabae legionis*, as we believe today.<sup>7</sup>

The so-called Járóka cemetery lay under the estate of the late Járóka family, behind the 18<sup>th</sup> century building of the Zichy-granary (present-day Iskola Street), on the south side of the *limes* road (present-day Highway 1). The first Roman graves came to light in 1927 during a construction work,<sup>8</sup> and the unearthed grave goods were catalogued by notary Ö. Kállay.<sup>9</sup> The scientific research of the area in 1929 led by I. Paulovics was sponsored by the Count Vigyázó Foundation of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. The excavation, which took place in three stages, unearthed some 130 inhumation

and cremation burials dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD.<sup>10</sup> The documentation of the excavation did not survive, but the hand-written notes of I. Paulovics along with the photos taken on location and the object photos provide additional information about the dig.<sup>11</sup> In 1969 J. Petrovitcs mentioned Roman graves found in the vicinity of the granary when the Hungarian National Museum commissioned him to perform archaeological surveys there. In the same year E. Bíró and G. Vékony uncovered a large area behind the granary in connection with road construction works, where an additional 99 Roman graves from the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries were discovered: 74 inhumation burials and 25 cremation burials (both urn burials and scattered ash burials).<sup>12</sup> Some other graves are

<sup>7</sup> RADNÓTI 1946, 91-92.

<sup>8</sup> RADNÓTI 1946, 91-92; DELBÓ 2017.

<sup>9</sup> The collection and inventory of notary Ödön Kállay is now in the Domokos Kuny Museum of Tata.

<sup>10</sup> Apart from a stone grave made of re-used material dating to the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD.

<sup>11</sup> DELBÓ 2017.

<sup>12</sup> DELBÓ 2017. Archaeological Documentation Collection Hungarian National Muzeum Nr. XI.108.1978. The find material is in the Domokos Kuny Museum of Tata.



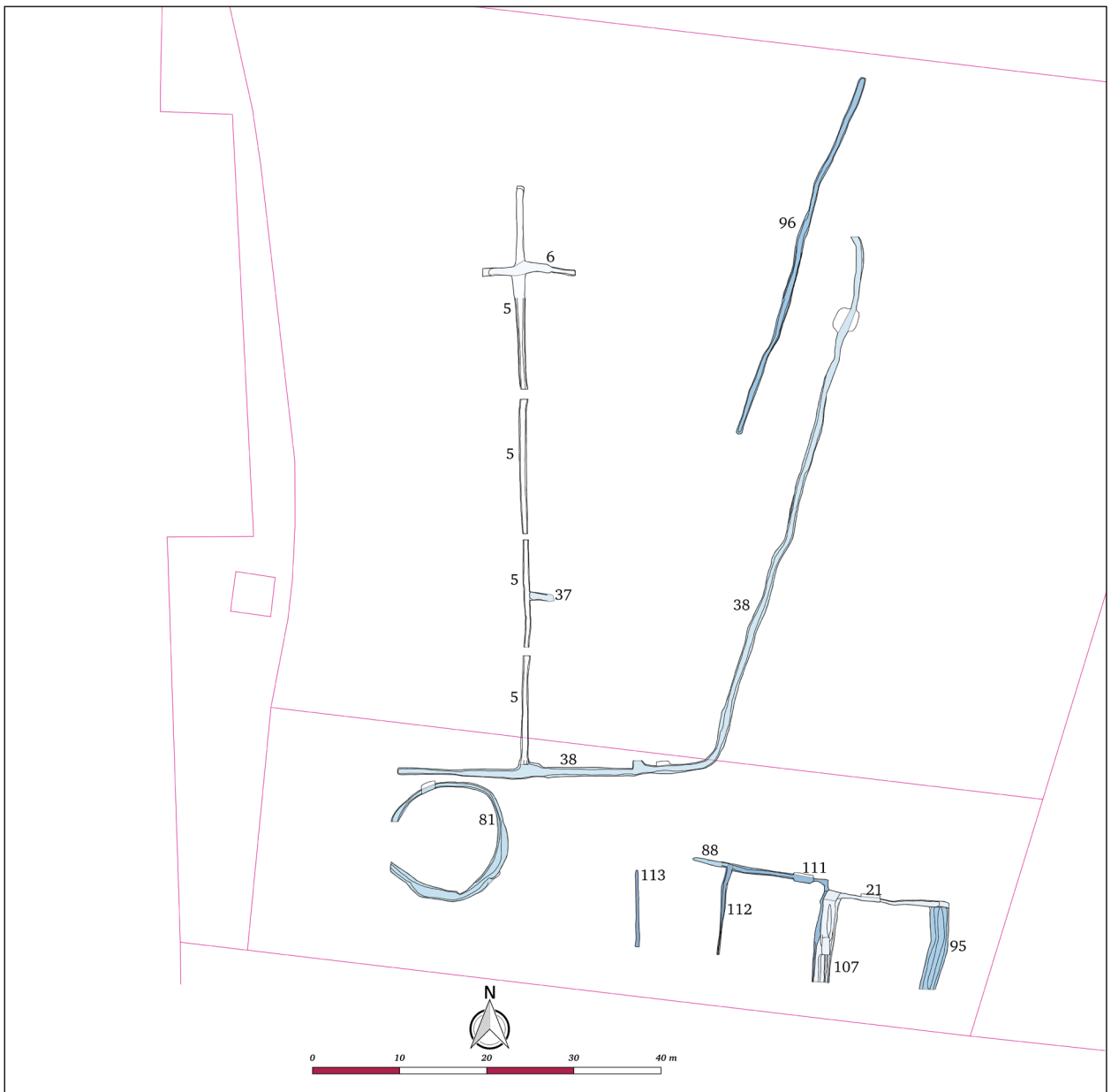


Fig. 1.2. The trench system of the territory (A. Bődöcs).

known from the long parcels on the west and east sides of the granary building. These parcels are described in the inventory of Ö. Kállay as the “Szabó hentes háza” and the parcel of István Vanslager and the graves under them were part of the same Roman graveyard.<sup>13</sup> In the opinion of I. Paulovics, this cemetery must have belonged to the civil town, because the graves had not military character.<sup>14</sup> According to L. Barkóczy’s

work on the topography of Brigetio, the civil town cemetery I was located on the east side of the town, beginning right beside the eastern city walls.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>13</sup> The collection and inventory of notary Ödön Kállay is now in the Domokos Kuny Museum of Tata. DELBÓ 2017.

<sup>14</sup> PAULOVICS 1941, 162-163; PAULOVICS 1930, 200.

<sup>15</sup> BARKÓCZI 1951, 6-8. “(The city wall) then crosses Igmándi Street and most probably turns to right in the garden of the Steiner house (topographical lot no. 39). Right beside the Steiner house, in the garden of houses no. 69. and no. 70. (topographical lot no. 34 and 35) graves were found, while in the garden and cellar of the Steiner house massive walls were uncovered.” „On the eastern side of the city walls, directly beside the walls started the civil town cemetery no. I. This continued until the Várhíd (Toll bridge). Further graves were found in the Belső street, around the calvinist church and the

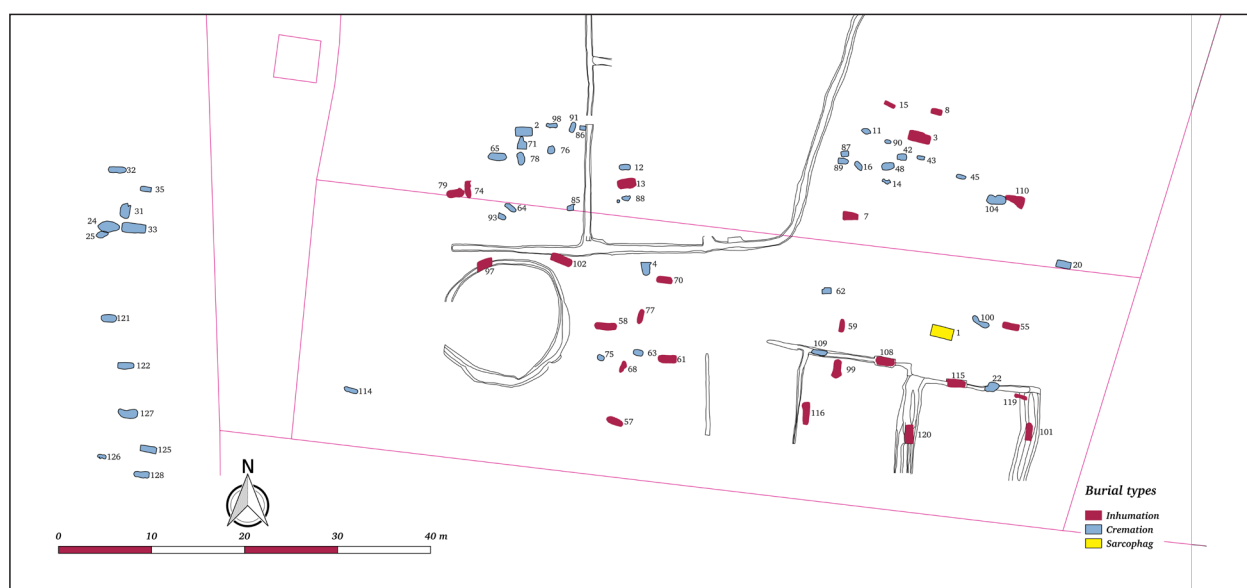


Fig. 2. The trench system and a section of Western cemetery of the civil town of Brigetio (A. Bődöcs).

L. Barkóczi distinguished it from Járóka cemetery, although the boundary line of the two graveyards are somewhat obscure in consequence of the area being densely built-up.<sup>16</sup> It is hard to tell apart the graveyards lying on the west side of the *canabae legionis* from those on the east side of the civil town. The question of which graveyard belonged to which part of the settlement is not absolutely clear either.

As already mentioned above, I. Paulovics regarded Járóka cemetery as the necropolis of the civil town,<sup>17</sup> in agreement with A. Radnóti, according to whom both Járóka and Sörházkeri cemeteries belonged to the civil town, while in the opinion of L. Barkóczi Járóka and Sörházkeri graveyards were used by the *canabae legionis* and the eastern cemetery of the civil town (which he called the cemetery I of the civil town) was separate from those.<sup>18</sup>

L. Barkóczi described two cemeteries on the west side of the civil town, a pottery workshop lay right in front of the western

gate of the city walls, although, owing to lack of evidence, it is questionable whether the workshop had existed at all.<sup>19</sup> Further to the west lay the two cemeteries along both sides of the present-day highway: cemetery II to the south and cemetery III to the north of the road, stretching in a band 60-70 meters wide. As there has never been any systematic research in the area, the supposed boundaries of the graveyards were defined on the basis of the accounts of the locals.<sup>20</sup> These two graveyards can be regarded as parts of the same necropolis, and should therefore be called the 'western cemetery of the civil town'. Accordingly, the necropolis on the east side of the civil town should be named the 'eastern cemetery of the civil town'.

It is important to note, that there has not been any systematic research on the territory of the civil town cemetery I either, so the boundaries defined by L. Barkóczi are only based on observations made in the surrounding gardens. According to L. Barkóczi, the cemetery stretched from the eastern city wall to the so-called Várhíd.<sup>21</sup>

priest's house, as well as around the Kishangya, but these, too, belonged to the civil town cemetery no. I."

<sup>16</sup> L. Barkóczi drew the boundary between the two parts of the cemetery at the former Várhíd (Toll bridge). This used to stand west from the Kossuth Street, at the eastern end of the present-day hospital garden.

<sup>17</sup> RADNÓTI 1946, 91-92.

<sup>18</sup> BARKÓCZI 1949, 15; BARKÓCZI 1951, 8; BARKÓCZI 1968, 61.

<sup>19</sup> BARKÓCZI 1951, 6. Apart from a few finds we do not have any data about the pottery workshop, so its mere existence must be handled with care.

<sup>20</sup> BARKÓCZI 1951.

<sup>21</sup> BARKÓCZI 1951, 6-7.

There are several other questions to be answered about the graveyards located between the *canabae legionis* and the civil town. Is it possible to distinguish Járóka cemetery and Sörházkert cemetery on the basis of the find material? Is it possible to determine to which part of the settlement they belonged to? Or are there any significant differences in the dating of their graves or in the grave-goods?

#### EXCAVATION IN THE WESTERN CEMETERY OF THE CIVIL TOWN

Between the 22<sup>nd</sup> of June and the 24<sup>th</sup> of July 2009 György Klapka Museum of Komárom and the Department of Classical and Roman Provincial Archaeology of the ELTE–Eötvös Loránd University conducted development-led archaeological excavations before the construction of the LIDL supermarket and its connecting roads and parking lots on the north side of Mártírok Street Komárom. The site lies between the former children's town and the MOL gas station, under topographical lot numbers 811/6, 811/12 and 815/2. This was complemented by another small excavation in connection with a road widening in the summer of 2010 (Fig. 16). The archaeological investigation on over 7000 squaremeters produced a trench system and a section of a cemetery in 2009 with 4 additional graves in 2010. Some 124 archaeological phenomena were observed, more densely on the south part of the area, becoming rarer and finally ceasing altogether to the north. The unearthed section of the cemetery presumably continues to south, east and west. The excavated area lies on the territory of the western cemetery of the Roman civil town of Brigetio, and this was the first opportunity to conduct systematical archaeological research in this necropolis.

The unearthed trench system consisted of trenches lying in exact north-south or east-west directions, stretching frequently for over 60 meters. There was only one exception to this on the northeast part of the area, where a trench ran in northeast-southwest direction (Feature no. 38 and 96). The trenches had mostly vertical walls with a flat bottom, or sometimes a V- or W-shaped cross-section. The find material they produced was scanty, albeit Roman, mainly

potteries. The longest of the trenches measuring 68.2 m is Feature no. 5, a trench running from north to south in a straight line with curved side walls and an irregular bottom. It had a width of about 1 m and a depth of 0.30-0.40 m. This trench connected to another, similar looking, perpendicular trench which ran from east to west. Feature no. 38 ran straight for 35.8 m, then continued in a northeast-southwest direction. The total length of the trench measured 63 m, its average width around 1.0-1.1 m, and its depth approximately 0.3-0.6 m. Parallel to Feature no. 38 ran another trench oriented in a northeast-southwest direction, Feature no. 96, which was 43.2 m long. Feature no. 5 was cut on its north end by another straight, east-west running trench with curved side walls called Feature no. 6 which ceased after about 10.5 m (Fig. 4.2). Its width measured approximately 1.0 m, and its depth was only 0.20 m. The function of this trench is unknown. A circular trench, Feature no. 81 (Fig. 4.2, Fig. 5.1), was unearthed in the southwest corner of the area. The diameter of the circular trench measured about 14 m, its width 0.60-1.10 m, its depth a mere 0.25-0.50 m. Its western edge lay outside the area of the excavation. At some parts the trench had a vertical wall and flat bottom, while at other parts it had a V-shaped cross-section, and its southern part tended to be wider than elsewhere. The trench was cut by Grave no. 66 (Feature no. 97) with a skeleton in poor condition and missing legs, the patch of the grave was impossible to distinguish. Apart from the grave other human bones were found simply thrown in the trench, not in anatomical order.

In the southwestern corner of the excavated area a smaller trench-system was observed which presumably continued to the south. The easternmost piece of the system was Feature no. 95, a 1.85 m wide, straight trench with a W-shaped cross-section running from north to south in a length of 10 m. With its depth measuring 0.65-0.85 m, it can be called quite deep compared to the other trenches. This trench contained another burial: Grave no. 69 (Feature no. 101) was oriented parallel with the trench in a north-south direction and was placed in the middle of the trench. Perpendicular to Feature no. 95 on its north edge connected



Feature no. 21, an east-west running straight trench, which continued in Feature no. 111 (Fig. 5.2). The length of the two trenches was 30.15 m altogether. These were cut by later burials in several places. Feature no. 21 was cut by two scattered ash burials (Grave no. 17, Features no. 22 and Grave no. 39, Feature no. 60) and an inhumation burial (Grave no. 78, Feature no. 115). In the case of Feature no. 111 two burials were dug in the trench using its walls: a scattered ash burial (Grave no. 75, Feature no. 109) and an inhumation burial (Grave no. 74, Feature no. 108), while another, probable inhumation burial cut the trench (Grave 68). Parallel to Feature no. 95 lay a north-south oriented, straight, wide trench with a W-shaped cross-section, Feature no. 107 (Fig. 6.1). This 11 m long trench was not cut by burials. Another trench running from north to south parallel with Feature no. 95 (Fig. 6.2). was Feature no. 112, a straight, 10.5 m long, 0.40 m wide and 0.25 m deep trench which got narrower at its southern end. This was cut by several burials, furthermore, it could be observed in several cases that the graves (both inhumation and cremation burials) were dug exactly in the middle of the trench, parallel to it, which means that the trenches were still visible on the ground surface when the cemetery was newly established. The trenches must have been buried during the use of the cemetery as is confirmed by the imported potteries found in the trenches. The use of the trenches can be dated to the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, but their function needs further clarifying.<sup>22</sup> The exact parallel of this trench system in the southern part of the area can be seen in the Roman rural cemetery at Nemesbőd.<sup>23</sup>

The find material coming from the trench-system includes small amounts of potteries and animal bones. Most of the potteries were fragments of raw and grey coloured coarse wares, in addition to which an incense burner, fragments of red slip ware and marbled vessel, a grit-tempered beaker, and jugs with colour-coated horizontal bands were found.

On the south part of the excavation area a section of a biritual cemetery was unearthed. In spite of former agreements the earth work with heavy equipment was started at the construction of the LIDL supermarket without notifying the György Klapka Museum of Komárom, in consequence of which the upper part of several graves were destroyed during the removal of the topsoil. Other graves might have totally disappeared. The Museum was informed by local people when a Roman stone *sarcophagus* (Feature no. 1) was discovered. On arriving at the location we immediately started the rescue excavation and later the archaeological investigation of the Roman cemetery. The *sarcophagus* standing in the southeast corner of the area (Feature no. 1) was a totally undecorated stone coffin, coarsely carved both on the inside and outside, measuring 2.30 x 1.30 m, with an also undecorated stone lid. The *sarcophagus* was already robbed, the skeletons of an adult and a child lay inside it (Fig. 7).

The cemetery must have been in use from the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD at least until the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, based on coins and terra sigillata finds. 42 of the 87 graves of the area were cremation burials,<sup>24</sup> while 31 were without doubt inhumation burials.<sup>25</sup> The cremation burials were all scattered ash burials in a rectangular, oval or rounded rectangular grave. One of the cremation burials was surrounded with a dry-stone wall on three sides, which was covered by a large, flat stone slab. With regards to the orientation of the inhumation burials, 20 of them lay in an east-west, 8 in a north-south and one in a southeast-northwest direction. The elongated graves of the cremation burials fit in well with the system of the inhumation burials regarding both position and orientation, most of them lying also in an east-west direction. We have to distinguish two types of cremation burials in this part of the western cemetery of the civil town: *in situ* cremations (*bustum*

<sup>22</sup> The function of the trench system and its possible parallels are presented by A. Bődcs in this volume. BÖDŐCS 2018.

<sup>23</sup> ILON—KVASSAY 2015, 93-94. See: BÖDŐCS 2018.

<sup>24</sup> Cremation burials: Graves number 2, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 2, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 48, 53, 60, 61, 62, 63, 65, 67, 71, 72, 75, 77, 82, 84, 85, 86, 87.

<sup>25</sup> Inhumation burials: Graves number 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 13, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 46, 47, 49, 52, 54, 55, 66, 68, 69, 70, 73, 74, 76, 78, 79, 80, 81.

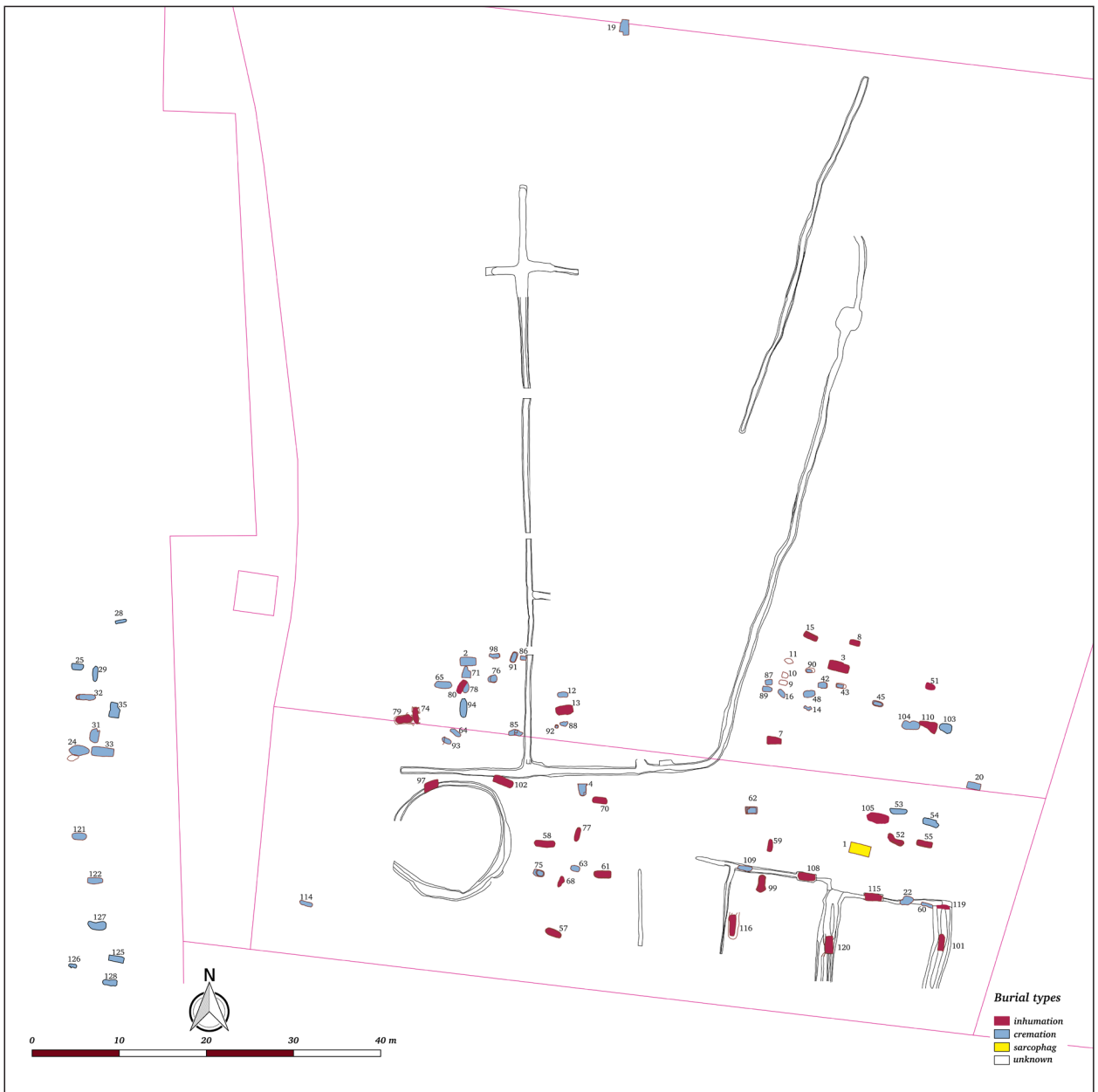


Fig. 3. The section of a cemetery (A. Bődőcs).

burials) and scattered ash burials, as already described by A. Radnóti in the case of the Sörházkert cemetery located on the east side of the civil town.<sup>26</sup> Five of the cremation burials were *in situ* cremations,<sup>27</sup> where the grave pit was quite deep,<sup>28</sup> large, 0.80-1.00 m wide and

2.00-2.50 m long, rounded rectangular in shape and its walls were burnt red. In these cases big iron pegs were found in the graves, probably parts of the wooden bier on which the body was placed. All other cremation burials were scattered ash burials where the deceased must have been incinerated in an *ustrinum* and the ashes were later buried in a shallow, oval grave pit along with grave goods. Presumably lying outside the excavated area, the *ustrinum* itself was not found. It is not infrequent that only small amount of the burnt bones were put in these graves, and the grave goods were also

<sup>26</sup> RADNÓTI 1946, 91-92. In the Sörházkert cemetery A. Radnóti observed urn burials as well.

<sup>27</sup> Grave no. 25 (Feature no. 33), Grave no. 34 (Feature no. 54), Grave no. 83 (Feature no. 122), Grave no. 10 (Feature no. 12) and Grave no. 24 (Feature no. 32).

<sup>28</sup> The scattered ash burials were usually shallow, only 0.15-0.25 m deep.





1.



2.

Fig. 4. 1. The northern part of the trench system (Feature no. 5, Feature no. 6)  
2. The circular trench (Feature no. 81).



only fragmented vessels or other objects. Some of the graves were totally lacking grave goods. In the case of the inhumation burials the acidity of the area posed a problem: most of the skeletons and ashes were dissolved in the acidic soil, sometimes leaving only a handful of *caliga* hobnails and other grave goods in the grave. Fourteen of the grave pits were totally empty, without human remains or any other objects, but they must be considered as graves anyway, on the basis of their position and orientation. Another twenty pits were also empty, but their shape, size, location and orientation does not indicate that they were graves, and thus their function is open to debate.

Only one case of superposition has been observed: the inhumation burial of Grave no. 55 (Feature no. 80) lay underneath the scattered ash burial of Grave no. 53 (Feature no. 78). Grave no. 53 contained a bronze as of Hadrian and a Firma lamp (Firmalampen) with the name FESTUS stamped on it, while there were no datable finds around the deceased adult in Grave no. 55, although the pit did contain a bronze bead and a melon glass bead.

The remains of altogether four people were found in Grave no. 73 (Feature no. 105). The grave itself was 0.90 x 2.40 m large, deep, a rounded rectangle in shape, and the bones of the adult woman and three children of different ages were apparently simply thrown in: they were incomplete and not in anatomical order.

We have to assume the existence of funerary gardens and tomb buildings in a few cases. At the east end of Grave no. 16 (Feature no. 20), a scattered ash burial with a rectangular grave pit oriented in an east-west direction, the lower half of a carved stone slab was found *in situ*. Unfortunately only the bottom half of the slab survived, which was originally placed in the soil, so it bore no inscription or decoration of any kind, but it clearly served to mark the grave. Another scattered ash burial, Grave no. 84 (Feature no. 125, Fig. 16) was surrounded by dry-stone walls on three sides and was covered by a coarsely carved stone slab.

With regards to the find material, the following statements can be made: grave goods were recovered from little more than half of the burials, and the placing of grave goods into

the grave pit was more frequent in the case of cremation burials. The find material is quite fragmented. As part of the outfits only *caliga* hobnails were found along with *in situ* brooches, beads and pendants. Both inhumation and cremation burials contained large iron pegs, perhaps parts of the wooden coffins or the wooden bier on which the deceased was laid. The most common finds were potteries: coarse wares burnt to a raw or grey colour: jugs, jars, bowls. Other potteries included jugs with colour-coated horizontal bands, thin-walled, red-slip beakers and cups, grit-tempered beakers, folded beakers (*Faltenbecher*), incense burners, and marbled jugs. From the terra sigillata finds the fragments of Drag. 35 bowls with barbotine decoration and a shard from Rheinzabern with incised decoration are to be mentioned. From the seven pottery lamps recovered, one was a volute lamp, one was unidentifiable and five were Firma lamps (*Firmalampen*), with the stamps of North Italian producers, FORTIS, ATIME, FESTUS and CASSI. One indented glass and three small, blue-green perfume bottles were found with a conical body, long, cylindrical neck, and fire-rounded rim. As they all came from cremation burials, they were accordingly deformed and had patches of soot on their surface. Most of the brooches belonged to the knee brooch and *kräftig profilierte* types common in Pannonian cremation burials, although one brooch fragment was out of the ordinary having an amber decoration. Coins of Vespasian, Domitian, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius were recovered from the graves. The most interesting finds include a *bullā* from the scattered ash burial of Grave no. 43 a small bronze bell and two bone *phallus* pendants from the cremation burial of Grave no. 66. The most beautiful find was a small turned cylindrical ivory box with lid and a writing tablet (*tabula cerata*) belonging to it.

The cemetery proved to be quite poor concerning grave goods or personal belongings, but it contained a few special finds and unique objects. This graveyard can be regarded as significant because of its topographic location: there had not been any chance for a systematical archaeological investigation in any of the civil town cemeteries before. It is interesting, that

the cemetery was founded on the territory of a Roman trench system which was still visible when the first graves were dug somewhere around the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century or the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD (Fig. 1, Fig 8). The find material recovered from the trenches was not distinguishably earlier than that of the graves, so the trench system must have been filled up during the usage of the cemetery. The location of the graveyard along the road leading out of the town was common among the other early cremation burials in Pannonia.<sup>29</sup> It is also interesting that the cremation burials hardly outnumbered the inhumation burials, for in the case of the early Roman cemeteries cremation burials tend to be much more numerous than inhumation burials. This graveyard must have been used mostly during the 2<sup>nd</sup> century, but it might have been in use at the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, as well. The earliest inhumation burial contained a bronze coin of Domitian and a Firma lamp with FORTIS stamp on its bottom (Grave no. 54). Another coin of Domitian and a lamp with FORTIS and with ATIME stamps is placed into a cremation burial (Grave no. 77). Coins of Hadrian came to light from the cremation burial (Grave no. 53) and a Firma lamp stamped with the name FESTUS. The latest inhumation burial contained a coin of Antoninus Pius (Grave no. 81). It is an intriguing question, whether the similar number of cremation and inhumation burials could also signify the changing of the burial rituals.

## THE EVALUATION OF THE FIND MATERIAL

### Metal finds

Two bronze *bullae*,<sup>30</sup> an intact and an incomplete one were recovered from Grave no. 28 (Inv. no. 2009.3.43.4, 2009.3.43.3), a probable cremation burial with no human remains in it. Based on the complete one (Inv. no. 2009.3.43.4), both *bullae* were of a flattened sphere shape with one undecorated suspension loop for hanging. Their closing is common: the triangular dents on the bottom planchet were folded over the edge

of the top planchet. This *bullae* type was the most common and widespread type in Pannonia. It was easy, cheap and quick to produce with the folding of a dogbone shaped planchet. Its use can be traced back to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, although a few pieces can be dated to the early Empire. It has become more and more frequent from the 3<sup>rd</sup> century in inhumation burials.<sup>31</sup> *Bullae* were worn until the end of the Roman rule in Pannonia, and were even passed on to the material culture of the peoples of the Migration Period, up to the Avar Age.<sup>32</sup> One burial usually contained one *bullae*, the occurrence of two in the same grave pit was rather rare. Along with the *bullae* a secondarily used coin of Vespasian<sup>33</sup> pierced with two holes came to light. The coin and the *bullae* were probably worn together by the same person who hung them around his/her neck on a string from organic material. Most of the *bullae* stem from the burial of children or women, although two pieces are known from probable man burials from Intercisa (Dunaújváros, Hungary), where they were recovered along with weapons.<sup>34</sup>

In their monography, G. Facsor, I. Skoflek and Á. Salamon classified the *bullae* from Intercisa into three groups according to find circumstances. The first group contains the burials where the *bullae* was found on its own, around the neck, the second group is made up of the burials where beads were found beside the *bullae*, so the *bullae* was part of a bead necklace, and the third group comprises of *bullae* belonging to a *torques*.<sup>35</sup> The first and third groups are characteristic in the case of small children and boy burials, the second group is specific to women. Our *bullae* find does not fit into the above categories, leaving us uncertain concerning the sex and age of the deceased.

The tradition of wearing a *bullae* or amulet capsule can be traced back to Etruscan origins. It is well known from literary sources that male children were given a protective *bullae* by their father on the day of their birth or at

<sup>29</sup> LÁNYI 1990, 243.

<sup>30</sup> The word *bullae* is used for capsules with flattened sphere shape and suspension loop in the text, in order to make it easier to tell apart from other types of capsules.

<sup>31</sup> SZILÁGYI 2005, 151.

<sup>32</sup> e.g. VIDA 2002, Taf. 9/1-5.

<sup>33</sup> Identification by I. Vida.

<sup>34</sup> FACSAR-SKOFLEK-SALAMON 1977, 102.

<sup>35</sup> FACSAR-SKOFLEK-SALAMON 1977, 102.





1.



2.

Fig. 5.1. The circular trench (Feature no. 81)

Fig. 5.2. The southern part of the trench system (Feature no. 111, Feature no. 21, Feature no. 107, Feature no. 88) and the *sarcophagus* (Feature no. 1).





1.



2.

Fig. 6.1. Grave no. 81 (Feature no. 120) located in the midline of Feature no. 107=SU 107 north-south oriented trench with W cross section.

2. Grave no. 69 (Featrure no. 101) Located in the middle of the trench of Feature no. 95, on the middle protrusion of the W-shaped cross section of the trench.

their naming ceremony as a symbol of their childhood, which they wore until the age of 14-16. When they reached adulthood and put on the *toga virilis*, the boy offered his *bulla* and *toga praetexta*<sup>36</sup> to the *Lares* and *Penates* of his household.<sup>37</sup> It was customary to put small objects with *apothropaic* function inside the *bullae*: different parts of plants wrapped up in linen, such as a grape, a rose thorn, coriander seed,<sup>38</sup> or the seed of the common snapdragon (*Antirrhinum majus*),<sup>39</sup> a piece of linen soaked in essential oil, or perhaps an inscribed silver planchet.<sup>40</sup>

We know little about girls wearing a *bulla*, there is only one unclear literary evidence for it.<sup>41</sup> Girls reached womanhood at the time of their first marriage, so they might have put down their *bulla* on the wedding day, although the high number of *bullae* coming from the graves of adult women contradicts this hypothesis.<sup>42</sup> The *bulla* as a protective, apotropaic object might have had a role also later in their life. This argument is confirmed by the Roman medical literature, which recommends the wearing of protective, magical charms (*praebia, remudia*) in a capsule (*bulla, lupinum, tubulus*) to prevent or heal illnesses or curses.<sup>43</sup> According to the grave finds, the wearing of pierced coins used as medallions along with *bullae* was quite common in the Roman provinces.<sup>44</sup>

Only four brooches were recovered from the cemetery, two belonged to the knee brooch type and two to the *kräftig profilierte* type. In addition to them, two brooch fragments were

found: one part of a spring and one fragment of an extraordinary amber-decorated brooch. The two knee brooches (Inv. no. 2009.3.22.4 and 2009.3.27.10) were brought to light from Graves no. 17 and 20. Both of them consisted of two parts, had a semicircular headplate and a semicircular cross section (type: Almgren 246-247, Berez 7.a, Collingwood V, Ettlinger 53, Jobst 13 C-D, Riha 3.12), but their design was different. The first one was smaller, with a sharply bent bow ending in a knob and its headplate decorated with incised zigzags, while the latter one was bigger, with an undecorated headplate, a strongly arched bow and a widening foot.

Knee brooches were very frequent and widespread *fibula* types in all Roman provinces except for Britanny and Gaul where it appeared sporadically, and it is found in great numbers in Pannonia and Noricum, especially near the *limes*.<sup>45</sup> Even a casting mould of a knee brooch is known from Brigetio.<sup>46</sup> They were in use for a long period of time, but their popularity reached its peak during the high empire. They appeared along the Rhine-Danube *limes* at around the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD as part of the military clothing. They are found in highest numbers in find contexts dating to the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century or first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century,<sup>47</sup> but they still occur in the first decades of the 4<sup>th</sup> century in Pannonia and Syria.<sup>48</sup> In most cases they were worn by the legionaries stationed along the *limes*, to a lesser extent, by the native population or civils, and only randomly by women.<sup>49</sup>

The two *kräftig profilierte* brooches (Inv. no. 2009.3.109.6 and 2009.3.109.4) were both two-piece *fibulae* with headplate, and a wide, rectangular catchplate (Almgren IV, Berez 5B, Jobst 4E).<sup>50</sup> This is the latest variant of the strongly profiled brooches,<sup>51</sup> which can be found in the same areas where other variants of the

<sup>36</sup> These two items appear frequently side by side in Roman literary sources: Cic, *Verr.* 2.1.152; Suet, *Iul.* 84.4; Macr, *Sat.* 1.6.7-25.

<sup>37</sup> Pers 5.30-33; Schol. Pers. 5.31; Porph, *Hor. Sat.* 1.5.65; Schol, *Hor. Sat.* 1.5-65-66.

<sup>38</sup> Grape, Aquincum: SZILÁGYI 2005, Kat. A/22, rose thorn, Aquincum: SZILÁGYI 2005, Kat. A/23, coriander seed, Keszthely-Dobogó Grave no. 47: SZILÁGYI 2005, Kat. A/72.

<sup>39</sup> FACSAR-SKOFLEK-SALAMON 1977, 93-98.

<sup>40</sup> Aquincum: SZILÁGYI 2005, Kat. A/1.

<sup>41</sup> Plaut. *Rud.* 1171.

<sup>42</sup> SZILÁGYI 2005, 155.

<sup>43</sup> Varro *Ling.* 70.107; Marcell. *Med.* 8.50; 12.52; 28.51; 28.26; 28.51.

<sup>44</sup> Several such ensembles were published or mentioned by I. Bertrand from Gaul: BERTRAND 2003, 64.

<sup>45</sup> MERCZI 2012, 494.

<sup>46</sup> KOVRIG 1937, 20.

<sup>47</sup> GUGL 1995, 35.

<sup>48</sup> RIHA 1979, 85.

<sup>49</sup> BEREZ 2013, 153.

<sup>50</sup> This sub-group is not considered as a separate group in all brooch typologies.

<sup>51</sup> RIHA 1979, 79.





1.



2.



3.



4.

Fig. 7. 1-4. Grave no. 1 (Feature no. 1) a coarsely carved *sarcophagus* with no decoration or inscription.  
The size of the stone coffin: 2.40 x 1.24 x 0.70 m.

type: particularly in Noricum, Pannonia and Northern Italy, but is also known from Raetia, Gaul and the provinces along the Rhine-*limes*. While other variants of the *kräftig profilierte* brooches appears from the first decades of the Principate<sup>52</sup> to the reigns of Trajan and Hadrian,<sup>53</sup> this sub-type was still in use until the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century in Pannonia.<sup>54</sup>

The fragment decorated with amber is most probably the part of a plate brooch. The hemispherical amber bead was attached to the circular bronze plate with an upright rod, while on the other side of the bronze plate a spring construction can be seen. Another amber-decorated plate brooch is known from the Sarmatian settlement in Ecser (Archaeological site no. 7), where it was found in an inhumation

burial dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD.<sup>55</sup> In this case, the flat, pierced amber bead was attached to the circular bronze plate with a bent brace, and the spring construction was on the other side of the plate.

An interesting bronze find is a small bronze bell with iron tongue decorated with incised circles on the outside (Inv. no. 2009.3.66.1, Fig. 51.8). It was recovered from Grave no. 45 along with two small, bone *phallus* pendants and a glass bead. The remains of a metal thread was observed on the glass bead, which indicated that the four items might have been worn on a necklace, although the suspension loop of the bell was mostly destroyed. Small bells occur in cremation burials all over the Empire, albeit not very frequently. There is only one other example from Pannonia where the find context can be dated to the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD: a bell with a different design from cremation burial Grave no. 21 in Deák téri cemetery in Sopron (Hungary).<sup>56</sup>

<sup>52</sup> From Claudian context. E.g. RIECKHOFF 1975, Taf. 13.

<sup>53</sup> RIHA 1979, 79; BEREZ 1991, 164.

<sup>54</sup> Nagykanizsa, Inkey-chapel, Feature no. 36 György Thúry Museum of Nagykanizsa, Inv. no. 80.91.11: HORVÁTH 1984, 8/4. kép. Published: BEREZ 1991, Nr. 19. 3. kép 8.

<sup>55</sup> Ferenczy Museum Centre Inv. no. 2007.9.673.28, identification by V. Kulcsár: FMC Database.

<sup>56</sup> T. SZÖNYI 1977-78, 10.



Small bells with similar design are usually found in pairs in late Roman inhumation burials. A bell similar to ours was discovered in a small girls grave in the late Roman cemetery of Zamárdi (Hungary) with a bigger one near her feet.<sup>57</sup> In a late Roman inhumation burial in Intercisa (Dunaújváros, Hungary) further two bells were found, a bigger and a smaller one, the body of latter decorated with several concentric circles.<sup>58</sup> Both burials can be dated to the 3<sup>rd</sup> of 4<sup>th</sup> centuries. Other analogies of our bell are known from Germania<sup>59</sup> and Viminacium<sup>60</sup> (Serbia),<sup>61</sup> where they were recovered from scattered ash children's burials from the Principate, and were probably worn by the deceased children along with the beads, *bullae* and shells found in the same graves.

These small bells worn on a necklace had a similar apotropaic function as *bullae*, and thus were put in the graves of children and women.<sup>62</sup>

The most frequent metal finds of the cemetery are the bigger iron pegs and the smaller *caliga* hobnails. The large iron pegs were probably parts of the wooden coffins in the case of inhumation burials, but they are found in cremation burials as well, sometimes as their only finds.

Near the disturbed/robbed *sarcophagus* a flat, circular disc was discovered, decorated with concentric circles on one side (Inv. no. 2009.3.1.6). It might have been the back plate of a „glass mirror” with lead frames, which served to fix the glass disc into the usually circular frame, although it is a bit thicker and cruder compared to other examples. Back plates are rare in Pannonia, and the mirrors to which they belonged can most often be found among the grave goods of late Roman cemeteries dating to the 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> centuries, except for one piece recovered in the western cemetery of Savaria (Szombathely, Hungary), which can be dated

somewhere between the Flavian era and the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century.<sup>63</sup>

### Bone artefacts

The two bone *phallus* pendants from Grave no. 45 were already mentioned above (Inv. no. 2009.3.66.3-4). Both were pierced lengthwise. *Phallus*-shaped amulets and pendants were most frequently made of bronze or precious metals, less frequently of bone, and they were usually supplied with a circular suspension loop. They were sometimes worn on a necklace or were hung on long leather straps (*crepundia*) in a row of several pendants, which were by the children on their shoulders. An pendant ensemble of the sort came to light in Gerulata (Rusovce, Slovakia), where two acorn-shaped, a *phallus*-shaped and a clenched fist-shaped pendant were found in the same grave.<sup>64</sup> Our two bone *phalli*, however, had no suspension loops, so they were hardly hung on leather straps, rather, they must have been threaded on a string. The *phallus* was a fertility symbol all through antiquity, which gained an additional apotropaic function in urban environment, and was depicted in a variety of forms: on amulets, statuettes, architectural ornaments, graffiti, decorations on potteries, lamps etc. Also, it was the symbol of virility, dominance, or the ceasar and his power.<sup>65</sup> They were in graves because of their apotropaic function. According to Varro, *phallus*-shaped amulets were worn by children to ward off the evil eye.<sup>66</sup> We do not know another combination of pendants (small bell, bead, *phalli*) quite like ours from any other archaeological site.

The finest pieces of the find material of the cemetery are an egg-shaped ivory box with a rotund body, narrow mouth and a lid (Inv. no. 2009.3.62.10), as well as an incomplete writing tablet (*tabula cerata*) with only one tablet (Inv. no. 2009.3.62.11). The ivory box is unparalleled in the Roman provinces as yet: an egg-shaped box with this large capacity seems

<sup>57</sup> NÉMETH 2000, 31, II. t. 16.

<sup>58</sup> SÁGI 1954, 79.

<sup>59</sup> NÉMETH 2000, 31; SÁGI 1954, 92.

<sup>60</sup> Dilingen-Pachten Grave no. 146: GLANSDORP 2005, Taf. 40, h; Altlußheim-Hubwald Grave no. 1: DREISBUSCH 1994, Taf. I, 1.

<sup>61</sup> Viminacium, Nekropole „Više Grobalja” Grave no. 216: ZOTOVIĆ-JORDOVIĆ 1990, XXXVI. t. 11.

<sup>62</sup> SÁGI 1954, 79.

<sup>63</sup> KELBERT 2007, 198-199, Nr. 56, 14. t. 56.

<sup>64</sup> PICHLEROVÁ 1981, 38, 235.

<sup>65</sup> That is why *phalli* appear often in military context and the coach of the triumphator is decorated with them. TURNBULL 1978, 199.

<sup>66</sup> TURNBULL 1978, 199.

unique. This lid type with a small, elongated knob usually belongs to small cylindrical *pyxides* of uniform design. The material of the box in itself is exceptional, for ivory was typically used for large cylindrical pyxides with elaborate, figural decoration in late Roman times, while in Pannonia it appeared only on decorative statuettes,<sup>67</sup> or on high-priced, imported goods.<sup>68</sup>

Among the grave goods of Grave no. 20 a fragment of a narrow strip of bone was found (Inv. no. 2009.3.27.8). Its bulging side was decorated with vertical and cutting lines, and there was a circular hole in its centerline which marks the place of the nail intended to fix the strip of bone to its place.

### Glass (Fig. 51)

The excavation produced only a small number of glass vessels or glass jewellery, mainly beads. Along the 3 glass beads 9 glass vessels need to be mentioned (Fig. 45), all of them fragments of *unguentaria*. A few of the shards could not be identified.

### Glass vessels

The scattered ash burial of Grave no. 10 (Feature no. 12) contained a translucent, colourless *unguentarium* with a conical body, a long, cylindrical neck, and an outturned rim with cut lip (Inv. no. 2009.3.12.1). There was a further *unguentarium* among the grave goods of the same grave, although it was a little deformed. This had a translucent, green colour, conical body, long, cylindrical neck and outturned, fire-rounded rim (Inv. no. 2009.3.12.2) (Fig. 45.1-2).

Both glass vessels belonged to the same type, namely: Rüt蒂 1991, Form AR 135, Isings 1957, Form 82B1, Goethert-Polaschek 1977, Form 73.<sup>69</sup> This form of *unguentaria* was widespread all over the Roman Empire from the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD to the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, and was a typical grave

good in early Roman burials.<sup>70</sup> According to L. Barkóczi, this type appears in the western part of Pannonia, for example in Savaria and Scarbantia (Sopron, Hungary), as well as along the *limes*, for instance in Aquincum (Budapest-Óbuda, Hungary), Arrabona (Győr, Hungary), Brigetio and Intercisa from the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century to the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.<sup>71</sup> In his catalogue L. Barkóczi mentioned five examples from Brigetio, three of which stemming from the cemeteries II and III of the civil town, and dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century.<sup>72</sup>

In the oval-shaped, scattered ash burial of Grave no. 53 (Feature no. 78) the base fragment of a translucent, colourless unguent bottle of good quality was found. It probably had a flattened globular body, its base was slightly indented, with visible pontil marks (Inv. no. 2009.3.78.2) The exact type is uncertain due to its fragmentary state.

From Grave no. 73 (Feature no. 105) which contained the remains of four different individuals, a translucent, colourless unguent bottle with indented side was recovered. It had an inward folded, fire-rounded rim and a flat, indented base, with visible pontil marks (Inv. no. 2009.3.105.1). It is similar to type Rüt蒂 1991, Form AR 139, Isings 1957, Form 83, Goethert-Polaschek 1977, Form 76a.<sup>73</sup> The use of the type can be observed from the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century to the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.<sup>74</sup> It corresponds to Barkóczi Form 95, examples of which are known from Brigetio, Arrabona, Aquincum and Intercisa, where they were used from the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century to the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.<sup>75</sup>

The green base fragment of a bottle came to light from Grave no. 75 (Feature no. 109). It was of medium quality, and the base was slightly thickened and indented, with visible pontil marks (the thickness of the rod was 10 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.109.5).

<sup>67</sup> E.g. the small ivory statuette of Bacchus/Autumnus from Savaria (Szombathely, Hungary). T. BÍRÓ 1994, 65-66, Pl. LXXXV, I, II, III.

<sup>68</sup> E.g. the ivory comb from Gorsium (Tác, Hungary). T. BÍRÓ 2000, 58-61.

<sup>69</sup> RÜTTI 1991, Form AR 135; ISINGS 1957, Form 82B1; GOETHERT-POLASCHEK 1977, Form 73.

<sup>70</sup> RÜTTI 1991, 119.

<sup>71</sup> BARKÓCZI 1988, 114-115.

<sup>72</sup> BARKÓCZI 1988, 115.

<sup>73</sup> RÜTTI 1991, Form AR 139; ISINGS 1957, Form 83; GOETHERT-POLASCHEK 1977, Form 76a.

<sup>74</sup> RÜTTI 1991, 121.

<sup>75</sup> BARKÓCZI 1988, 121.





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Fig. 8. The trench system of the territory.





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Fig. 9. 1. Grave no. 5 (Feature no. 7) Inhumation burial. The skeleton did not preserved. 2. Grave no. 10 (Feature no. 12) Scattered ash cremation burial. 3. Grave no. 20 (Feature no. 27) Scattered ash cremation burial.

Three of the four cremation burials uncovered in 2010 contained glass vessels. There was an unguent bottle in Grave no. 84 (Feature 125), fragments of a glass vessel in Grave no. 86 (Feature no. 127) and fragments of an unguent bottle in Grave 87 (Feature no. 127).

There was another base fragment in Feature no. 21 which belonged to a translucent green glass vessel with wide, conical body, and thickened, indented base, with visible pontil marks (the diameter of the rod was 55 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.21.8). It is quite similar to the conical *unguentaria* mentioned above,<sup>76</sup> but its exact parallel came to light in Brigetio from a grave dated to the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.<sup>77</sup>

### Glass beads

From the 3 glass beads recovered from the cemetery, two fragmented examples came from the scattered ash burial of Grave no. 43 (Feature no. 64). One was a fragment of a globular bead of opaque yellow colour (axis: 6 mm, base: 2.5 mm, diameter: 14 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.64.4), the other was the fragment of a similar specimen (Inv. no. 2009.3.64.18).

Apart from these, an opaque green melon-shaped bead of low quality was found in the inhumation burial of Grave no. 55 (Feature no. 80) (axis: 11.3 mm, base: 7 mm, diameter: 12 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.80.5). Far from being globular, the shape of the bead is more like a ring. This type of glass bead was widespread in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD all around Western Europe: in Britain, Gallia Belgica, the Iberian Peninsula, in Augst, and along the Danube.<sup>78</sup> Analogies: Riha 11.1.4, GUIDO 1978, Fig. 37.21.<sup>79</sup> They appeared in the second half of the 1st century and were still in use in the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.<sup>80</sup>

### Lamps (Fig. 44)

Altogether seven lamps came to light from the graves of the cemetery: one volute lamp, 5 Firma lamps and an unidentifiable one (Fig. 44). They were usually found one at a time, except for one pair from the scattered ash cremation burial from Grave no. 77. Most of them were the grave-goods of cremation burials, except the one from the inhumation burial of Grave no. 54 (Feature no. 79).

The volute lamp was found in a fragmented, incomplete state in the scattered ash burial of Grave no. 25 (Inv. no. 2009.3.33.5). Its form corresponds to Loeschcke I.b and I.c types or Iványi 1/3 type,<sup>81</sup> which is the most frequent volute lamp type in the Danube provinces.<sup>82</sup> According to the observations of S. Loeschcke this type disappeared in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, nevertheless, in Pannonia they were in use all through the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD.<sup>83</sup> The incomplete *discus* of the lamp is framed by a circle. Between the frame and the rim of the *discus* is an indented ring. The single circle as a frame and the indentation point of a later time of production.<sup>84</sup>

The other five terracotta lamps belong to the so-called Firmalampen group: two are of Iványi XV = Loeschcke IX type, one of Iványi XVI = Fischbach B type and two of Iványi XVII = Loeschcke X type.

Two lamps with similar design were found as a pair in Grave no. 77 (Inv. no. 2009.3.114.5 and 2009.3.114.6, Fig. 44.1-2), along with a coin of Domitian. The lamps belonged to the Iványi XV = Loeschcke IX type with a sunken *discus* and a narrow nozzle. The *discus* of one of them is plain, the other is decorated with a theatre mask, and both were stamped on the bottom, one with the name ATIME (Inv. no. 2009.3.114.5), the other with the name FORTIS (Inv. no. 2009.3.114.6). The Iványi XV = Loeschcke IX type appeared during the reign of Vespasian with a peak in production during the Flavian era.<sup>85</sup>

<sup>76</sup> RÜTTI 1991, Form AR 135; ISINGS 1957, Form 82B1; GOETHERT-POLASCHEK 1977, Form 73; BARKÓCZI 1988, Form 87.

<sup>77</sup> BARKÓCZI 1988, 116.

<sup>78</sup> CRUMMY 1983, Abb. 32,524; GUIDO 1978, Abb. 37, 21-22; FRERE 1972, Abb. 79,70; ALARCO 1976, Taf. 46,329-330; KELLER 1984, Taf. 12, 1e; RIHA 1990, Tab. 93.

<sup>79</sup> RIHA 1990, 77; GUIDO 1978, Abb 37.

<sup>80</sup> RIHA 1990, 82.

<sup>81</sup> IVÁNYI 1935, 8.

<sup>82</sup> FÉNYES 2002, 64.

<sup>83</sup> They were present in the find material of Poetovio, Aquincum, Carnuntum, Sala. PALÁGYI 2002, 6.

<sup>84</sup> IVÁNYI 1935, 8.

<sup>85</sup> ALRAM—STERN 1989, 39.



It was produced in Italy up to the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. The owners of the FORTIS and ATIME stamps were Italian manufacturers. The lamps coming to the Danube provinces and Brigetio were mostly the products of the workshops of *Lucius Aemilius Fortis* located in the vicinity of Modena, Aquileia or Padova, operating up to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century. These stamps were then copied in local workshops, producing a great number of locally-made lamps.<sup>86</sup> In Brigetio, the FORTIS stamp was also observed on the rim of a *mortarium* made of yellow clay<sup>87</sup> that can be dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> centuries.<sup>88</sup> Among the lamp moulds found in the Kurucdomb and Gerhát pottery workshops, the FORTIS stamp occurs together with the IEGIDI stamp of a local manufacturer.<sup>89</sup> The products of Atemitus are relatively rare in Pannonia, and there is no evidence as yet of his stamp being locally copied.

Another Firma lamp with FORTIS stamp on its bottom was recovered from Grave no. 54 (Inv. no. 2009.3.79.1). Its *discus* was perforated with a hole. It corresponds with the Iványi XVI type, which was handled as a transitional form by Loeschcke, between the types Loeschcke IX and Loeschcke X. According to D. Iványi this type was typical of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD,<sup>90</sup> but was manufactured around the turn of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries, according to Loeschcke.<sup>91</sup>

Examples of the most frequent Firmalampen, the Iványi XVII = Loeschcke X type were found in Grave no. 71 (Inv. no. 2009.3.103.4) and Grave no. 2 (Inv. no. 2009.3.2.2). This type is characterized by a ring around the *discus* which traces the shape of the lamp and encompasses the wick-hole as well. They were produced in Italy from the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD to the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century,<sup>92</sup> but were copied and locally produced in Pannonia from as early as the 1<sup>st</sup> century and were still on the market up to the 4<sup>th</sup> century. Several moulds of this type

had come to light in the Gerhát and Kurucdomb pottery workshops in Brigetio.<sup>93</sup>

As both lamps are in very poor condition, it is hard to make out the image on their *disci*. One probably depicted the head of a *Satyr* (Inv. no. 2009.3.2.2), the other, incomplete *discus* (Inv. no. 2009.3.103.4) featured a theatre mask, as far as we can tell. The CASSI stamp on the bottom of the latter lamp indicates a product of an Italian manufacturer called *Cassius*.

From the scattered ash cremation burial of Grave no. 53 pieces of another lamp were recovered in a very fragmented state making it impossible to determine its type (Inv. no. 2009.3.78.5). On a base fragment the first three letters of the name *Festus* are decipherable who was a North Italian producer in the vicinity of Modena.<sup>94</sup>

The pottery lamps found in the cemetery are representative of the Roman lamp finds in the whole of Pannonia and the Danube provinces, where the dominant types were the four described above.

### Imported potteries

When dealing with the pottery material of the site, it was imperative to separate the vessels recovered from the graves, the ditches running across the cemetery, and the pits. The grave potteries found in the cemetery were of limited number, low quality, not too diverse in form and in a very fragmented state. Imported wares were scarce, most fragments belonged to simple tableware of widely varying design and quality. The potteries found in the non-grave features were not entirely different from the grave potteries, nevertheless they did enrich the find material. The vessels deposited as grave goods were almost always incomplete, mostly just the base and the body up to a height of 50-80 mm, or only the rim or a side fragment were found in the graves. This seems to contradict the apparently undisturbed state of most graves, and the fact that the area was left intact by modern agriculture.

<sup>86</sup> FÉNYES 2002, 59, 61.

<sup>87</sup> Hungarian National Museum: Inv. no. 79.1902.35.

<sup>88</sup> FÉNYES 2002, 66.

<sup>89</sup> BÓNIS 1977, Abb. 1, 4, 9; BÓNIS 1979, Abb. 4, 1a-b, 2a-b; BÓNIS 1979, 118, Abb. 11, 2, 3. Abb. 21, 2a, 6.

<sup>90</sup> IVÁNYI 1935, 8.

<sup>91</sup> LOESCHCKE 1919, 270.

<sup>92</sup> BAILEY 1980, 275.

<sup>93</sup> Kurucdomb pottery workshop: BÓNIS 1977, 110, Abb. 1, 8; Gerhát pottery workshop: BÓNIS 1979, 118, Abb. 11, 3, 4, 6, 7, Abb. 21, 2a-b, 3, 5, 7.

<sup>94</sup> FLÜGEL—SCHNEIDER—WAGNER 2000, 348.





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Fig. 10. 1. Grave no. 11 (Feature no. 13) Inhumation burial. The grave contained the moderately well preserved skeleton of an adult female. 2. Grave no. 25 (Feature no. 33) Scattered ash cremation burial. 3. Grave no. 35 (Feature no. 55) Inhumation burial, poorly preserved skeleton of a child.





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Fig. 11.1. Grave no. 37 (Feature no. 58) Inhumation burial, moderately well-preserved skeleton of an adult male. 2. Grave no. 38 (Feature no. 59) Inhumation burial, poorly preserved skeleton of an adult male. 3. Grave no. 45 (Feature no. 66) Scattered ash cremation burial. Grave goods: small bronze bell, two phallus-shaped bone pendant.

features	types	decorations	origins	dates
Feature no. 18 (2009.3.18.3.)	Consp. 39/43	rim fragment, barbotine stylized lily	Northern Italy	second half of the 1 <sup>st</sup> c. – first half of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> c.
Grave no. 3 (2009.3.3.2.1-4.)	Drag. 35	barbotine leaves	Southern Gaul	middle of the 1 <sup>st</sup> c. – first half of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> c.
Feature no. 118 (2009.3.118.1.)	Drag. 35	barbotine leaves	Southern Gaul	middle of the 1 <sup>st</sup> c. – first half of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> c.
Feature no. 18 (2009.3.18.4.)	Drag. 18/31	base ring fragment	Southern or Central Gaul	1 <sup>st</sup> c. – middle of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> c.
Grave no. 79 (2009.3.116.7.)	Drag. 37	side fragment, unidentifiable decoration	Central Gaul	second quarter of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> c. – end of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> c.
Feature no. 5 (2009.3.5.1.)	Drag. 18	base ring fragment	Central Gaul	second third/middle of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> c.
Feature no. 5 (2009.3.5.2.)	Drag. 18/31	base ring fragment	Central Gaul	middle of the 1 <sup>st</sup> c. – middle of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> c.
Feature no. 6 (2009.3.6.1.)	Drag. 30	side fragment, unidentifiable decoration	Rheinzabern	middle of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> c. – middle of the 3 <sup>rd</sup> c.
Grave no. 1 (2009.3.1.5.)	Drag. 54	side fragment, incised decoration	Rheinzabern	second half of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> c. – Severan era

#### Terra sigillata finds from the cemetery

##### Terra sigillata (Fig. 41)

Only one piece of North Italian terra sigillata came to light from the area of the cemetery, from the infilling of Feature no. 18.<sup>95</sup> On the rim of the Consp. 39<sup>96</sup>/43<sup>97</sup> plate (Inv. no. 2009.3.18.3, Fig. 41.4) parts of a stylized lily made with barbotine technique was visible. This plate type produced from the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century to the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD was the most frequent North Italian plate form arriving to Pannonia.

Terra sigillata fragments from Gaul were more numerous. Among the grave goods of Grave no. 3, the rim fragments of a Drag. 35<sup>98</sup> bowl was found (Inv. no. 2009.3.3.2.1-4, Fig. 41.2), decorated with stylized ivy-leaves of barbotine technique. The same bowl type was recovered from Feature no. 118 (Inv. no. 2009.3.118.1, Fig. 41.6), both stemming from a South Gaulish workshop. In Pannonia, this type was on the market from the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> century to the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. The base ring fragment of another Drag. 18/31 plate was found in Feature no. 18 (Inv. no. 2009.3.18.4, Fig. 41.5),

probably the product of a Southern or Central Gaulish workshop. This plate type was used up to the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD in Pannonia.

A little later, somewhere around the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century were our Central Gaulish terra sigillata vessels produced. A decorated side fragment from Grave no. 79 (Feature no. 116) belonged to a Drag. 37 bowl (Inv. no. 2009.3.116.7) and two base ring fragments from Feature no. 5 must have been part of a Drag. 18 and a Drag. 18/31 plate, respectively (Inv. no. 2009.3.5.1-2).

A later phase in the use of the cemetery is marked by the terra sigillata from Rheinzabern. The Drag. 30 bowl, the side fragment of which was found in Feature no. 6 (Inv. no. 2009.3.6.1), was probably buried between the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century and the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, while the Drag. 54 beaker from the infilling of the disturbed *sarcophagus* (Inv. no. 2009.3.1.5) was in use in Pannonia in the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century and the Severan era. The side fragment of the latter indicates a vessel that imitated glass vessels with incised decoration.

##### Thin walled pottery

From the cremation burial of Grave no. 44 (Feature no. 64) fragments of a thin walled cup came to light. The pile of shards included thin walled, grey side fragments with grey, metallic coating and barbotine decoration, a bead rim

<sup>95</sup> For the identification of the terra sigillata fragments we are indebted to Barbara Hajdu (PhD-student, ELTE–Eötvös Loránd University Institute of Archaeological Sciences).

<sup>96</sup> CONSPECTUS 2002, 120, Tafel 35.

<sup>97</sup> CONSPECTUS 2002, 128, Tafel 39.

<sup>98</sup> HORVÁTH 2003, Abb. 4, 2.



fragment and a small base fragment (Inv. no. 2009.3.64.5). Based on the evidence of the side fragments, the colour of the coating was far from uniform, in some places it changed to red. The horseshoe-shaped barbotine decoration was a characteristic, if not too frequent motif on thin walled cups. Analogous cup with barbotine decoration is already known from Brigetio,<sup>99</sup> and similar rim shape has also been documented here.<sup>100</sup>

The thin walled pottery recovered from other features of the cemetery were in a very fragmented state, as well, which makes it very hard to deduct the original shapes of the vessels.

A shard from an east-west running ditch in the southern part of the excavated area was made of grey fabric and was covered with a grey, metallic slip (Inv. no. 2009.3.21.5, Fig. 42.4). It had a narrow, outturned, rounded rim, slightly round, inwards bending side walls which, after breaking at a sharp angle, were bending outwards. A yellow, red-slipped shard from Grave no. 69 (Feature no. 101) followed the same form, albeit in a much less sophisticated version, with thicker, more bulbous side walls, wider rim, and a less distinct break in its profile (Inv. no. 2009.3.101.1, Fig. 42.3). A thin walled shard with matt, red slip was similar in design, but was less rotund and had no rim at all (Inv. no. 2009.3.72.5, Fig. 42.2).

These characteristics are typical of a single-handled cup with round side walls, slightly inverted at the upper one third of the body.<sup>101</sup> Similar to these were two small, double-handled cups with a bulbous body and rounded rim, with grey fabric and grey slip published by E. Szőnyi. Both coming from Arrabona (Győr, Hungary), one was recovered from Homokgödri cemetery, the other from Kálvária Street cemetery. The former can be dated to the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century by a coin of Trajan found in the same grave, while the find circumstances of the latter are unknown.<sup>102</sup>

Of quite an other form is a beaker fragment (Inv. no. 2009.3.97.4, Fig. 42.5). Resembling a small jar not uncommon among thin walled vessels, it had a slightly outturned rim and a strongly round side wall.<sup>103</sup> A close analogy to its form was found in the urn burial of Grave no. 39. in the Kató Hámán (now Paragvári) Street cemetery of Szombathely, a dark red, thin walled, undecorated beaker,<sup>104</sup> as well as in the settlement of Budaörs, a red slip ware published among the Raetian beakers (Inv. no. 2003.21.3.1).<sup>105</sup>

Small, thin walled beakers, cups and jars in a variety of shapes came to Pannonia as North Italian imported products during the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. Mostly products of the workshops of the eastern Po Valley and Adriatic regions<sup>106</sup> arrived here soon after the Roman conquest. Appearing among the finds of the settlements of the Tiberan-Claudian era,<sup>107</sup> the peak of their use can be dated between the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> century and the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, with sporadic occurrence as late as the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.<sup>108</sup> Most, but not all of the imported thin walled beakers were burnt in a reducing atmosphere and covered with grey slip.<sup>109</sup> Thin walled pottery was also produced in several local workshops, such as Carnuntum, Mursella and Sirmium.<sup>110</sup> These were made of reddish-yellow or grey fabric, and were painted grey or red, but their barbotine decoration was rare and simple, mainly restricted to dots and horse-shoe patterns. It is quite probable that the shards from this cemetery, especially the matt, reddish-orange beaker fragment was a product of one of the local workshops.

### Roman glazed pottery

There was only one small fragment of Roman glazed pottery (Inv. no. 2009.3.31.6) in the whole cemetery, in Grave no. 24 (Feature no. 31). The original form of this little piece of white

<sup>99</sup> Hungarian National Museum Inv. no. 2.1931.2, FÉNYES 2003, I. t. 2.

<sup>100</sup> FÉNYES 2003, I. t. 5, 19.

<sup>101</sup> E.g. BÓNIS 1942, XX. t. 29-31, 33, 37-38; T. SZŐNYI 1997-1998, Pl. 5. 30, 35; FÉNYES 2003, I. t. 15, 19-21. II. t. 1, 5, 7, 10; MÓCSY 1954, 8. kép, 36, 2. etc.

<sup>102</sup> T. SZŐNYI 1972, 6, 1. ábra 1; 3. ábra 12.

<sup>103</sup> E.g. BÓNIS 1942, XIX. t. 25-29, 31, 33-34.

<sup>104</sup> MÓCSY 1954, 170, 9. kép, 39, 7.

<sup>105</sup> OTTOMÁNYI 2012, 186. kép, 9.

<sup>106</sup> FÉNYES 2003, 7.

<sup>107</sup> T. SZŐNYI 1988, 29.

<sup>108</sup> T. SZŐNYI 1972, 23-25.

<sup>109</sup> FÉNYES 2003, 7.

<sup>110</sup> T. SZŐNYI 1997-1998, 522.



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Fig. 12.1. Grave no. 46 (Feature no. 68) Inhumation burial, poorly preserved skeleton of an adult woman.  
 2. Grave no. 49 (Feature no. 74) Inhumation burial. Located in trenches Feature no. 72 and Feature no. 73 and grave no. 54 (Feature no. 79).





1.



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Fig. 13. 1. Grave no. 49 (Feature no. 74) Inhumation burial. Located in trenches Feature no. 72 and Feature no. 73 and Grave no. 54 (Feature no. 79).



pottery with yellowish-green glaze is uncertain. Several shards of glazed pottery is known from different parts of Brigetio,<sup>111</sup> whitish-grey fragments of bowls and pot handles with yellowish-green glaze. The proportion of glazed pottery among Pannonian pottery finds is unusually high compared to other provinces of the Roman Empire. Early Roman glazed vessels were imported from Northern Italy or from Eastern production centres to Pannonia from the Claudius to the Flavian era.<sup>112</sup> Their local production started at the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD at the earliest,<sup>113</sup> and might have continued in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.<sup>114</sup> Imported vessels differ from local products in their more detailed floral decoration and their multi-coloured, iridescent glaze.<sup>115</sup> In the find material of the Gerhát pottery workshop É. Bónis found a white, flat, deformed plate fragment, where the glaze poured onto the broken part as well. The plate was produced locally, somewhere around the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.

#### LOCAL POTTERY

The largest part of grave vessels were local products of tableware or cooking ware.

#### Jars (Fig. 46-47)

Jars were found in 13 graves, most of them in a fragmented state leaving only the base and the lower part of the body up to a height of few centimeters. All, except one, were grey with coarse surface and simple, out-turned or out-bent rim. On one of the shards from Grave no. 55 (Inv. no. 2009.3.79.2, Fig. 47.2) a decoration of incised circles could be seen just under the rim. The jars recovered from the non-grave features of the cemetery were similar in make. Some of these

had heart-shaped or triangular rims (Inv. no. 2009.3.21.1, 2008.3.73.10), and they were often decorated with multiple incisions (see Inv. no. 2009.3.21.1). Extremely variable in form and size, these jar types were in use from the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century to the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century or the Severan-era, according to K. Ottományi.<sup>116</sup>

Unique is the yellow shard from the cremation burial of Grave no. 26 with grooved decoration on its shoulder framed by two incised wavy lines from above and below (Inv. no. 2009.3.33.1, Fig. 47.1).

A rim fragment from Feature no. 5 (Inv. no. 2009.3.5.11,14) was probably part of a large vessel. Its reconstructed diameter, its grey, granular fabric all point to a storage vessel or *dolium*, but its rim form and thickness seems atypical.<sup>117</sup>

Some of the jars were handmade, such as those from Grave no. 74 (Inv. no. 2009.3.108.13, Fig. 47.3) and Feature no. 18 (Inv. no. 2009.3.18.2). The traces of combing was visible on the rim fragments. The rim fragment from Grave no. 74 is similar to type VII of F. Horváth's typologie, which he made for the find material of Páty (long jars with oblique rim).<sup>118</sup> As these vessels were intended for everyday use, they bore no chronological information.<sup>119</sup>

#### Jugs (Fig. 50-51)

Jugs among the grave goods of the cemetery were more numerous. All of them were of yellow, fine fabric, they had a narrow neck and one handle, and sometimes were covered with clay slip. Several of them were found to be marbled vessels or so-called jugs with colour-coated horizontal bands.

Only of the jugs from the graves were intact, and the ones which were had narrow, oval, elongated bodies, except one (Inv. no. 2009.3.27.1).

Jugs of light coloured fabric are the most frequent finds in the settlements and cemeteries of first- and second-century Pannonia. According to K. Póczy jugs became more elongated and

<sup>111</sup> FÉNYES 2003, 6; B. BÓNIS 1990, 28, 6. kép 1, a-b, 6. kép, 2.

<sup>112</sup> BUGÁN 2002, 93.

<sup>113</sup> In Poetovio: ISTENIĆ 1994, 23-26. 23; In Aquincum; NAGY 1964, 46, 47. kép; In Mursa and Brigetio: B. BÓNIS 1990, 28.

<sup>114</sup> There is a bit of uncertainty about the production of glazed pottery in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century. The only conclusive evidence seems to be the emerald green glaze of a pottery kiln in Carnuntum, dated to the first decade of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. BÓNIS 1990, 29.

<sup>115</sup> BUGÁN 2002, 93.

<sup>116</sup> OTTOMÁNYI 2012, 251-252.

<sup>117</sup> E.g. VARGA 2007.

<sup>118</sup> HORVÁTH 2007, 310.

<sup>119</sup> HORVÁTH 2007, 301.

slender in the Antonine era.<sup>120</sup> They seem to be more frequent in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century than in the first.<sup>121</sup> The same conclusion was drawn by D. Gabler, who dated the elongated jugs with oval body, narrow, upright neck and out-turned rim to the Antonine era.<sup>122</sup> The evidence given by the find material of the cemeteries corroborates this hypothesis.<sup>123</sup>

The jug with bulbous body from Grave no. 20 (Inv. no. 2009.3.27.1) and the one from Grave no. 2. (Inv. no. 2009.3.2.4) with its wide, egg-shaped body were of a rarer type, but they were contemporaneous with the jugs with elongated oval bodies.<sup>124</sup>

A few of the jugs were decorated with colour-coated horizontal bands (Inv. no. 2009.3.2.1, 2009.3.27.2-3, 2009.3.109.13, 2009.3.102.4), all of them single-handled, with narrow necks. They had a strongly bulged body, more so than undecorated jugs.

This group of vessels, highly varied in form, but with the same decoration, is found during excavations all over Pannonia, nevertheless, they were most frequent in

Brigetio.<sup>125</sup> According to É. Bónis, they were produced in the highest number and for the longest time in Brigetio. These vessels, jugs, jars, bottles and flasks were decorated with a wide stripe of red painting at around the middle or the upper one third of the body. These colour-coated horizontal bands were often mixed with stripes of incised circles and wavy lines, or cogwheel decorations. The so-called jugs with colour-coated horizontal bands are a great example of the close connection between the pottery technique of the indigenous celtic people and that of the Romans, painted with colour-coated horizontal bands and some of the vessel forms (jugs without handles, egg-shaped body) being Celtic tradition, and cogwheel decoration a typical provincial technique.<sup>126</sup>

This vessel type is attested very early in Western Pannonia. It was found in Poetovio in Flavian context,<sup>127</sup> and was used inside the province by the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century and during the 2<sup>nd</sup> century,<sup>128</sup> while the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century and the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century in Brigetio can be regarded as its heyday. By this time, this vessel type reaches other parts of the *limes* as well, although only in small numbers.<sup>129</sup>

Jugs with narrow necks are quite rare among published vessels with colour-coated horizontal bands. An analogous jug to the one found in the cremation burial of Grave no. 2 was recovered from a grave somewhere in Brigetio by J. Petrovics,<sup>130</sup> but we know nothing about the find circumstances. The other jug from Grave no. 2 (Inv. no. 2009.3.2.4) had a similar form.

The incomplete jug found in Grave no. 4 (Feature no. 4, Fig. 50.2) had a marbled decoration. It had an egg-shaped body broadening towards the bottom and tapering

<sup>120</sup> PÓCZY 1957, 44.

<sup>121</sup> BÓNIS 1942, 26.

<sup>122</sup> GABLER 1977, 166.

<sup>123</sup> E.g. Graves no. V-VII in Kertész Street cemetery in Savaria-Szombathely: turn of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries. P. BUÓCZ 1963, 139-140; Graves no. III, V, XVII in Rumi Street, Savaria-Szombathely: end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century – beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century. P. BUÓCZ 1961, 258; inhumation burials in Kálvária Street cemetery Arrabona-Győr, Grave no. 16: end of 1<sup>st</sup> century – end of 2<sup>nd</sup> century. T. SZÓNYI 1974, 29; cremation burials in Kálvária Street Arrabona-Győr, stray jugs: second half of 1<sup>st</sup> century – 2<sup>nd</sup> century. T. SZÓNYI 1973, XVIII. T. 2-3, 43-44; Graves no. 31 and 34 in Hámán Kató (now Paragvári) Street cemetery, Savaria-Szombathely. MÓCSY 1954, 189 etc.

<sup>124</sup> E.g. Grave no. 26 Bécsi út, Aquincum-Budapest: 2<sup>nd</sup> century; Grave no. 34: second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century; Grave no. 61: 2<sup>nd</sup> century; Grave no. 64: first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century; Grave no. 75: last third of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century; Grave no. 98: *terminus post quem*: 117-138. TOPÁL 1993; cremation burials in Kálvária Street, Arrabona-Győr: second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century – 2<sup>nd</sup> century and stray jugs. T. SZÓNYI 1973, XVIII. T. 4, XIX. t. 3, 43-44; Graves no. 4 and 14, Hámán Kató (now Paragvári) Street cemetery, Savaria-Szombathely: *terminus post quem* 85; Grave no. 37: *terminus post quem* 118-137; Grave no. 39: *terminus post quem* 97; Grave no. 45 *terminus post quem* Vespasianus; Graves no. 53 and 65. A. Mócsy dated the cemetery to 85-140 AD. MÓCSY 1954, 189. etc.

<sup>125</sup> BÓNIS 1970, 71.

<sup>126</sup> BÓNIS 1970, 82.

<sup>127</sup> BÓNIS 1970, 78.

<sup>128</sup> Among others: Mezőszilas: KISS 1957, 46. 6. kép; Felsőcikola: BÓNIS 1970, 84, 11. ábra. 2; Pázmánd: BÓNIS 1970, 11. ábra 1.; Bicsérd: BARKÓCZI 1956, 64, 23, 2, 7, 9.; Kékesd: SZ. BURGER 1966, 261, 6. kép; Sárvár: GABLER 1996-1997, 263, 53. kép, 5-6. etc.; Solymár: KOCZTUR 1991, Graves no. 57; 63; 77. and 83.

<sup>129</sup> E.g. Intercisa: PÓCZY 1957, 49; Vindobona: BÓNIS 1970, 80; Adony: BARKÓCZI—BÓNIS 1954, 129-200, Taf. L/5.

<sup>130</sup> Published by: BÓNIS 1970, 10. ábra. 2.





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Fig. 14.1. Grave no. 52 (Feature no. 77) Inhumation burial, moderately well preserved skeleton of an adult male. 2. Grave no. 53. (Feature no. 78) Scattered ash cremation burial. 3. Grave no. 55 (Feature no. 80) Inhumation burial, located under the scattered ash burial of Grave no. 54 (Feature no. 78) 4. Grave no. 70 (Feature no. 102) Inhumation burial, poorly preserved skeleton of an adult male.





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Fig. 15.1. Grave no. 74 (Feature no. 108) Inhumation burial. The grave pit cuts the east-west running trench of Feature no. 111. 2. Grave no. 78 (Feature no. 115) Inhumation burial. The grave pit cut the trench of Feature no. 21, 3. Grave no. 77 (Feature no. 114). Scattered ash cremation burial. 4. a small turned cylindrical ivory box in Grave no. 41 (Feature no. 62).



towards the top, decorated with a pair of incised lines where there is a sharp break in the line of the body. There was a similar decoration on a jug form Feature no. 117 (Inv. no. 2009.3.117.8, Fig. 50.3).

The technique of red painting imitating marbling appears on several vessel types. The fabric of the vessels is always yellow or reddish-yellow. The imitation marble decoration occurred in the provinces from the reign of Vespasian,<sup>131</sup> in the Western provinces on vessels imitating terra sigillatae, in Pannonia on vessel types that were alien to terra sigillata.<sup>132</sup> As the find circumstances of several shards show, this technique was already used in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD in Pannonia as well,<sup>133</sup> but it became common during the 2<sup>nd</sup> century.<sup>134</sup> According to D. Gabler, their production ceased sometime before the Marcomannic Wars.<sup>135</sup> He observed in a two-phased building in Gorsium, that marbled vessels were present in the first building phase of the house dated to the reigns of Trajan, Hadrian, and Antoninus Pius by a coin and terra sigillata finds, but were missing in the destruction layer dated to 178 by terra sigillata finds. Marbled vessels were produced with certainty in the pottery workshop of Mursella (Árpás-Mórichida, Hungary),<sup>136</sup> which makes it clear, that we cannot connect this vessel type exclusively with pottery workshops producing only for the military, as suggested by former research.<sup>137</sup>

The single-handled jug form of the 2009.3.4.2. jug had parallels in Grave no. 47 in the Bécsi Street cemetery of Aquincum, and in Grave no. 41 in the Hámán Kató Street (now Paragvári Street) cemetery of Szombathely.<sup>138</sup> The Aquincum burial was dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century by J. Topál,<sup>139</sup> while the cemetery in Szombathely must have been in use from around 85 to 140 AD, but most of the graves were later than the reign of Nerva, according to A. Mócsy.<sup>140</sup>

### Cups

Some of the cups recovered from the graves of the cemetery were folded beakers (*Faltenbecher*), made of grey, coarse clay tempered with sand (Inv. no. 2009.3.1.12, 2009.3.7.4, 2009.3.8.1, 2009.3.42.1, Fig. 43.1-3). There was only one complete piece, a rectangular, narrow, elongated cup, tapering towards the bottom. Folded beakers were produced all through the Empire, but this type of wares with coarse surface and large size were manufactured only in later periods, namely during the 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> centuries, while folded beakers produced during the Principate were smaller in size and were covered with glaze.<sup>141</sup>

Two of the graves, Graves no. 54 and 75 contained grit-tempered beakers or cups (Inv. no. 2009.3.78.7 and 2009.3.108.10), but other features of the cemetery produced further shards (Inv. no. 2009.3.36.1, Fig. 42.12 and 2009.3.73.1, Fig. 42.13). The latter two were base fragments of small diameters, the one from Feature no. 78 was a rim fragment (Inv. no. 2009.3.78.7, Fig. 42.14). All of them had a matt, red coating, and one of the base fragments (Inv. no. 2009.3.36.1, Fig. 42.12) was decorated with a pair of incised lines.

Grit-tempered vessels, mainly beakers with thin walls and metallic slip, were widespread in Raetia and the Rhine region. Appearing during the Flavian era, their use can be traced up to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.<sup>142</sup> Among the Pannonian finds, two groups can

<sup>131</sup> SIMON 1980, 89.

<sup>132</sup> GABLER 1996-1997, 263.

<sup>133</sup> E.g. based on the terra sigillata finds of the Aquincum basilica, where they were found in a layer dated to Domitian: GABLER 1977, 161; in Adony found together with terra sigillata dated to Vespasian and Antonine: BARKÓCZI-BÓNIS 1954, 173; in the floor level of the road station of Sárvár dated to Domitian-Hadrian: GABLER 1996-1997, 263; other help in dating: OTTOMÁNYI 2012, 223, footnote 759.

<sup>134</sup> Mostly found in Trajan-Antonine era contexts: e.g. Arrabona: GABLER 1971, 22; T. SZŐNYI 1974, 18, IX. t. 3; Vetus Salina-Adony: GABLER 1996-1997, 263; Gorsium: KOCZTUR 1974, 478; Ács-Vaspusztá: GABLER 1989, 478.

<sup>135</sup> GABLER 1977, 161.

<sup>136</sup> T. SZŐNYI 1981, 99, Fig. 9.2.

<sup>137</sup> About this hypothesis: ETTLINGER-SIMONETT 1952, 60. Denial of the hypothesis: SIMON 1980, 99. A sum-up of the question: GABLER 1996-1997, 263.

<sup>138</sup> TOPÁL 1993, Pl. 37, 47/1-2. and MÓCSY 1954, 9. kép, 41.2.

<sup>139</sup> TOPÁL 1993, 27.

<sup>140</sup> MÓCSY 1954, 189.

<sup>141</sup> BÓNIS 1942, 17.

<sup>142</sup> GABLER 1973, 154.

be distinguished. The imported products with brownish-red, glossy, metallic slip were of better quality, while local products of lower quality were painted to a matt, red colour obviously trying to imitate the imported vessels.<sup>143</sup> Both groups were most frequent during the Flavian era,<sup>144</sup> but, according to the find circumstances of the matt vessels, local products were still in use during the 2<sup>nd</sup> century.<sup>145</sup> At our archaeological site only lower quality vessels were found with bright red paint on their surface. The form of the original vessel is hard to reconstruct in the case of the base fragments from Ditches no. 36 and 73, but they were most probably beakers with egg-shaped body or indented sides. The rim fragment from Feature no. 78 belonged to a cup with vertical sides which break at a sharp angle, a characteristic typical to some forms of thin walled cups with barbotine decoration.<sup>146</sup> The grave, in which it was found, is dated by a coin of Hadrian.

Rim fragments of thin-walled beakers with small diameter and worn, red slip were recovered from Graves no. 49 (Inv. no. 2009.3.74.9, Fig. 42.8), 62 (Inv. no. 2009.3.91.4, Fig. 42.9), 65 (Inv. no. 2009.3.94.2, Fig. 42.10) and 81 (Inv. no. 2009.3.120.6, Fig. 42.11), as well as from Feature no. 18 (Inv. no. 2009.3.18.2). Although it is impossible to reconstruct their original form or quality, they indicate a large variety of forms. The same can be said about the small base fragments from Graves no. 1 (Inv. no. 2009.3.1.18), 43 (Inv. no. 2009.3.64.89), 44 (2009.3.64.4), 45 (Inv. no. 2009.3.65.2), 63 (Inv.

no. 2009.3.91.4) and Feature no. 69 (Inv. no. 2009.3.69.16 and 2009.3.69.28). Grave no. 30 and Grave no. 7 contained pedestal cups with spherical bodies made of grey, coarsely tempered clay (Inv. no. 2009.3.7.6 and 2009.3.48.1, Fig. 43.4-5). According to K. Póczy, this vessel type with its body tapering downwards, is typical of second- and third-century assemblages, but their appearance goes back to the Principate.<sup>147</sup> Analogies can be found among the published finds from Intercisa,<sup>148</sup> but the body those vessels are widest just below the rim, while ours have a spherical body. They were found in large numbers in Sörházkeri and Járóka cemeteries in Komárom.<sup>149</sup>

The cup of Grave no. 71 has a similar fabric, but much thinner wall. It has a bulbous body, a narrow mouth, an oblique rim and a coil handle.

#### Plates and bowls (Fig. 48)

In the ditches running across the cemetery, bowls were found with reddish-orange paint on the inner side of the body up to the outer side of the rim. The side of their body turned slightly inwards, their base was flat and they had a slightly inverted rim (Inv. no. 2009.3.81, 2009.3.69.1, 2009.3.69.7). These bowls were imitations of Pompeian red ware, which was manufactured in Pompeii from the reign of Augustus-Claudius, and which are assumed to have been produced in provincial pottery workshops in Gaul and Hispania as early as the third quarter of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.<sup>150</sup> The first Roman pottery products in Pannonia found their origin in Italian pottery, metal or glass vessels, among which Pompeian red ware also occurred by the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, although they usually appear in second-century assemblages,<sup>151</sup> and tend to get rare from the Antonine era.

Most of the bowls or plates recovered from graves had a coarsely tempered, grey fabric, inverted rim, flat base and low side walls (Inv. no. 2009.3.1.11, 2009.3.3.5.1-2,

<sup>143</sup> BARKÓCZI—BÓNIS 1954, 167.

<sup>144</sup> GABLER 1973, 154.

<sup>145</sup> E.g. From Dwelling no. 1 at the site of the Roman settlement and castrum in Százhalombatta-Dunafüred an egg-shaped, grit-tempered, red painted beaker fragment came to light along with a coin of Antoninus Pius dated to 140 and several Elenius terra sigillata vessels from Westerndorf. According to the lead archaeologist, the pit must have been buried during the reign of Marcus Aurelius or a little later: MÓCSY 1955, 62; Gorsium and Poetovio with a *terminus post quem* date to the Antonine era. GABLER 1977, 160; the stray finds of the Kálvária Street cemetery of Arrabona-Győr can be dated to the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD – end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. T. SZŐNYI 1974, 18, IX. t. 5.

<sup>146</sup> BÓNIS 1942, XIX. t. 48, 51, 55, 56. XX. t. 52, 53, 60, 64, 67 etc. Recently: FÉNYES 2003, I. t. 13, 16; NAGY 2014, 5. csoport.

<sup>147</sup> PÓCZY 1957, 46.

<sup>148</sup> PÓCZY 1957, Abb. 40, 38a.

<sup>149</sup> Kind notification of G. Delbó.

<sup>150</sup> GABLER 1977, 163.

<sup>151</sup> In detail see GABLER 1977, 163.





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Fig. 16. Grave no. 84 (Feature no. 125) a rectangular grave of 1.75 x 1.96 m, surrounded on three sides by stone walls and covered by a coarsely carved stone slab. Scattered ash cremation burial.

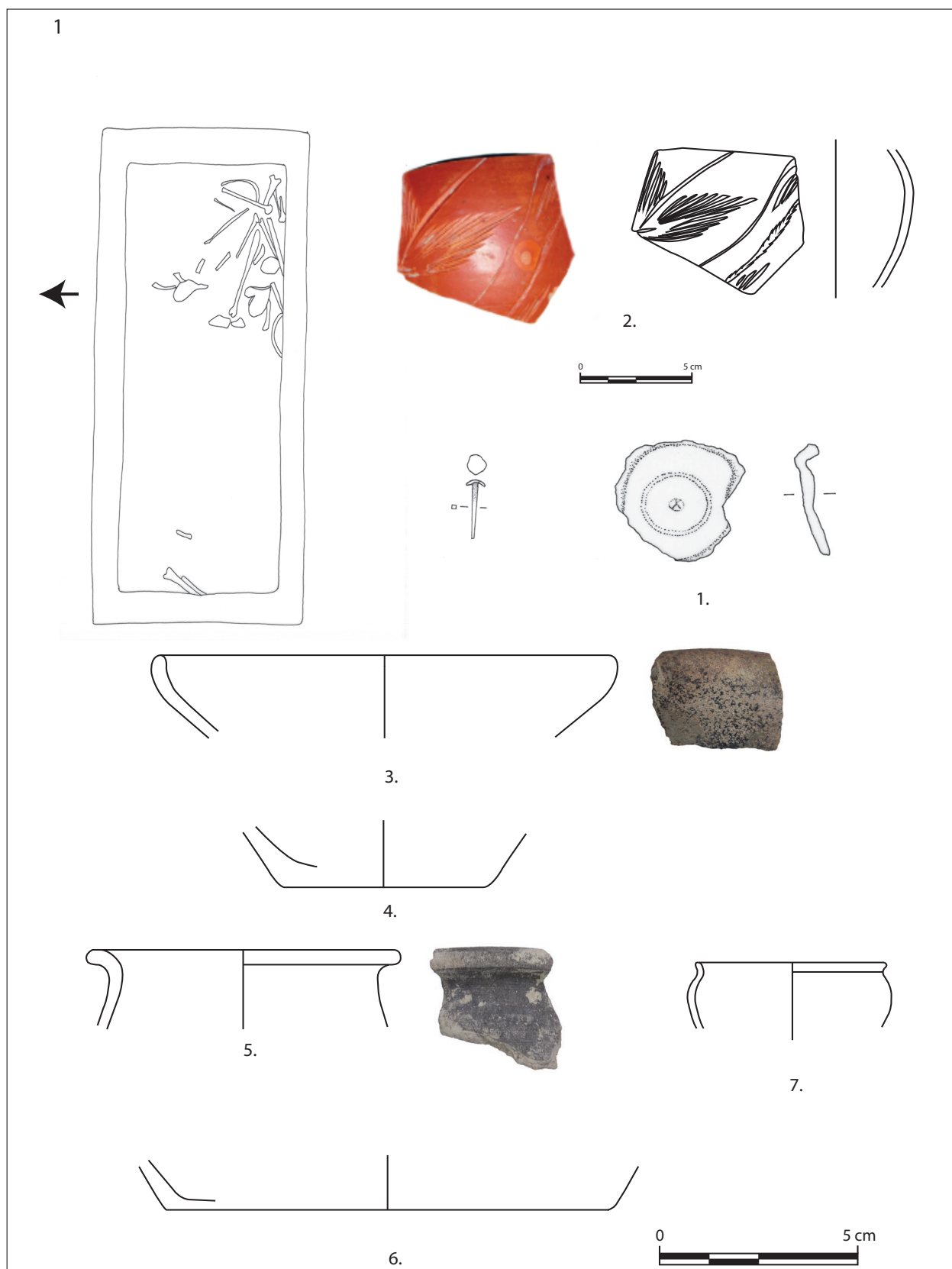


Fig. 17. Grave no.1 (Feature no. 1). 1. a fragmented, deformed, irregular, circular lead plate, 2. side fragment of a cut Terra sigillata bowl, imitating a glass vessel, 3. rim fragment of a coarse, grey, sand-tempered coarse bowl with inverted rim and traces of secondary burning, 5. rim fragment of a grey coarse jar with everted rim, 6. base fragment of a grey coarse vessel with flat base.



2009.3.31.9, 2009.3.108.9, 2009.3.120.5). A similar plate form made of yellow fabric came to light from the cremation burial of Grave no. 42 (Inv. no. 2009.3.62.1) and from Feature no. 23 (Inv. no. 2009.3.23.1-2). Our only intact plate (Inv. no. 2009.3.2.3) was different from these with its shallow form, flat base and narrow, horizontal, outturned rim, with two incised lines underneath. The yellow bowl from Grave no. 81 (Feature no. 120) had a similar outturned rim.

Simple, yellow or grey plates with flat base appear in the cemeteries and settlements of the Principate,<sup>152</sup> but can be found in largest proportion among the finds of second- and third-century cemeteries, while pop up only occasionally in fourth-century graves.<sup>153</sup>

É. Bónis published a whole series of them from the Kurucdomb pottery workshop of Brigetio, which started production in the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.<sup>154</sup> In the publication we find the exact copies of the bowls from the cemetery, although the size of the vessels from the pottery workshop is slightly larger than that of those from the cemetery.<sup>155</sup>

The yellow rim fragment from Grave no. 27 (Inv. no. 2009.3.35.7) might also have been part of a bowl with inverted rim, decorated with an incised line, just like the forms published by É. Bónis (XXI. T. 52),<sup>156</sup> however, this decoration appeared on deeper bowls as well.<sup>157</sup> Some of the yellow bowls are covered with red slip. Two of the complete vessels were imitations of terra sigillata. The vessel with spherical side from Grave no. 37 (Inv. no. 2009.3.58.7, Fig. 49.5) copied the Drag. 37 form, and the one from Feature no. 108 (Inv. no. 2009.3.108.10) the Drag. 27 form. One rim fragment (Inv. no. 2009.3.95.19) might have been the imitation of a Drag. 35-36 bowl, and another (Inv. no. 2009.3.54.1) might have attempted to copy the Drag. 33 form.

In the cemeteries of the early Empire, the most frequent terra sigillata imitations were the copies of Drag. 37 and Drag 35-36 forms, especially high in number in Poetovio, where imitations often outnumber the original terra sigillata bowls.<sup>158</sup> They were quite long-lived vessel-types.<sup>159</sup> The Drag. 37 imitations were most popular in stamped or unstamped variations of pannonian grey potteries.

The Drag. 27 terra sigillata form was widespread in the early Roman cemeteries and settlements of Pannonia,<sup>160</sup> but they were rarely copied.

Within our cemetery unique is a shard (Inv. no. 2009.3.95.7) with several ribs under the rim. Bowls with similar decoration were published by É. Bónis (XXII. 4).<sup>161</sup>

From Graves no. 49 and 54 (Features no. 18, 71 and 78) bowls with horizontal rims were recovered. These deep bowls with almost vertical side walls and wide, horizontal rims were made of grey, coarse fabric, and were decorated with several incised ribs. This type of ribbed bowl with horizontal rims and bodies tapered towards the base evolved in the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC in Italy, the ribbed decoration of the rim appearing during the reign of Tiberius. The earliest examples from Pannonia are known from Claudian contexts from Carnuntum. The peak of their use was in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century, when they were widespread along the Rhine and the Danube in all kinds of shapes and sizes. Their production is assumed to have stopped somewhere around the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> – beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.<sup>162</sup> They appear in unusually high numbers in the second-century cemetery of Solymár, always with a lid.<sup>163</sup>

<sup>152</sup> E.g. in the burials of the tumulus at Mezőszilas dated to the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century – middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century: Graves no. 1, 3, 6, 7; KISS 1957, 40-47, 1-2. kép, I, 6, III, 4.

<sup>153</sup> See the examination of Lussonium, Gorsium and Szakály of Zs. Bicskei. BICSKEI 2006, 332.

<sup>154</sup> In detail: BARKÓCZI 1951, 20, 49. and B. BÓNIS 1976, 74, 86.

<sup>155</sup> B. BÓNIS 1976, 73. 4. ábra 1-8.

<sup>156</sup> BÓNIS 1942, 23, XXI. t. 52.

<sup>157</sup> OTTOMÁNYI 2012, 177. kép 14, ltsz. 2003.10.205.1.

<sup>158</sup> BÍRÓ 2004, 90.

<sup>159</sup> OTTOMÁNYI 2012, 228.

<sup>160</sup> Grave no. 5 Arrabona-Győr, Nádorváros. BÍRÓ 1961, 240, 243, 5. kép, 5.; Rumi Street Savaria, Szombathely. BUÓCZ 1961, 235, 9. kép, XXVII t. 17; Sárvár Road station: GABLER 1996-1997, 47. kép. 1; Grave no. 154. Solymár, with a coin of Hadrian. KOCZTUR 1991, 205, XXXVIII. t. 8; Ács-Vaspusztá: GABLER 1989, 249, Nr. 92, Fig. 96.

<sup>161</sup> BÓNIS 1942, 174, XXII. t. 4.

<sup>162</sup> VÁMOS 2002, 15-16.

<sup>163</sup> KOCZTUR 1991, 171-334. Graves no. 21, 23, 24, 25, 34, 38, 41, 87, 89, 95, 97, 103, 106, 117 és 147.



### Incense burners (Fig. 45)

Incense burners made of yellow fabric were recovered from a number of graves (Graves no. 3, 24, 25, 47, 63, 71, 73, 74). All of them being in a very fragmented state, it is impossible to reconstruct their original form. Their design is variable, but in essence uniform. *Turibuli* were categorized by E. Harsányi based on their decoration, namely the number and design of the ribs on their bodies (dented, wavy, uniform or combined decoration),<sup>164</sup> but these sub-groups are not suitable for a typochronological analysis.<sup>165</sup> Our cemetery contained incense burners belonging to the 2<sup>nd</sup> group E. Harsányi, *turibuli* with dented ribs and to the 3<sup>rd</sup> group, incense burners with both dented and wavy ribs. Vessels thought to be incense burners or illuminators appear among the find material of settlements and cult places as well. As they seem to be less frequent in settlements, a sepulchral or scult-related function cannot be ruled out.<sup>166</sup>

*Turibuli* were a long-lived pottery type in Italy, but they also occur in provincial sites from the Principate to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.<sup>167</sup> In Pannonia, their use can be traced from the end of the Flavian era to the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century. They cannot be dated on the basis of formal characteristics. According to É. Bónis, their grey variant was manufactured somewhat later,<sup>168</sup> nevertheless, more recent publications do not corroborate this hypothesis.

The pottery find material recovered from the cemetery is characterized by the predominance of provincial products, apart from a small number of imported goods (9 fragments of terra sigillata and 5 fragments of thin walled cups). Altogether the fragments of 13 jars, 8 jugs, 13 beakers, 17 bowls and 8 incense burners were identified. Five of the shards were fragments of red slip ware, two of the jugs were marbled, three were jugs with colour-coated horizontal bands and three bowls of Pompeian red ware. Among the undecorated vessels 4 bowls, 12 jugs and only 1 jar was found to be oxidized, yellow

coarse pottery. The distribution of grey coarse ware is as follows: 4 bowls, 9 jars, 6 beakers, 4 of which are folded beakers and one is a lid.

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### DESCRIPTION OF THE BURIALS

**Grave no. 1** (Feature no. 1, SU 1) (Fig. 7, Fig. 17): a coarsely carved sarcophagus with no decoration or inscription. The size of the stone coffin was 2.40 x 1.24 x 0.70 m. Heightened under the head as if it were placed on a pillow. The top of the sarcophagus was rectangular, measured 2.60 x 1.55 x 0.25 - 0.28 m with visible marks where it was attached to the stone coffin. Disturbed. The bones of three individuals were found in the southeastern corner: those of two adult women (Adultus, 33-39 years and Maturus 51-57 years) and those of a child (Infans II, 12-14). Only a few amber beads were found from the one-time grave goods (Inv. no. 2009.3.1.4).

From the grave fill:

1. a fragmented, deformed, irregular, circular lead plate decorated with concentric circles on one side. Its center was marked with a small half sphere. The back plate of a glass mirror (?) (38.8 x 37.9 x 5 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.1.6, Fig. 17.1).
2. side fragment of a cut terra sigillata bowl, imitating a glass vessel (75.3 x 70 x 3.6 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.1.5, Fig. 17.2).
3. rim fragment of a coarse, grey, sand-tempered coarse bowl with inverted rim and traces of secondary burning (45.2 x 53.8 x 6 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.1.11, Fig. 17.3).
4. base fragment of a reddish-orange, sand-tempered thin walled beaker covered with red slip (base diameter: 50 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.1.18, Fig. 17.4).
5. rim fragment of a grey coarse jar with everted

<sup>164</sup> LÁNG—NAGY—VÁMOS 2014, 71.

<sup>165</sup> LÁNG—NAGY—VÁMOS 2014, 73.

<sup>166</sup> GABLER 1996-1997, 264.

<sup>167</sup> GABLER 1996-1997, 264.

<sup>168</sup> BÓNIS 1942, 51.



Fig. 18. Grave no. 2 (Feature no. 2) 1. a single-handled, egg-shaped jug with a narrow neck, cornice base and conical rim, decorated with colour-coated horizontal bands. In the southwestern corner of the grave pit, 2. grey, grit-tempered bowl with outturning sides and rounded rim, 3. a grey, *Satyr* head Firma lamp covered with clay slip and stamped with the name FORTIS.

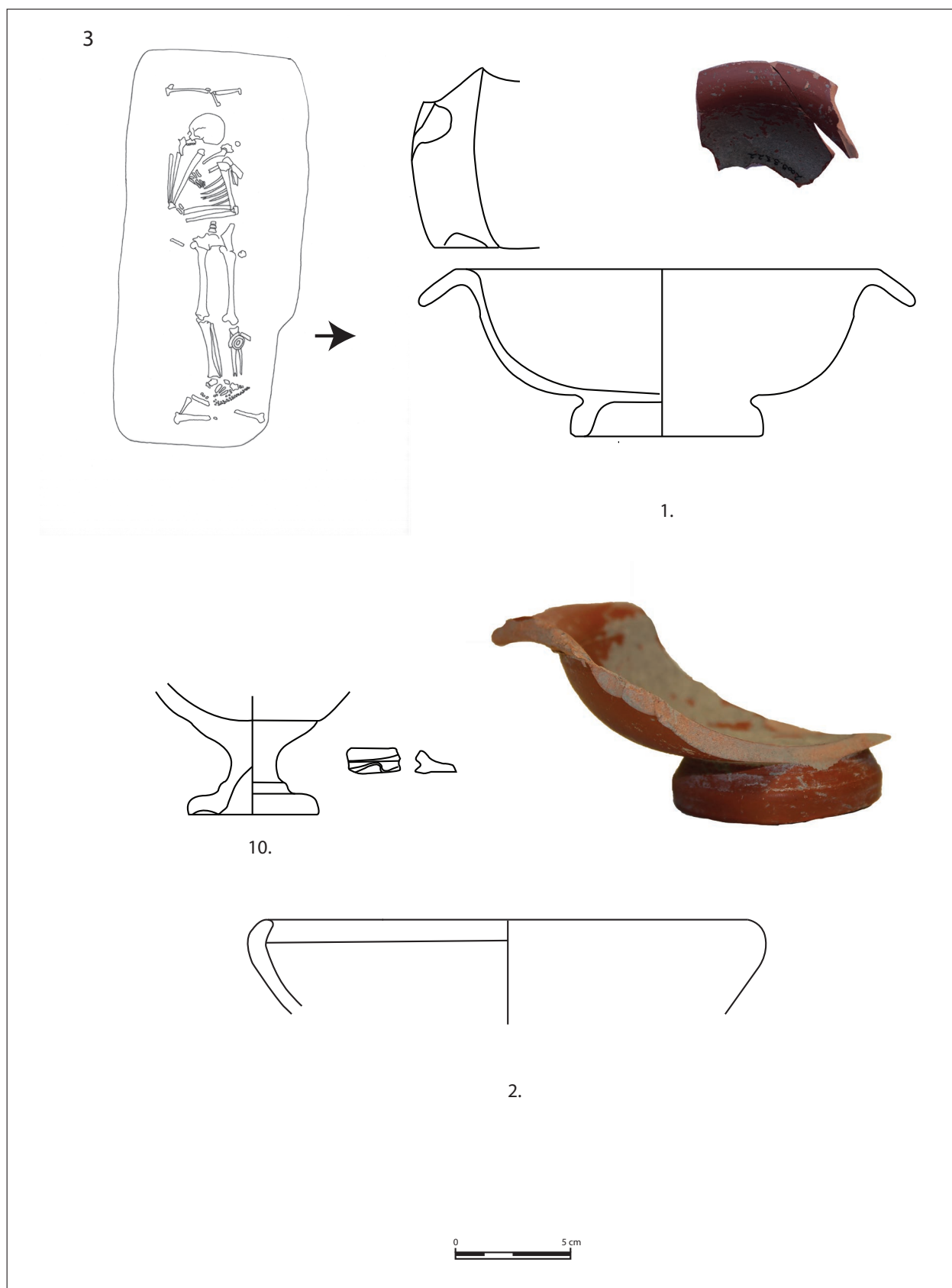


Fig. 19. Grave no. 3 (Feature no. 3) 1. a *sigillata* bowl with outturned rim, base fragment and barbotine decoration, 2. fragment of a grey, sand- and grit-tempered coarse bowl with inverted rim, 10. base fragment of a yellow, sand-tempered incense burner.



rim (32.6 x 41.8 x 6.7 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.1.9, Fig. 17.5).

6. base fragment of a grey coarse vessel with flat base (26.2 x 37.6 x 8.4 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.1.17, Fig. 17.6).
7. side fragment of a reddish-yellow, sand-tempered coarse vessel with a part of the handle (40.6 x 41.6 mm, wall thickness: 7 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.1.7).
8. side fragment of a yellowish-grey, grit-tempered folded beaker (*Faltenbecher*) (49.7 x 40 x 3.3 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.1.12).
9. fragment of a grey, sand-tempered coarse vessel with flat base and traces of secondary burning (Inv. no. 2009.3.1.8).
10. fragment of a grey, sand-tempered coarse vessel with a horizontal, everted rim and traces of secondary burning (39.6 x 19.3 x 7.6 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.1.10).
11. flat base fragment of a grey, sand-tempered coarse vessel with traces of secondary burning (22.8 x 30 x 79.6 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.1.14).
12. side fragment of a red pottery vessel covered with glossy, reddish-orange slip with traces of secondary burning (45 x 25.5 x 6.6 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.1.13).
13. rim fragment of a small, reddish-orange pottery vessel (beaker?) with rounded rim and covered with red slip (20 x 9 x 4.5 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.1.16).

**Grave no. 2** (Feature no. 2, SU 2) (Fig. 18): a rectangular grave of 1.80 x 1.80 m. Scattered ash cremation burial. Orientation: East-West.

Grave goods:

1. a single-handled, egg-shaped jug with a narrow neck, cornice base and conical rim, decorated with colour-coated horizontal bands. In the southwestern corner of the grave pit. (Inv. no. 2009.3.2.1, Fig. 18.1).
2. grey, grit-tempered bowl with outturning sides and rounded rim (Inv. no. 2009.3.2.3, Fig. 18.2).
3. a grey, Satyr head Firma lamp covered with clay slip and stamped with the name FORTIS (75 x 50 x 29 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.2.2, Fig. 18.3).
4. a yellow, fine tempered, single-handled jug with narrow neck, egg-shaped body and cornice base with traces of secondary burning

(height: 380 mm, base diameter: 75 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.2.4).

**Grave no. 3** (Feature no. 3, SU 3) (Fig. 19): a rounded rectangular grave of 0.80 x 2.18 m. Inhumation burial with coffin. Orientation: East-West. A minimum of 12 coffin nails were found along the side of the grave pit (Inv. no. 2009.3.3.13). The grave contained the moderately well preserved skeleton of an adult male (*Adultus*, 29-35 years) extended on its back, hands placed together on the pelvis.

Grave goods:

1. a terra sigillata bowl with outturned rim, base fragment and barbotine decoration (Inv. no. 2009.3.3.2.1-4, Fig. 19.1) (height: 36 mm, rim diameter: 105 mm, base diameter: 40 mm)
2. fragment of a grey, sand- and grit-tempered coarse bowl with inverted rim (118 x 4.2 mm, wall thickness: 5.6 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.3.5.1-2, Fig. 19.2)
3. side fragment of a grey, sand-tempered jar beside the left tibia (Inv. no. 2009.3.3.6)
4. side fragment of a grey, sand-tempered coarse jar (?) (9.4 x 7.6 mm, wall thickness: 5 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.3.5)
5. side fragments of a grey, sand-tempered pottery vessel, with traces of secondary burning (30 x 26 x 6 mm; 28 x 16 x 11.8 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.3.7.1-2)
6. fragment of a reddish-orange vessel covered with red slip, with traces of secondary burning (38 x 14 mm, wall thickness: 9 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.3.3)
7. side fragment of a grey coarse vessel (26 x 16 x 4 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.3.8)
8. side fragment of a reddish-orange coarse vessel (29x25x7 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.3.10)
9. side fragment of a red slip ware (21.6 x 21.5 x 5.3 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.3.9)
10. base fragment of a yellow, sand-tempered incense burner (?) with an even surface (Inv. no. 2009.3.3.4.1-2, Fig. 19.10) (base diameter: 57 mm)
11. a bronze coin of Marcus Aurelius beside the head (Inv. no. 2009.3.3.1)

Parts of the clothing:

12. *caliga* hobnails (Inv. no. 2009.3.3.14)

**Grave no. 4** (Feature no. 4, SU 4): a rounded rectangular grave of 1.35 x 0.95 m. Inhumation burial. Orientation: North-South. The few bone fragments found in the grave were those of a child (Infans II, 12-14).

Grave goods:

- 1.a yellow, egg-shaped jug with marbled decoration, cornice base and an even surface. At the upper one third of the body it is decorated with two incised lines, where the line of the body breaks at a sharp angle (base diameter: 70.4 mm, wall thickness: 4.4 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.4.2) In the southeastern corner of the grave pit.

**Grave no. 5** (Feature no. 7, SU 7): a rounded rectangular grave of 1.64 x 0.82 m. Inhumation burial. Orientation: East-West. The skeleton did not survive, only a few teeth were found in the place of the head, in the eastern end of the grave. A minimum of 7 large iron pegs were recovered from the grave (Inv. no. 2009.3.7.1)

Grave goods:

1. a coarse, grey, grit-tempered folded beaker (*Faltenbecher*) in the northwestern corner of the grave pit (Inv. no. 2009.3.7.4) (height: 210 mm, rim diameter: 95 mm, base diameter: 50 mm)
2. fragments of a coarse, grainy, pedestal cup with a bulbous body, burnt grey, tempered with small white grit and limestone (base diameter: 45 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.7.6)

From the grave fill:

3. side fragments of red slip ware (Inv. no. 2009.3.7.7)

Parts of the clothing:

4. *caliga* hobnails in the middle of the western side of the grave (Inv. no. 2009.3.7.3)

**Grave no. 6** (Feature no. 8, SU 8) (Fig. 21): a rounded rectangular grave of 1.16 x 0.46 m. Inhumation burial. Probably a child burial with coffin. Orientation: East-West. There was a low bank on each side of the grave. The skeleton did not preserved.

Grave goods:

1. a grainy folded beaker (*Faltenbecher*) burnt grey, and tempered with small white grit and limestone with an even surface (*Faltenbecher*)

(base diameter: 48 mm) (Inv. no. 2008.3.8.1, Fig. 21.1)

From the grave fill:

2. side fragment of a finely tempered yellow vessel (Inv. no. 2009.3.8.3), in the northeastern end of the grave.
3. side fragment of a coarse, grainy pottery vessel burnt grey (Inv. no. 2009.3.8.4)
4. a minimum of five large iron pegs (Inv. no. 2009.3.8.5)

**Grave no. 7** (Feature no. 9, SU 9): a rounded rectangular grave pit of 0.40x1.00 m. Orientation: East-West. The grave pit was empty, no bones or ashes and no grave goods were recovered.

**Grave no. 8** (Feature no. 10, SU 10): an oval grave pit of 0.65 x 0.40 m. Orientation: East-West. Empty.

**Grave no. 9** (Feature no. 11, SU 11): an oval grave pit of 0.50 x 1.00 m. Orientation: East-West. Empty.

**Grave no. 10** (Feature no. 12, SU 12): an oval grave pit of 0.60 x 1.20 m. Scattered ash cremation burial. Orientation: East-West. Its sides and bottom were burnt red, ashes were found in the western half of the pit.

Grave goods:

1. a colourless glass *unguentarium* with conical body, long, cylindrical neck and a cutting edge rim (height: 101 mm, base diameter: 28.3 mm, rim diameter: 27.8 mm, wall thickness: 1.2 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.12.1)
2. a glassgreen *unguentarium* with conical body, long, cylindrical neck and fire-rounded rim. Deformed (height: 92 mm, base diameter: 27.5 mm, rim diameter: 24 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.12.2)
3. base and side fragments of a yellow, fine tempered jug (?) with traces of secondary burning (wall thickness: 4.6 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.12.5)
4. base fragment of a grey, grit-tempered vessel with traces of secondary burning (wall thickness: 6.2 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.12.6)
5. side fragment of a grey, grit-tempered pottery vessel (Inv. no. 2009.3.12.8)

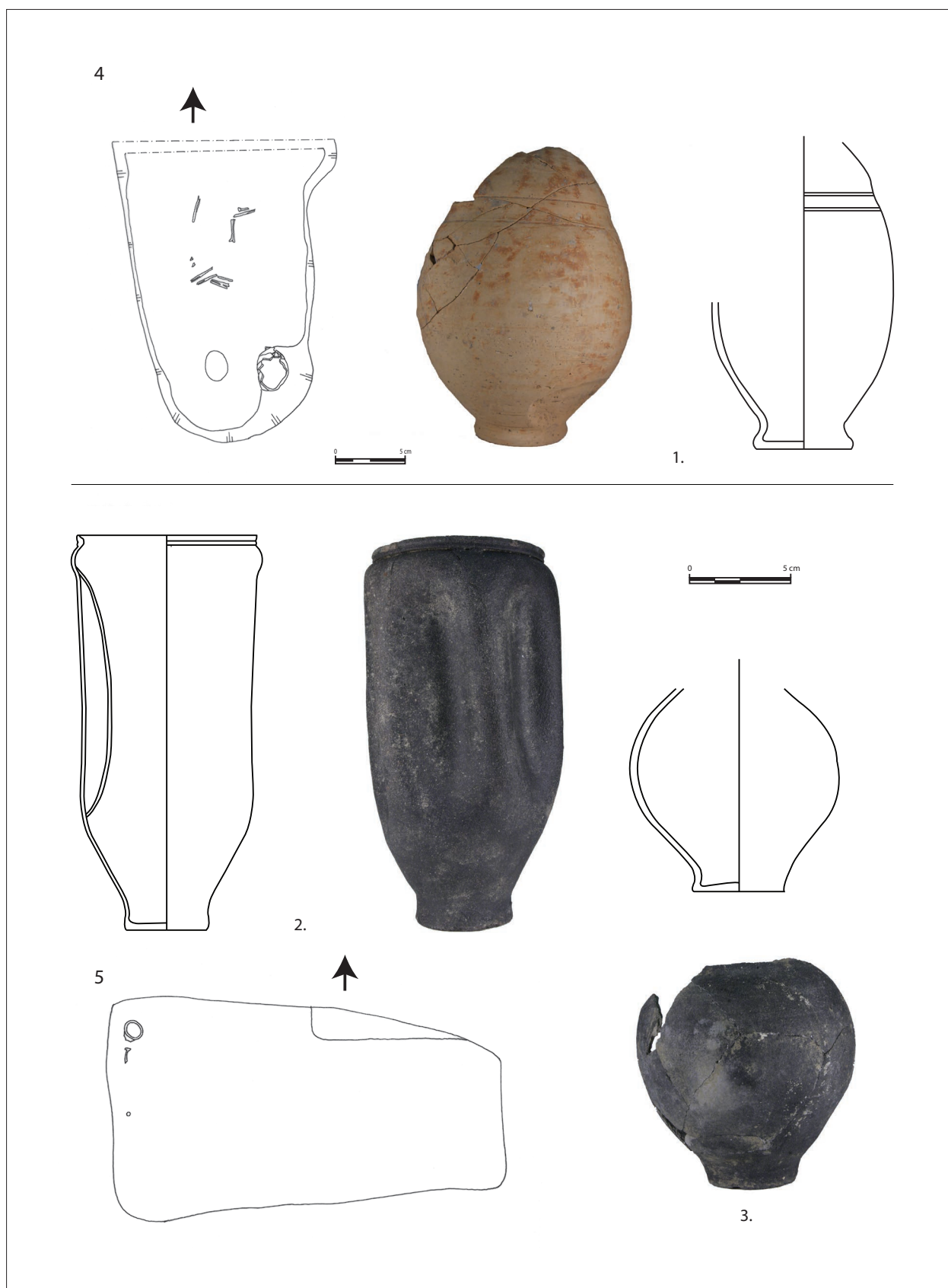


Fig. 20. Grave no. 4 (Feature no. 4) 1. a yellow, egg-shaped jug with marbled decoration, Grave no. 5 (Feature no. 7)  
 1. a coarse, grey, grit-tempered folded beaker, fragments of a coarse, grainy, pedestal cup with a bulbous body.  
 2. grey, grit-tempered folded beaker (*Faltenbecher*).



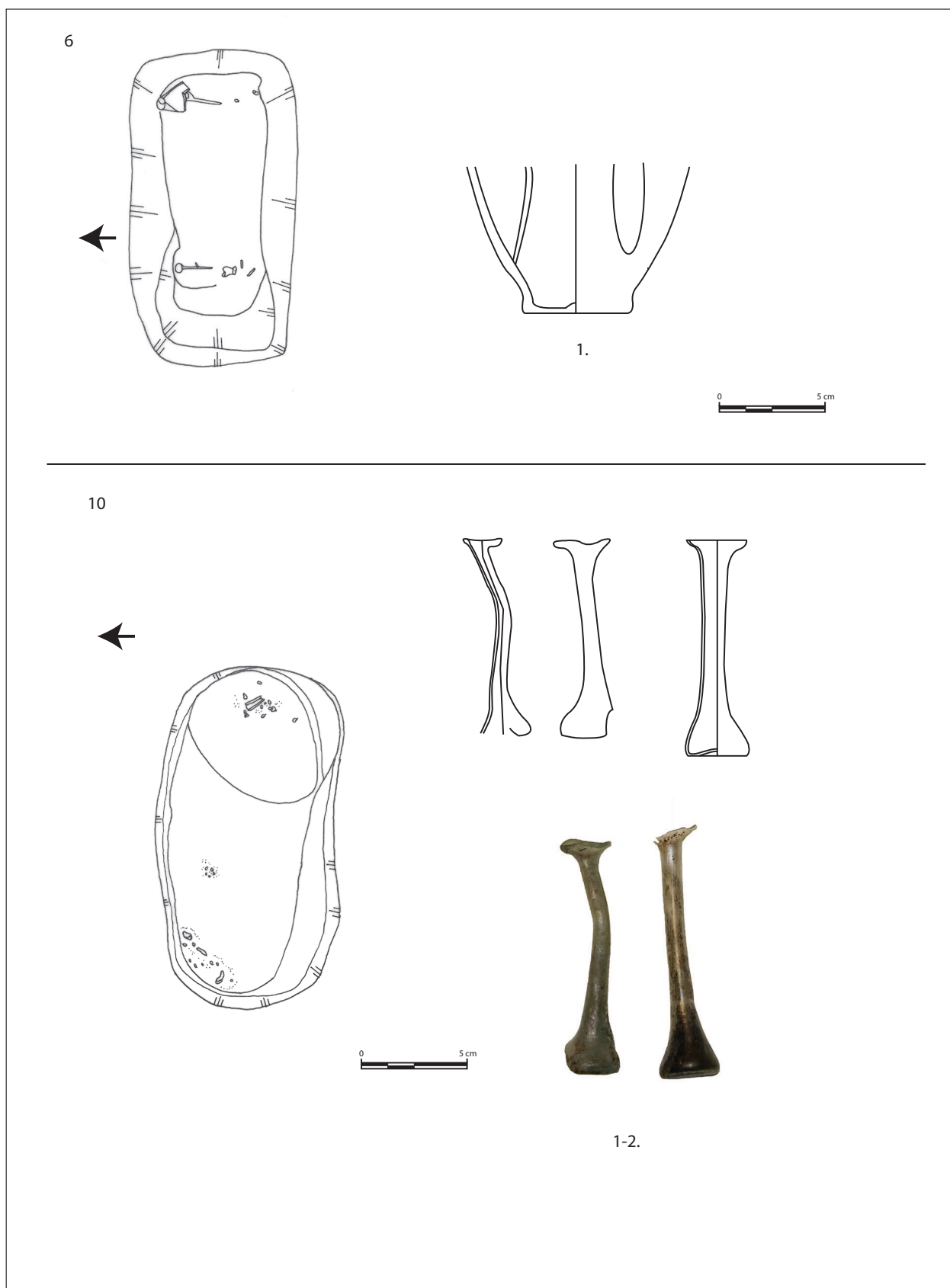


Fig. 21. Grave no. 6 (Featrure no. 8) 1. a grainy folded beaker (*Faltenbecher*, Grave no. 10 (Feature no. 12)  
 1. a colourless glass *unguentarium* with conical body, long, cylindrical neck,  
 2. a green *unguentarium* with conical body, long, cylindrical neck.

6. side fragment of a yellow, sand-tempered pottery vessel (Inv. no. 2009.3.12.7)
7. a minimum of 7 large iron pegs (Inv. no. 2009.3.12.3)

**Grave no. 11** (Feature no. 13, SU 13) (Fig. 10.1): a rounded rectangular grave pit of 1.02 x 1.98 m. Inhumation burial. Orientation: East-West. The grave contained the moderately well preserved skeleton of an adult female (Adulta, 25-31 years) extended on its back, hands placed together on the pelvis.

Grave goods:

1. side fragment of a rotund bowl covered with red slip (Inv. no. 2009.3.13.1)
2. rim fragment of a yellow, sand-tempered coarse vessel with horizontal, thickening rim (wall thickness: 12.1 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.13.2)

**Grave no. 12** (Feature no. 14, SU 14): an irregular grave of 0.40 x 1.15 m. Scattered ash cremation burial. No grave goods. Orientation: East-West. A small amount of calcined bone fragments was recovered.

**Grave no. 13** (Feature no. 15, SU 15): rounded rectangular grave pit of 0.70 x 1.70 m. Inhumation burial. Orientation: East-West. There was a low bank on the eastern, western and southern side of the grave. The poorly preserved skeleton of a child (Infans I, 5-8 years) did not lay in anatomical order. The skull was found in the southeastern corner of the grave, while some of the rib bones and other bones were scattered in the grave. The grave was disturbed. No grave goods were recovered. A few large iron pegs were found in the grave (Inv. no. 2009.3.15.2), which points to the use of a coffin.

**Grave no. 14** (Feature no. 16, SU 16): an oval grave of 0.50 x 1.10 m. A probable scattered ash cremation burial. Orientation: East-West. The only grave good recovered from the grave was an iron peg (Inv. no. 2009.3.16.1).

**Grave no. 15** (Feature no. 19, SU 19): a rectangular grave pit of 1.10 x 1.70 m. Scattered ash cremation burial. No grave goods. Orientation: East-West. The bottom of the grave pit was burnt red in the middle with

a few calcined bone fragments. From the grave fill side fragments of a grey coarse vessel came to light. (Inv. no. 2009.3.19.2).

**Grave no. 16** (Feature no. 20, SU 20): a rectangular grave pit of 0.75 x 1.55 m. Scattered ash cremation burial. Orientation: East-West. A small amount of calcined bone fragments were recovered. The grave contained only a few nail fragments and a small shard of grey coarse pottery (Inv. no. 2009.3.20.2 and 2009.3.20.3). In the eastern end of the grave pit the bottom half of a carved stone slab was found *in situ*, which was broken in the line of top of the grave pit.

**Grave no. 17** (Feature no. 22, SU 22) (Fig. 22): an ovoid grave pit of 1.00 x 1.40 m. Scattered ash cremation burial. Orientation: East-West. There were several black, burnt patches in the grave pit with calcined bone fragments.

Grave goods:

1. a bronze coin (Inv. no. 2009.3.22.3)

Parts of the clothing:

2. a two-piece knee brooch with semicircular cross section, and a semicircular headplate decorated with incised zigzags (Inv. no. 2009.3.22.1, Fig. 22.2) In the western half of the grave pit. Corroded.
3. small *caliga* hobnails (Inv. no. 2009.3.22.2)

**Grave no. 18** (Feature no. 24, SU 24): an irregular oval grave of 0.70 x 1.30 m. Probable scattered ash cremation burial. Orientation: East-West. (In line with the scattered ash cremation burial of Feature no. 33) No calcined bone fragments were recovered.

Grave goods:

1. the fragment of a grey vessel, tempered with sand and grit (Inv. no. 2009.3.24.2)
2. the side fragment of a light grey vessel tempered with sand (Inv. no. 2009.3.24.1)

**Grave no. 19** (Feature no. 25, SU 25): a rounded rectangular grave pit of 0.70 x 1.35 m. Probable scattered ash cremation burial. Orientation: East-West. No calcined bone fragments were recovered.

Grave goods:

1. the side fragments of yellow coarse

potteries with cogwheel decoration (Inv. no. 2009.3.25.2)

2. a minimum of two large, corroded iron pegs (Inv. no. 2009.3.25.1)

**Grave no. 20** (Feature no. 27, SU 27) (Fig. 23): an oval grave pit of 1.00 x 1.30 m. Scattered ash cremation burial. Orientation: East-West. The grave contained a small amount of calcined bone fragments mixed with charcoal in red, burnt patches.

Grave goods:

1. incomplete, single-handled, yellow, sand-tempered, grainy jug with an even surface, egg-shaped body and cornice base (base diameter: 50 mm, wall thickness: 3.2 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.27.1, Fig. 23.1) two yellow, sand-tempered, fine jugs with narrow necks. One of them decorated with colour-coated horizontal bands (Inv. no. 2009.3.27.3, 2009.27.2, 2009.27.7, Fig. 23.2)
  2. fragments of a yellow, fine tempered, single-handled jug with a narrow neck and strongly everted rim, decorated with colour-coated horizontal bands (base diameter: 73.7 mm, rim diameter: c. 70 mm, wall thickness: 4 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.27.2)
  3. base and side fragments of a yellow, sand-tempered pottery jug (base diameter: 61.5 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.27.7, Fig. 23.3)
  4. side fragment of a grey, sand-tempered coarse vessel (Inv. no. 2009.3.27.4)
  5. fragment of a bone stripe-plaque with a semicircular cross section and a round hole. Undecorated on its concave side, but decorated with incised diagonal line pairs on its convex side. (18 x 12.8 x 3.4 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.27.8, Fig. 23.5)
  6. large, corroded iron pegs (Inv. no. 2009.3.27.9)
  7. a large, shapeless, corroded iron object (113.9 x 47.6 x 278 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.27.11)
- Parts of the clothing:
8. a two-piece knee brooch with semicircular cross section, semicircular headplate and widening foot (Inv. no. 2009.3.27.10, Fig. 23.8)
  9. fragment of a bronze brooch spring (Inv. no. 2009.3.27.3, Fig. 23.9)

**Grave no. 21** (Feature no. 28, SU 28): a rounded rectangular grave pit of 0.40x1.35 m. Scattered

ash cremation burial. Orientation: East-West. Ashes were recovered from the eastern end of the grave.

Grave goods:

1. fragments of a thin, bronze plate (Inv. no. 2009.3.28.4)
2. a small bronze, dome-headed stud. Melted. (13.3 x 15 x 6.6 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.28.3)
3. iron nails (Inv. no. 2009.3.28.1)
4. shapeless piece of molten lead (Inv. no. 2009.3.28.2)
5. side fragments of a yellow, sand-tempered, fine jug (?) (Inv. no. 2009.3.28.6)
6. fragment of a light yellow pottery vessel (23.2 x 14.4 x 7.6 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.28.7)

**Grave no. 22** (Feature no. 29, SU 29): an oval grave pit of 0.75 x 2.20 m. Probable cremation burial. Orientation: North-South. No ashes were recovered.

Grave goods:

1. neck fragment of a yellow, sand-tempered jug with a vertical, gradually thickening neck (66.1 x 40 mm, wall thickness: 6 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.29.1)
2. fragments of a yellow, sand-tempered vessel (Inv. no. 2009.3.29.2)
3. side fragment of a light grey, sand-tempered coarse vessel (Inv. no. 2009.3.29.4)
4. side fragment of a grey, thin walled, grit-tempered vessel (Inv. no. 2009.3.29.3)
5. the side fragment of a grey coarse vessel (Inv. no. 2009.3.29.5)

**Grave no. 23** (Feature no. 31, SU 31) (Fig. 24): an oval grave pit of 1.20 x 2.00 m. Scattered ash cremation burial. Orientation: East-West. It contained no ashes. A minimum of to large iron pegs were recovered from the grave fill. (Inv. no. 2009.3.31.2).

Grave goods:

1. the base of a yellow, grainy jug tempered with small, white grit and lime-stone in the middle of the grave (base diameter: 57 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.31.7, Fig. 24.1)
2. a coarse, grainy, shallow plate burnt grey, tempered with sand and small, white grit, with a flat base, round side and inverted rim (height: 36 mm, rim diameter: 180 mm, base diameter: 130 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.31.9, Fig. 24.2)



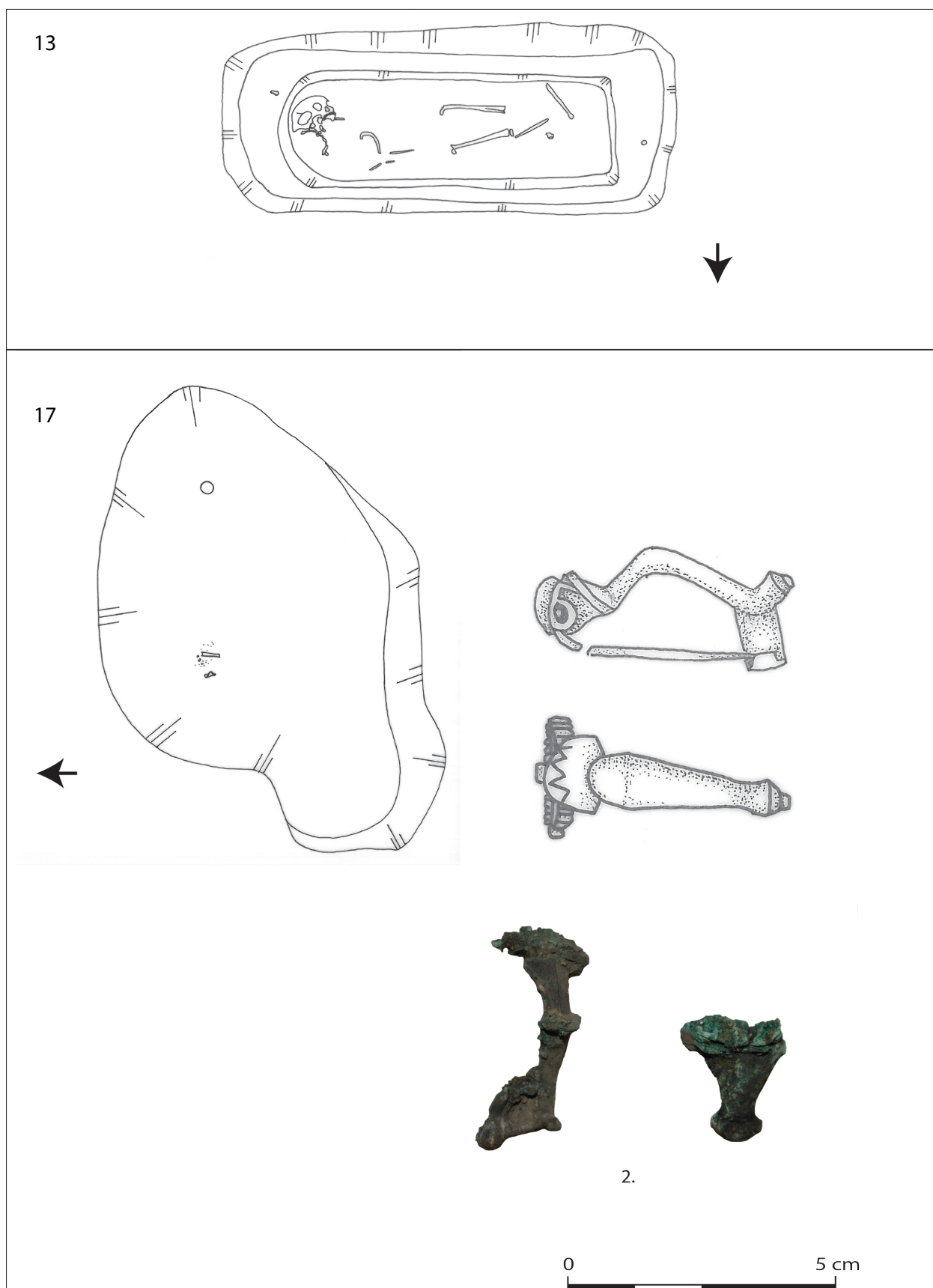


Fig. 22. Grave no. 13 (Feature no. 15), Grave no. 17 (Feature no. 22) 1. a two-piece knee brooch with semicircular cross section, and a semicircular headplate decorated with incised zigzags.

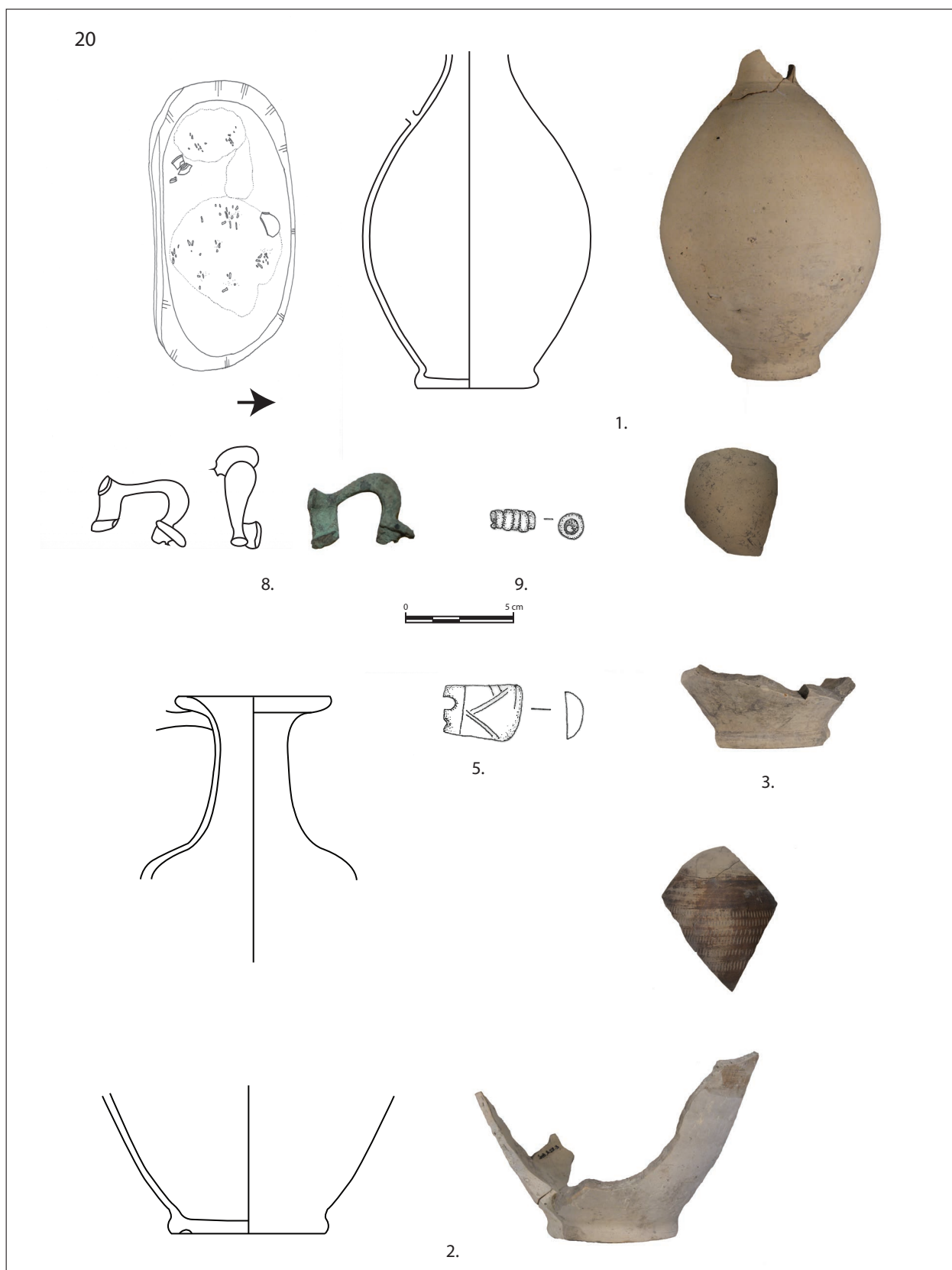


Fig. 23. Grave no. 20 (Feature no. 27) 1. incomplete, single-handled, yellow, sand-tempered, grainy jug, 2. yellow, sand-tempered, fine jugs with narrow necks decorated with colour-coated horizontal bands, 3. base and side fragments of a yellow, sand-tempered ceramic jug, 5. fragment of a bone stripe-plaque, 8. a two-piece knee brooch with semicircular cross section, 9. fragment of a bronze brooch spring.

3. fragments of a grey incense burner tempered with sand (wall thickness: 6.7 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.31.3, Fig. 24.3)

From the grave fill:

4. side fragment of a white vessel with greenish-yellow glaze (Inv. no. 2009.3.31.6)
5. base fragment of a grey jar or beaker tempered with grit (Inv. no. 2009.3.31.4)
6. side fragments of a yellow coarse vessel tempered with sand and grit (Inv. no. 2009.3.31.5)

**Grave no. 24** (Feature no. 32, SU 32): an elongated, oval grave pit of 0.70 x 1.95 m. Scattered ash cremation burial. Orientation: East-West. Large iron pegs were recovered from the grave (Inv. no. 2009.3.32.4).

Grave goods:

1. fragments of a yellow, grainy incense burner tempered with small, white grit and limestone with an even surface (rim diameter: 188 mm, wall thickness: 5.2 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.32.6)
2. fragment of a grainy, fine tempered pottery vessel burnt yellow, with an even surface (Inv. no. 2009.3.32.7)
3. bronze nail with a rectangular cross section and an irregular polygonal head (Inv. no. 2009.3.32.5)
4. fragments of a shapeless bronze plate (Inv. no. 2009.3.32.2)

Parts of the clothing:

5. *caliga* hobnails (Inv. no. 2009.3.32.3)

**Grave no. 25** (Feature no. 33, SU 33) (Fig. 10.2, Fig. 25): a rounded rectangular grave pit of 1.00 x 2.50 m. Scattered ash cremation burial. Orientation: East-West. A small amount of calcined bone fragments were recovered from the grave. The grave fill contained large iron pegs (Inv. no. 2009.3.33.3).

Grave goods:

1. a coarse, yellow, sand-tempered jar with a flat base and everted rim, decorated with a pair of incised wavy lines and a grooved shoulder (rim diameter: 190 mm, height: 280 mm, base diameter: 105 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.33.1, Fig. 25.1)
2. fragments of a reddish-yellow, sandtempered, single-handled coarse vessel with an even

surface, narrow neck and cornice base (base diameter: 80 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.33.2, Fig. 25.2)

3. a fragmented, incomplete, grey, sand-tempered volute lamp covered with red slip (25 x 59 x 66 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.33.5, Fig. 25.3)
4. side fragment of a grey, sand-tempered coarse vessel with an even surface (Inv. no. 2009.3.33.6)

**Grave no. 26** (Feature no. 35, SU 35) (Fig. 26): a rounded rectangular grave pit of 0.90 x 0.60 m. Scattered ash cremation burial. Orientation: East-West. The grave contained a small amount of calcined bone fragments. The grave pit was cut into the rectangular pit of Feature no. 34. Large iron pegs were recovered from the grave (Inv. no. 2009.3.35.1).

Grave goods:

1. fragment of a yellow, fine, sand-tempered jug with an elongated, egg-shaped body, narrow neck, cornice base, covered with a thin layer of light yellow clay slip (base diameter: 62 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.35.5, Fig. 26.1)
2. fragments of a yellow, fine, sand-tempered coarse bowl with an even surface and a slightly inverted rim, decorated with an incised line under the rim (rim diameter: 250 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.35.7, Fig. 26.2)
3. side fragment of a coarse, grey, sand- and grit-tempered vessel (Inv. no. 2009.3.35.6)

Parts of the clothing:

4. *caliga* hobnails (Inv. no. 3009.3.35.3)

**Grave no. 27** (Feature no. 42, SU 42) (Fig. 26): a rounded rectangular grave pit of 0.70 x 1.10 m. Scattered ash cremation burial.

Grave goods:

1. side and rim fragments of a grey, grit-tempered folded beaker (*Faltenbecher*) with a slightly thickening, everted rim (rim diameter: 100 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.42.1, Fig. 26.3)
2. iron pegs (Inv. no. 2009.3.42.2)

**Grave no. 28** (Feature no. 43, SU 43) (Fig. 26): a rounded rectangular grave pit of 0.54 x 1.10 m. Scattered ash cremation burial. Orientation: East-West. The grave contained a small amount of calcined bone fragments.



Parts of the clothing:

1. a bronze coin of Vespasian or Titus pierced by two holes (Inv. no. 2009.3.43.2, Fig. 26.4)
2. bronze *bulla* of a flattened sphere shaped with a single, undecorated suspension loop (25 x 30 x 5 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.43.4, Fig. 26.4)
3. fragments of a bronze *bulla* of flattened sphere shape (12 x 14 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.43.3, Fig. 26.4)
4. iron pegs in the eastern and western end of the grave (Inv. no. 2009.3.43.1)

**Grave no. 29** (Feature no. 45, SU 45): an oval grave pit of 0.60 x 1.17 m. Scattered ash cremation burial. Orientation: East-West. From the eastern and western end of the grave iron pegs were recovered (Inv. no. 2009.3.45.1). No ashes or grave goods were found.

**Grave no. 30** (Feature no. 48, SU 48) (Fig. 27): a rounded rectangular grave pit of 0.74 x 1.40 m. Scattered ash cremation burial. No calcined bone fragments were recovered.

Grave goods:

1. a grey, sand- and grit-tempered pedestal cup with an even surface, spherical body and slightly everted rim (height: 112 mm, rim diameter: 57.6 mm, base diameter: 37.2 mm, wall thickness: 3.7 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.48.1, Fig. 27.1)
2. side fragments of a grey, grit-tempered vessel with an uneven surface (Inv. no. 2009.3.48.4)
3. a minimum of 4 large iron pegs (Inv. no. 2009.3.48.3)

**Grave no. 31** (Feature no. 51, SU 51): an oval grave pit of 0.70 x 1.20 m. Inhumation burial with the skeleton of a newborn or infant (0–1 year). Orientation: East-West. No grave goods, only iron pegs were recovered from the grave (Inv. no. 2009.3.51.2).

**Grave no. 32** (Feature no. 52, SU 52): a rounded rectangular grave pit of 0.90 x 2.00 m. Inhumation burial. Orientation: East-West. The disturbed grave contained some of the long bones of a child (Infans II, 10–14 years), not in anatomical order. Only a fragment of a yellow pottery vessel covered with red slip

(Inv. no. 2009.3.52.3) and a minimum of 8 iron pegs (Inv. no. 2009.3.52.2) were recovered from the grave.

**Grave no. 33** (Feature no. 53, SU 53): an oval grave pit of 0.50 x 1.90 m. Scattered ash cremation burial. Orientation: East-West. A black, burnt patch was found in the eastern half of the grave.

Grave goods:

1. base and rim fragment of a red, sand-tempered bowl with flat base (Inv. no. 2009.3.53.2)
2. a minimum of two large iron pegs (Inv. no. 2009.3.53.1)

**Grave no. 34** (Feature no. 54, SU 54): a rounded rectangular grave pit of 0.80 x 2.00 m. Scattered ash cremation burial. A large amount of ashes was recovered from the grave.

Grave goods:

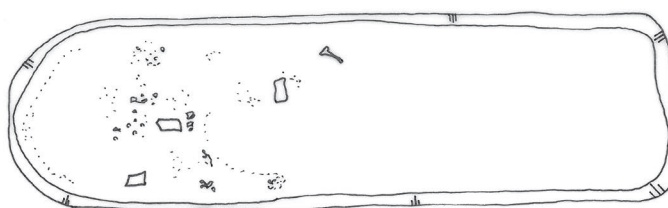
1. rim fragment of a yellow, sand-tempered vessel covered with red slip (rim diameter: 130 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.54.1)
2. iron nails (Inv. no. 2009.3.54.2)
3. a small, shapeless piece of bronze (Inv. no. 2009.3.54.3)

**Grave no. 35** (Feature no. 55, SU 55) (Fig. 10.3): a rounded rectangular grave pit of 0.60 x 1.80 m. Inhumation burial. Orientation: East-West. The poorly preserved skeleton of a child (Infans, 8–12 years) lay in anatomical order, however, only the skull, the femur and the tibiae have survived. The grave contained no grave goods, only a few, large iron pegs (Inv. no. 2009.3.55.2) were recovered from beside the body, under and above the skull, which indicates a coffin burial.

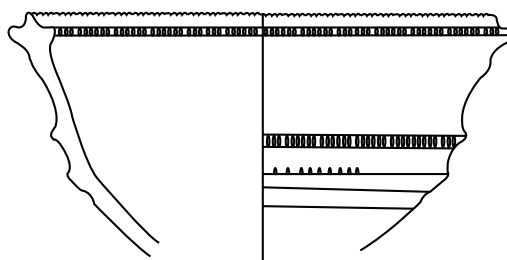
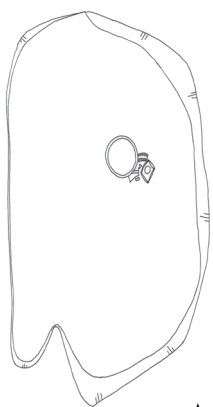
**Grave no. 36** (Feature no. 57, SU 57): a rounded rectangular grave pit of 0.80 x 1.90 m. Inhumation burial. Orientation: East-West. Only a few bone fragments were found of the poorly preserved skeleton. A small side fragment of a yellow coarse vessel was recovered from the grave fill (Inv. no. 2009.3.57.2).

**Grave no. 37** (Feature no. 58, SU 58) (Fig. 11.1, Fig. 28): a rounded rectangular grave pit of

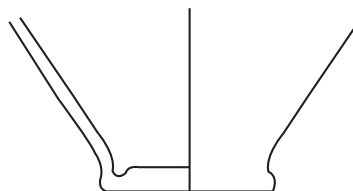
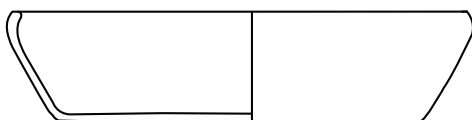
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Fig. 24. Grave no. 21 (Feature no. 28), Grave no. 23 (Feature no. 31) 1. 1. the base of a yellow, grainy jug, 2. a coarse, grainy, shallow plate burnt grey, 3. 3. fragments of a grey incense burner.

25



Fig. 25. Grave no. 25 (Feature no. 33) 1. 1. a coarse, yellow, sand-tempered jar, 2. fragments of a reddish-yellow, sandtempered, single-handled coarse vessel, 3. 3. a fragmented, incomplete, grey, sand-tempered volute lamp covered with red slip.



0.80 x 1.60 m. Inhumation burial. Orientation: East-West. The moderately well-preserved skeleton of an adult male (Adultus (22-31 years) lay in anatomical order. A few iron pegs were recovered from the grave (Inv. no. 2009.3.58.2).

Grave goods:

1. a red slip bowl with cornice base, spherical body, everted rim and sliced sides, with traces of secondary burning. Imitation of a Drag. 37 bowl (base diameter: 71.7 mm, wall thickness: 5.9 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.58.7, Fig. 28.1)
2. fragments of a yellow, fine, sand-tempered jug with an even surface and band handles (base diameter: c. 90 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.58.6, Fig. 28.2)
3. fragments of a yellow, grit-tempered, grainy lid (rim diameter: 153.5 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.58.3, Fig. 28.3)

From the grave fill:

4. side fragment of a grey, grit-tempered vessel (Inv. no. 2009.3.58.4)
5. side fragment of a yellow, sand-tempered coarse vessel (Inv. no. 2009.3.58.5)

**Grave no. 38** (Feature no. 59, SU 59) (Fig. 11.2): a rounded rectangular grave pit of 0.55 x 1.50 m. Inhumation burial. Orientation: North-South. The poorly preserved skeleton of an adult male (Maturus-Senilis, 40-x years) lay in anatomical order. No grave goods.

**Grave no. 39** (Feature no. 60, SU 60): a rounded rectangular grave pit of 0.40 x 1.30 m. Scattered ash cremation burial. A small amount of calcined bone fragments was recovered from the grave. The grave fill contained the side fragments of a grey, sand- and grit-tempered coarse vessel (Inv. no. 2009.3.60.3-4) and iron pegs (Inv. no. 2009.3.60.2).

**Grave no. 40** (Feature no. 61, SU 61): a rounded rectangular grave pit of 0.85 x 1.80 m. Inhumation burial. Orientation: East-West. The poorly preserved skeleton of an adult female (Adulta, 31-40 years) was disturbed, not in anatomical order. A few iron pegs were recovered from the grave fill (Inv. no. 2009.3.61.4).

From the grave fill:

1. fragments of a yellow, sand-tempered vessel with an even surface (Inv. no. 2009.3.61.5)

**Grave no. 41** (Feature no. 62, SU 62) (Fig. 29): a rectangular grave pit of 0.80 x 1.40 m. Scattered ash cremation burial. Orientation: East-West. The grave contained a small amount of calcined bone fragments. Iron pegs were recovered from the grave fill (Inv. no. 2009.3.62.3).

Grave goods:

1. ivory writing tablet (Inv. no. 2009.3.62.11, Fig. 29.1)
2. ivory box (73 x 55 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.62.10, Fig. 29.2)
3. fragment of a reddish-yellow, sand-tempered bowl with an even surface, with a flat base, outwards leaning side and inverted rim (base diameter: 160 mm, height: 40 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.62.1, Fig. 29.3)
4. bronze bead (Inv. no. 2009.3.62.7), fragments of a bronze plate (Inv. no. 2009.3.62.5), a bronze stud (Inv. no. 2009.3.62.8) and an incomplete, bent pole of rounded rectangular cross section ending in a suspension loop (size: 23 x 9.5 x 4.4 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.62.6, Fig. 29.4)
5. a shapeless piece of bronze (Inv. no. 2009.3.62.4)
6. side fragments of a yellow, sand-tempered coarse vessel with an even surface (Inv. no. 2009.3.62.2)

**Grave no. 42** (Feature no. 63, SU 63): an oval grave pit of 0.60 x 1.00 m. Probable scattered ash cremation burial. (Located in line with the burial of Feature no. 40) Orientation: East-West. No ashes or grave goods were recovered from the grave.

**Grave no. 43** (Feature no. 64, SU 64) (Fig. 30): a rounded rectangular grave pit of 0.55 x 1.30 m. Scattered ash cremation burial. A small amount of calcined bone fragments and charcoal was recovered from the grave.

Grave goods:

1. base fragment of a yellow, sand-tempered coarse jug with an even surface and cornice base (base diameter: 68.5 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.64.6, Fig. 30.1)

2. base fragment of a coarse, grey, grainy coarse jar tempered with sand and small, black grit, with a flat base (base diameter: 58 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.64.9, Fig. 30.2)
3. rim and side fragments of a grey, sand-tempered, thin walled beaker covered with a thin layer of grey, matt clay slip, decorated with barbotine moons (rim diameter: 70 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.64.5, Fig. 30.3, Fig. 42.7)
4. base fragment of a yellow, sand-tempered beaker with cornice base, covered with red slip (base diameter: 36 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.64.8, Fig. 30.4)
5. side fragments of a coarse, grey, sand-tempered vessel (Inv. no. 2009.3.64.13)
6. side fragments of a grey, sand-tempered coarse vessel with an even surface (Inv. no. 2009.3.64.10)
7. side fragments of a yellow, sand-tempered vessel with an even surface (Inv. no. 2009.3.64.12)
8. side fragments of a yellow, sand-tempered vessel with an even surface, covered with a weathered layer of red slip (Inv. no. 2009.3.64.16)
9. side fragment of a coarse, grey, sand-tempered, grainy vessel (Inv. no. 2009.3.64.13)
10. side fragment of a yellow, sand-tempered vessel with an uneven surface (Inv. no. 2009.3.64.11)
11. side fragment of a yellow, sand-tempered vessel covered with a thin layer of clay slip (Inv. no. 2009.3.64.14)
12. a small, thin bronze plate and studs (Inv. no. 2009.3.64.3) (length of the studs: 7.6 mm)
13. bronze nail with rectangular cross section and irregular, round head in a good condition (55.8 x 12.2 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.64.17)
14. iron pegs (Inv. no. 2009.3.64.15)

Parts of the clothing:

15. fragments of a small, globular bead of an opaque yellow colour (axis: 6 mm, base: 2.5 mm, diameter: 14 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.64.4)
16. a small, globular, fragmented bead of an opaque yellow colour (Inv. no. 2009.3.64.18)

**Grave no. 44** (Feature no. 65, SU 65): an oval grave pit of 0.70 x 2.00 m. Scattered ash cremation burial. Orientation: East-West. A

small amount of calcined bone fragments was recovered from the grave.

Grave goods:

1. base fragment of a yellow, sand-tempered beaker (?) covered with red slip (Inv. no. 2009.3.65.2)
2. iron pegs (Inv. no. 2009.3.65.3)

**Grave no. 45** (Feature no. 66, SU 66) (Fig. 11.3, Fig. 31): a rounded rectangular grave pit of 0.66 x 1.10 m. Scattered ash cremation burial. Orientation: East-West. A large amount of iron pegs was recovered from the grave fill (Inv. no. 2009.3.66.5).

Grave goods: they were piled in the middle of the grave

1. a small bronze bell with iron tongue and suspension loop, decorated with incised circles on the outside (20 x 20 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.66.1, Fig. 31.1)
2. a small, globular bead of an opaque white colour decorated with a black dot. Strung on a thin bronze strand. (base: 2.2 mm, axis: 7 mm, diameter: 5 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.66.2, Fig. 31.2)
3. a *phallus*-shaped bone pendant of (19 x 10 x 4 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.66.3, Fig. 31.3)
4. a *phallus*-shaped bone pendant of (18 x 10 x 4 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.66.4, Fig. 31.4)

**Grave no. 46** (Feature no. 68, SU 68) (Fig. 12.1): an irregular oval grave pit of 0.50 x 1.30 m. Inhumation burial. Orientation: North-South. The poorly preserved skeleton of an adult woman (23–x years) lay in anatomical order, although the skull was missing. A side fragment of a yellow, grit-tempered incense burner was recovered from the grave fill (Inv. no. 2009.3.68.2).

**Grave no. 47** (Feature no. 70, SU 70): a rounded rectangular grave pit of 0.70 x 1.70 m. Inhumation burial. Orientation: East-West. Only the radii and ulnae, as well as the teeth of a very poorly preserved skeleton of a child (Infans, 4–10 years) were found in the grave. No grave goods.

**Grave no. 48** (Feature no. 71, SU 71): an irregular grave pit of 0.90 x 1.30 m. Scattered ash

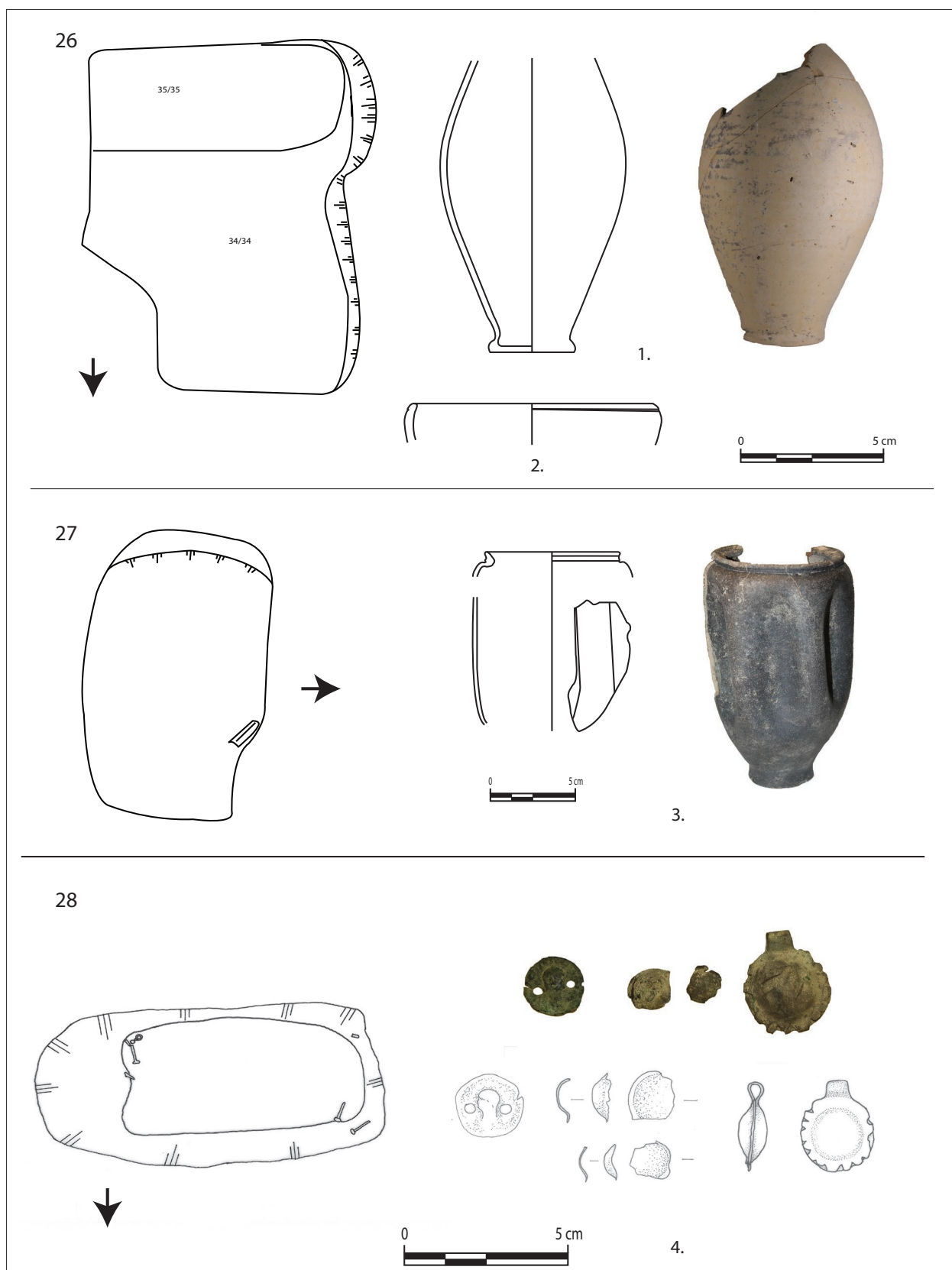
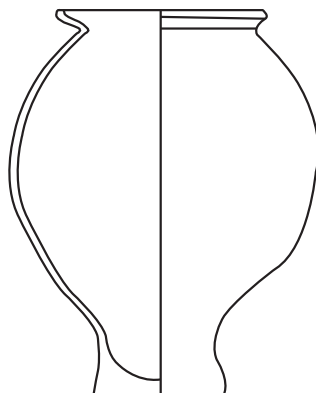
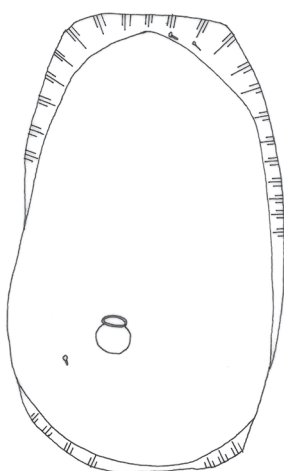


Fig. 26. Grave no. 26 (Feature no. 35) 1. fragment of a yellow, fine, sand-tempered jug, 2. fragments of a yellow, fine, sand-tempered coarse bowl, Grave no. 27 (Feature no. 42) 3. side and rim fragments of a grey, grit-tempered folded beaker (*Faltenbecher*), Grave 28 (Feature no. 43) 4. a bronze coin of Vespasian or Titus pierced by two holes, bronze *bullae* of a flattened sphere shaped.



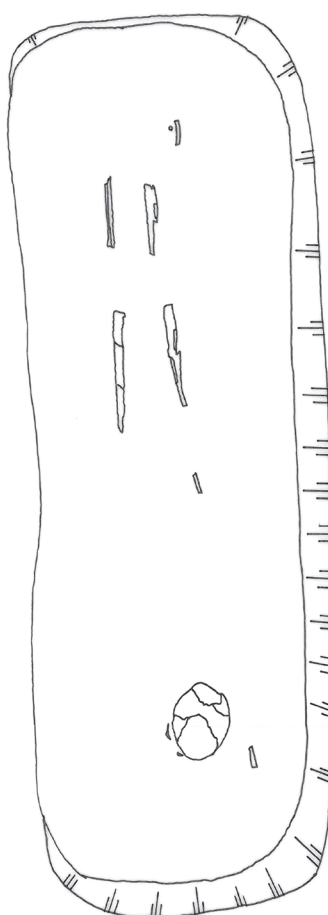
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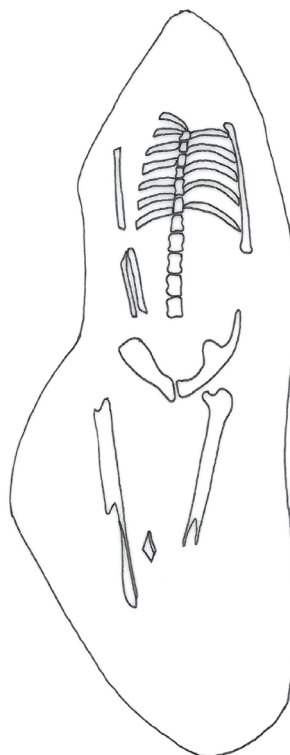


Fig.27. Grave no. 30 (Feature no. 48) 1. a grey, sand- and grit-tempered pedestal cup,  
Grave no. 35. (Feature no. 55), Grave no. 46 (Feature no. 68).

cremation burial. Orientation: North-South. No ashes were recovered from the grave.

Grave goods:

1. fragments of a grey, sand-tempered bowl with an even surface, with spherical body, outturning sides and everted rim, (rim diameter: c. 260 mm). Decorated with dented lines on the rim and the body (Inv. no. 2009.3.71.1). The fragments fit together with vessel fragments from Grave no. 53 (Feature no. 78) (Inv. no. 2009.3.78.10, Fig. 31.1).

**Grave no. 49** (Feature no. 74, SU 74) (Fig. 12.2): a grave pit of 0.72 x 2.50 m. Inhumation burial. Located in trenches Feature no. 72 and Feature no. 73 Orientation: North-South. The moderately well preserved skeleton of an adult male (Maturus, 49-55 years) lay on its back, in anatomical order. Iron pegs were recovered from the grave (Inv. no. 2009.3.74.3).

Grave goods:

1. fragments of a grey, grit-tempered, comb decorated jar (Inv. no. 2009.3.74.15)
2. fragments of a coarse, light grey, sand-tempered vessel with a flat base (Inv. no. 2009.3.74.6)
3. fragments of a pinkish, thin walled beaker with everted rim (rim diameter: 60 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.74.9, 21, Fig. 42.8)
4. rim fragment of a yellow, sand-tempered bowl with everted rim, covered with glossy, red slip (Inv. no. 2009.3.74.10)
5. side fragments of a yellow, thin walled, sand-tempered vessel covered with matt, red slip (Inv. no. 2009.3.74.11; 16; 18)
6. side fragment of a yellow coarse pottery vessel (Inv. no. 2003.3.71.17)
7. side fragment of a yellow, sand-tempered coarse vessel (Inv. no. 2009.3.74.19)
8. side fragments of a grey, sand- and grit-tempered vessel (Inv. no. 2009.3.74.7, 12)
9. side fragments of a grey, sand-tempered vessel with a grainy surface (Inv. no. 2009.3.74.13-14)
10. coarse, grey, sand-tempered vessel with a grainy surface, decorated with three dented lines (Inv. no. 2009.3.74.8)
11. side fragment of a coarse, yellow, grit-tempered coarse vessel (Inv. no. 2009.3.74.20)

**Grave no. 50** (Feature no. 75, SU 75): an oval grave pit of 0.70 x 1.20 m. Scattered ash cremation burial. Orientation: East-West. No ashes were recovered from the grave, only a few iron pegs (Inv. no. 2009.3.75.1).

**Grave no. 51** (Feature no. 76, SU 76): an irregular oval grave pit of 0.90 x 1.15 m. Probable scattered ash cremation burial. Only a few iron pegs were recovered from the grave (Inv. no. 2009.3.76.1).

**Grave no. 52** (Feature no. 77, SU 77) (Fig. 14.1): an oval grave pit of 0.52x1.70 m. Inhumation burial. Orientation: North-South. The moderately well preserved skeleton of an adult male (Adultus 30-60 years) lay in anatomical order, but was only preserved from the femur up. No grave goods, only a few *caliga* hobnails were recovered from the grave (Inv. no. 2009.3.77.1).

**Grave no. 53** (Feature no. 78, SU 78) (Fig. 14.2, Fig. 32): an oval grave pit of 0.76 x 1.35 m. Scattered ash cremation burial. Orientation: North-South. A few iron pegs were recovered from the grave fill (Inv. no. 2009.3.78.1). The grave lay over the inhumation burial of Feature no. 80.

Grave goods:

1. fragments of the base and *discus* of a yellow Firma lamp stamped with the name FESTUS and covered with red slip (Inv. no. 2009.3.78.5, Fig. 32.1)
2. rim and side fragments of a grey, sand-tempered bowl with an even surface and a horizontal, everted rim, decorated with dented lines on its rim and body (Inv. no. 2009.3.78.10-11). The fragments fit together with fragments from Grave no. 48 (Feature no. 71) (Inv. no. 2009.3.71.1, Fig. 32.2).
3. vertical rim fragment of a reddish-yellow, thin walled, sand-tempered beaker, covered with matt, red slip and sprinkled with sand (rim diameter: c. 70 mm, wall thickness: 3.4 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.78.7, Fig. 32.3, Fig. 42.14)
4. base fragment of an orange, sand-tempered jug (?) with a cornice base, covered with a matt red slip or decorated with colour-coated horizontal bands(?) (base diameter: 66 mm,

wall thickness: 5.3 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.78.6, Fig. 32.4)

5. base fragment of a reddish-yellow, sand-tempered coarse beaker/jug (?) with an even surface and a concave base (base diameter: 50 mm, wall thickness: 3.2 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.78.8, Fig. 32.5)
6. side fragments of a yellow, sand-tempered coarse vessel with an even surface (Inv. no. 2009.3.78.9)
7. bronze coin: *as* of Hadrian (Inv. no. 2009.3.78.3)
8. base fragment of a colourless *unguentarium* of good quality, with a flattened sphere shape. Slightly indented base and visible pontil marks (diameter: 26 mm, wall thickness: 1 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.78.2)

**Grave no. 54** (Feature no. 79, SU 79) (Fig. 13, Fig. 33): Inhumation burial. Orientation: East-West. The poorly preserved skeleton of an adult male (*Adultus-Maturus*, 30-60 years) lay on its back. Large iron pegs were recovered from the grave (Inv. no. 2009.3.79.4).

Grave goods:

1. a red Firma lamp stamped with the name FORTIS and decorated with a theatre mask (34 x 101 x 69 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.79.1, Fig. 33.1)
2. a coarse, grey, grainy jar tempered with sand and small, white grit, with a flat base and everted rim between and beside the tibiae (height: 135 mm, rim diameter: 105 mm, base diameter: 55 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.79.2, Fig. 33.2)
3. a bronze coin of Domitian by the pelvis (Inv. no. 2009.3.79.3)

From the grave fill:

4. side fragment of a yellowish-orange, sand-tempered vessel covered with reddish-brown clay slip on both the inside and outside of the body (Inv. no. 2009.3.79.10, Fig. 33.4)

Parts of the clothing:

5. *caliga* hobnails by the feet (Inv. no. 2009.3.79.5)

**Grave no. 55** (Feature no. 80, SU 80) (Fig. 14.3): a rounded rectangular grave pit of 0.50 x 1.86 m. Inhumation burial. Orientation: Northwest-Southeast. Located under the scattered ash burial of Grave no. 54. (Feature no. 78). The poorly preserved skeleton of an

adult male (*Adultus*, 26-30 years) lay on its back. The grave contained iron pegs (Inv. no. 2009.3.80.3).

Grave goods:

1. side fragment of a yellow, thin walled, sand-tempered vessel with an even surface (Inv. no. 2009.3.80.8)
2. side fragment of a yellow, sand-tempered coarse vessel with an even surface (Inv. no. 2009.3.80.6)
3. side fragment of a yellow, thin walled, sand-tempered vessel with an even surface (Inv. no. 2009.3.80.8)
4. an elliptical bronze bead (Inv. no. 2009.3.80.4)
5. an opaque, green melon bead of low quality (base: 7 mm, axis: 11.3 mm, diameter: 12 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.80.5)

**Grave no. 56** (Feature no. 85, SU 85): an irregular grave pit of 0.65 x 1.70 m. Probable scattered ash cremation burial. Orientation: East-West. Grey (Inv. no. 2009.3.85.2, 2009.3.85.3) and reddish-orange (Inv. no. 2009.3.85.1) fragments of coarse vessels were found in the grave fill. No ashes or grave goods were recovered from the grave.

**Grave no. 57** (Feature no. 86, SU 86): a rectangular grave pit of 0.50 x 0.70 m. Probable scattered ash cremation burial. Located in the trench of Feature no. 5. Orientation: East-West. No ashes or grave goods were recovered.

**Grave no. 58** (Feature no. 87, SU 87): a rounded rectangular grave pit of 0.58 x 0.80 m. Probable scattered ash cremation burial. No ashes or grave goods were recovered.

**Grave no. 59** (Feature no. 88, SU 88): an irregular ovoid grave pit of 0.60 x 1.00 m. Probable Scattered ash cremation burial. The grave fill was partly burnt in black patches.

**Grave no. 60** (Feature no. 89, SU 89): an oval grave pit of 0.60 x 1.15 m. Probable scattered ash cremation burial. Orientation: East-West. No ashes or grave goods were recovered, only a minimum of 9 large iron pegs (Inv. no. 2009.3.89.1).



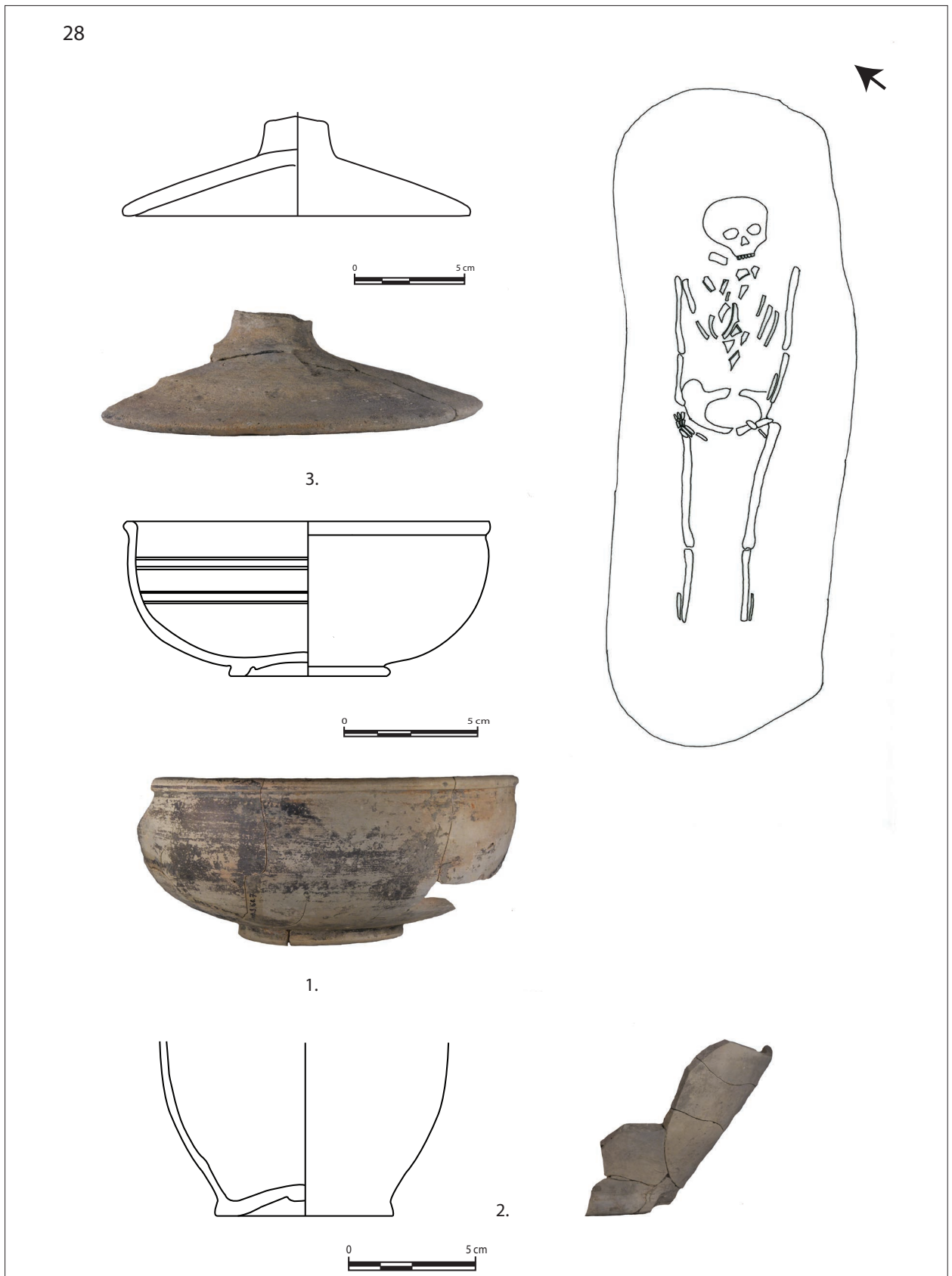
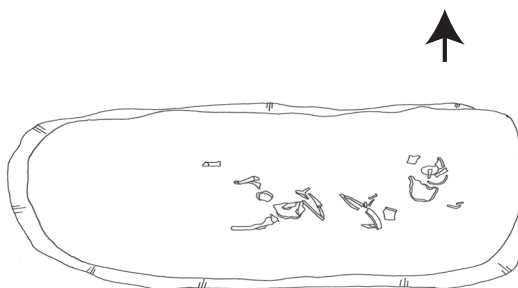
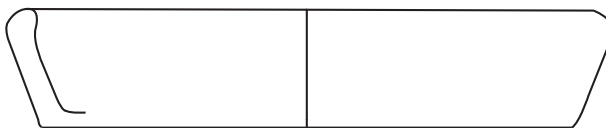
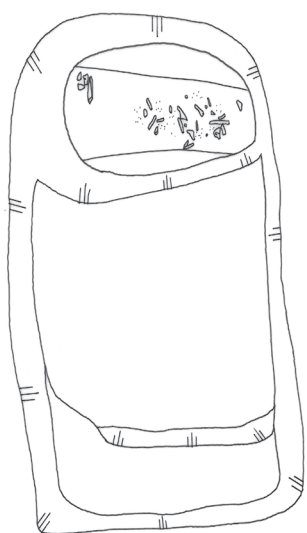


Fig. 28. Grave no. 37 (Feature no. 58) 1. a red slip bowl with cornice base, spherical body, everted rim and sliced sides, with traces of secondary burning. Imitation of a Drag. 37 bowl, 2. fragments of a yellow, fine, sand-tempered jug, 3. fragments of a yellow, grit-tempered, grainy lid.

40



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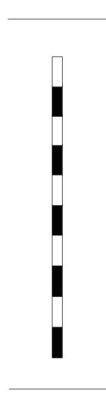
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Fig. 29. Grave no. 40 (Feature no. 61), Grave no. 41 (Feature no. 62) 1. ivory writing tablet, 2. ivory box, 3. fragment of a reddish-yellow, sand-tempered bowl, 4. incomplete, bent pole of rounded rectangular cross section ending in a suspension loop.

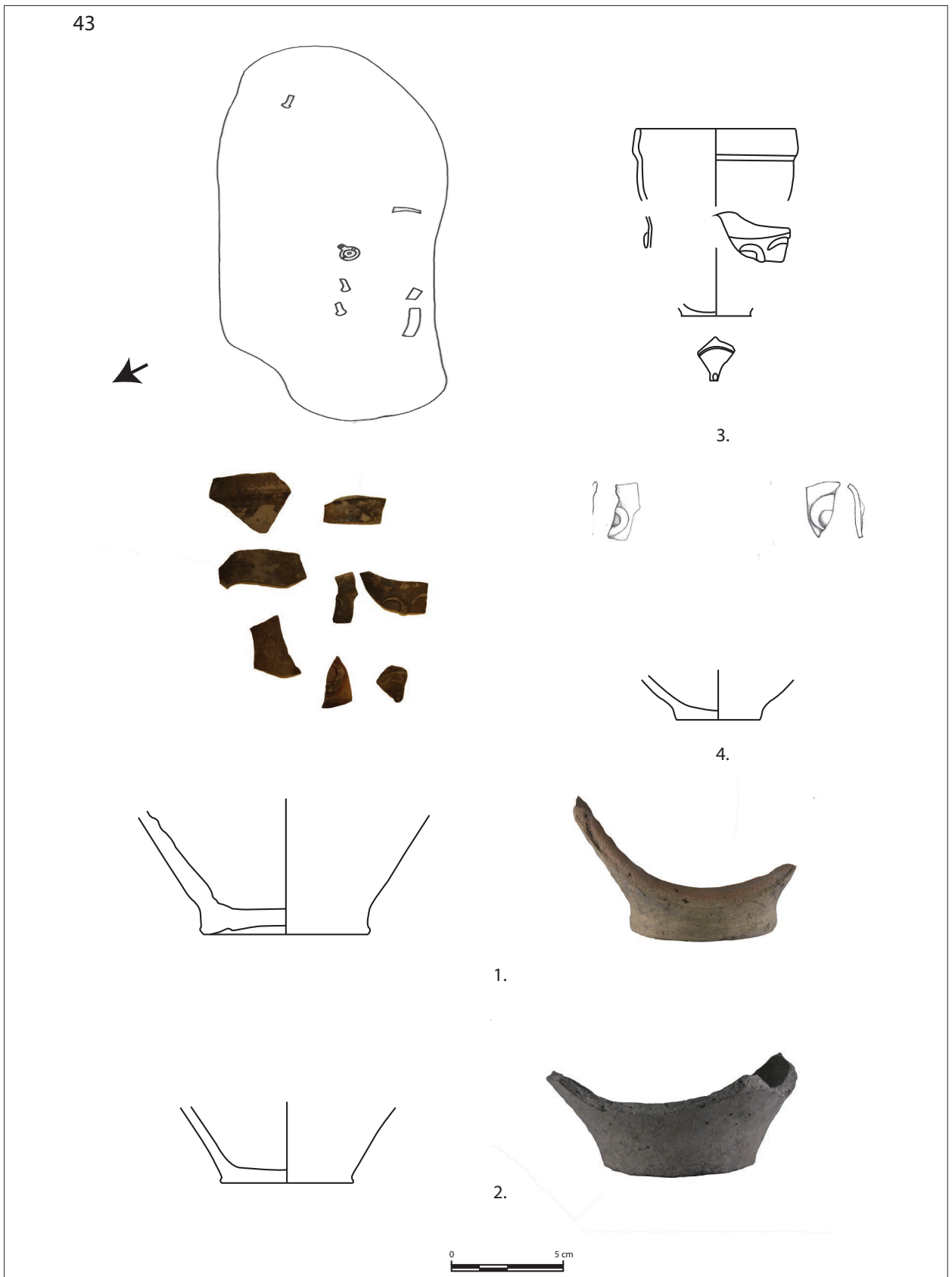


Fig. 30. Grave no. 43 (Feature no. 64) 1. base fragment of a yellow, sand-tempered coarse jug, 2. base fragment of a coarse, grey, grainy coarse jar, 3. rim and side fragments of a grey, sand-tempered, thin walled beaker covered with a thin layer of grey, matt clay slip, decorated with barbotine moons, 4. base fragment of a yellow, sand-tempered beaker.



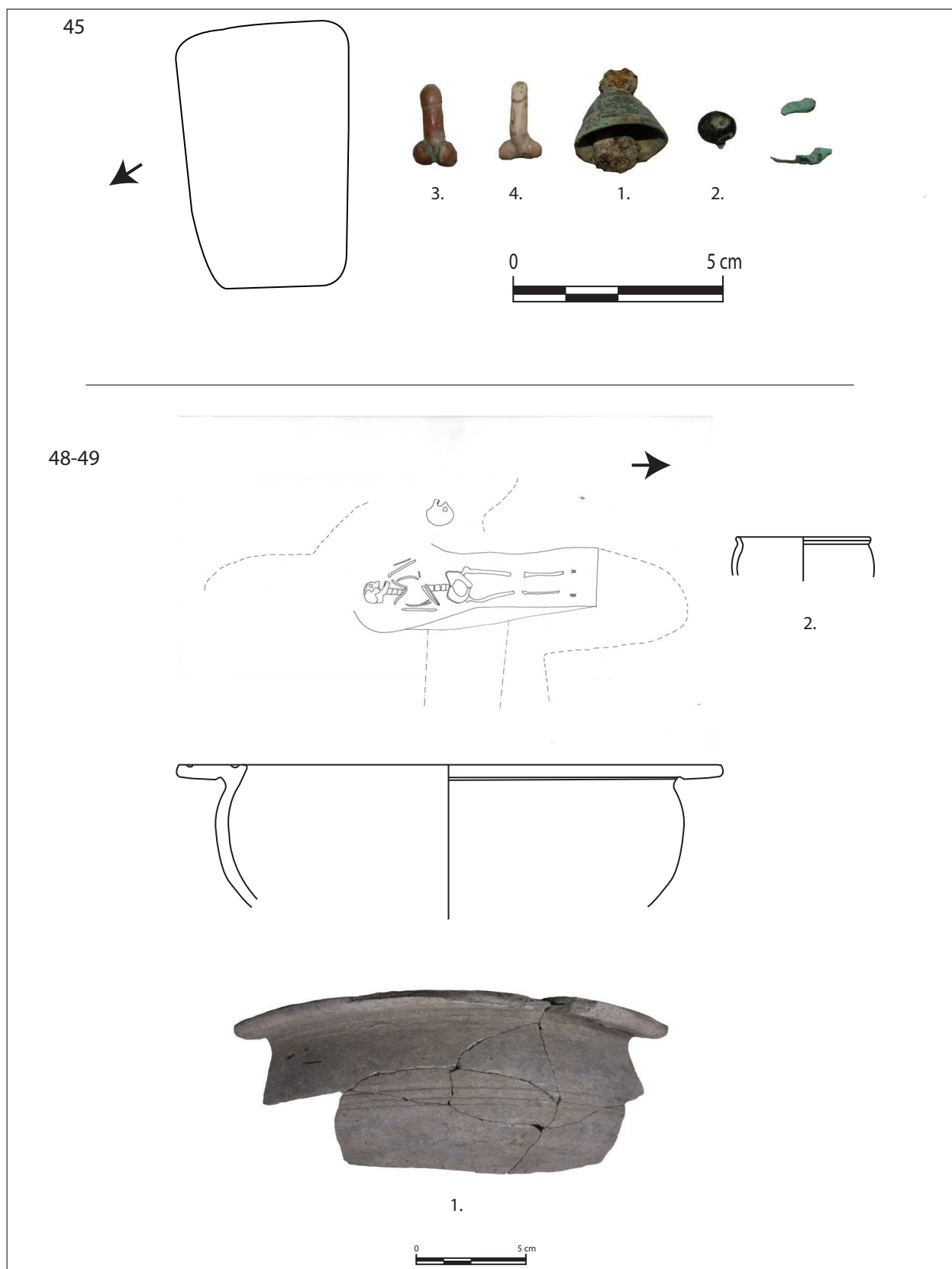


Fig. 31. Grave no. 45 (Feature no. 66) 1. a small bronze bell with iron tongue and suspension loop, 2. a small, globular bead of an opaque white colour decorated with a black dot, 3-4. a *phallus*-shaped bone pendants, Grave no. 48 (Feature no. 71) 1. fragments of a grey, sand-tempered bowl, Grave no. 49 (Feature no. 74) 2. fragments of a pinkish, thin walled beaker with everted rim.

**Grave no. 61** (Feature no. 90, SU 90): an oval grave pit of 0.60 x 1.05 m. Probable scattered ash cremation burial. Orientation: East-West. The grave fill was partly burnt, black. No ashes were recovered from the grave.

Grave goods:

1. fragment of a yellow, sand-tempered, jug with an even surface, with a narrow neck and everted cornice rim (rim diameter: c. 60 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.90.1)
2. side fragment of a yellow coarse vessel (Inv. no. 2009.3.90.2)
3. rim fragment of a red, grit-tempered pottery vessel (Inv. no. 2009.3.90.3)

**Grave no. 62** (Feature no. 91, SU 91): a rounded rectangular grave pit of 0.70 x 1.30 m. Probable scattered ash cremation burial. Orientation: East-West. No ashes were recovered from the grave.

Grave goods:

1. rim fragment of a coarse, yellow, grit-tempered incense burner (Inv. no. 2009.3.91.2)
2. side fragment of a yellow coarse vessel with an even surface (Inv. no. 2009.3.91.3)
3. rim fragment of a yellow, sand-tempered, thin walled vessel with a bulbous body and an everted rim, covered with red slip (rim diameter: 70 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.4)
4. a minimum of 8 large iron pegs (Inv. no. 2009.3.91.1)

**Grave no. 63** (Feature no. 92, SU 92): a round grave pit with a diameter of 0.38 m. Scattered ash cremation burial. A large amount of calcined bone fragments and ashes was recovered from the grave.

**Grave no. 64** (Feature no. 93, SU 93): an oval grave pit of 0.60 x 1.10 m. Probable scattered ash cremation burial. Orientation: East-West. The grave fill was partly burnt in large, black patches. No ashes or grave goods were recovered from the grave.

**Grave no. 65** (Feature no. 94, SU 94): an irregular grave pit of 0.80 x 2.10 m. Scattered ash cremation burial. Orientation: North-South. Only a few calcined bone fragments were recovered from the grave.

Grave goods:

1. rim fragment of a yellow, thin walled beaker with a dented line under the rim, covered with red slip (rim diameter: 70 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.94.2)
2. side fragment of a grey coarse vessel (Inv. no. 2009.3.94.3)
3. large and small iron nails with rectangular cross section and round heads (length: 25 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.94.1) and a shapeless iron plate with nails

**Grave no. 66** (Feature no. 97, SU 97) (Fig. 34): a grave pit of 0.55 x 1.10 m. Inhumation burial. Located in the trench of Feature no. 81. Orientation: East-West. The poorly preserved skeleton of an adult woman (Adulta, 34-43 years) lay on its back. Several large iron pegs were recovered from the grave (Inv. no. 2009.3.97.3).

Grave goods:

1. side fragment of a yellow, grainy, sand-tempered coarse vessel with an even surface (Inv. no. 2009.3.97.5)
2. rim fragment of a grey, thin walled beaker with everted rim, covered with grey clay slip (diameter: 70 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.97.4, Fig. 34.2, Fig. 43.5)

**Grave no. 67** (Feature no. 98, SU 98): an irregular grave pit of 0.58 x 1.30 m. Probable scattered ash cremation burial. Orientation: East-West. No bones or grave goods were recovered from the grave, only a few iron pegs (Inv. no. 2009.3.98.1).

**Grave no. 68** (Feature no. 99, SU 99): a rounded rectangular grave pit of 0.90 x 2.30 m. Probable inhumation burial. Orientation: North-South. No bones or grave goods were recovered from the grave, only a few iron pegs (Inv. no. 2009.3.99.1).

**Grave no. 69** (Feature no. 101, SU 101) (Fig. 34): a grave pit of 0.66 x 1.80 m. Inhumation burial. Shaft grave. Located in the middle of the trench of Feature no. 95, on the middle protrusion of the W-shaped cross section of the trench. Orientation: North-South, in line with the trench. The moderately well preserved skeleton of an adult male (Adultus, 32-38 years) lay on its back.

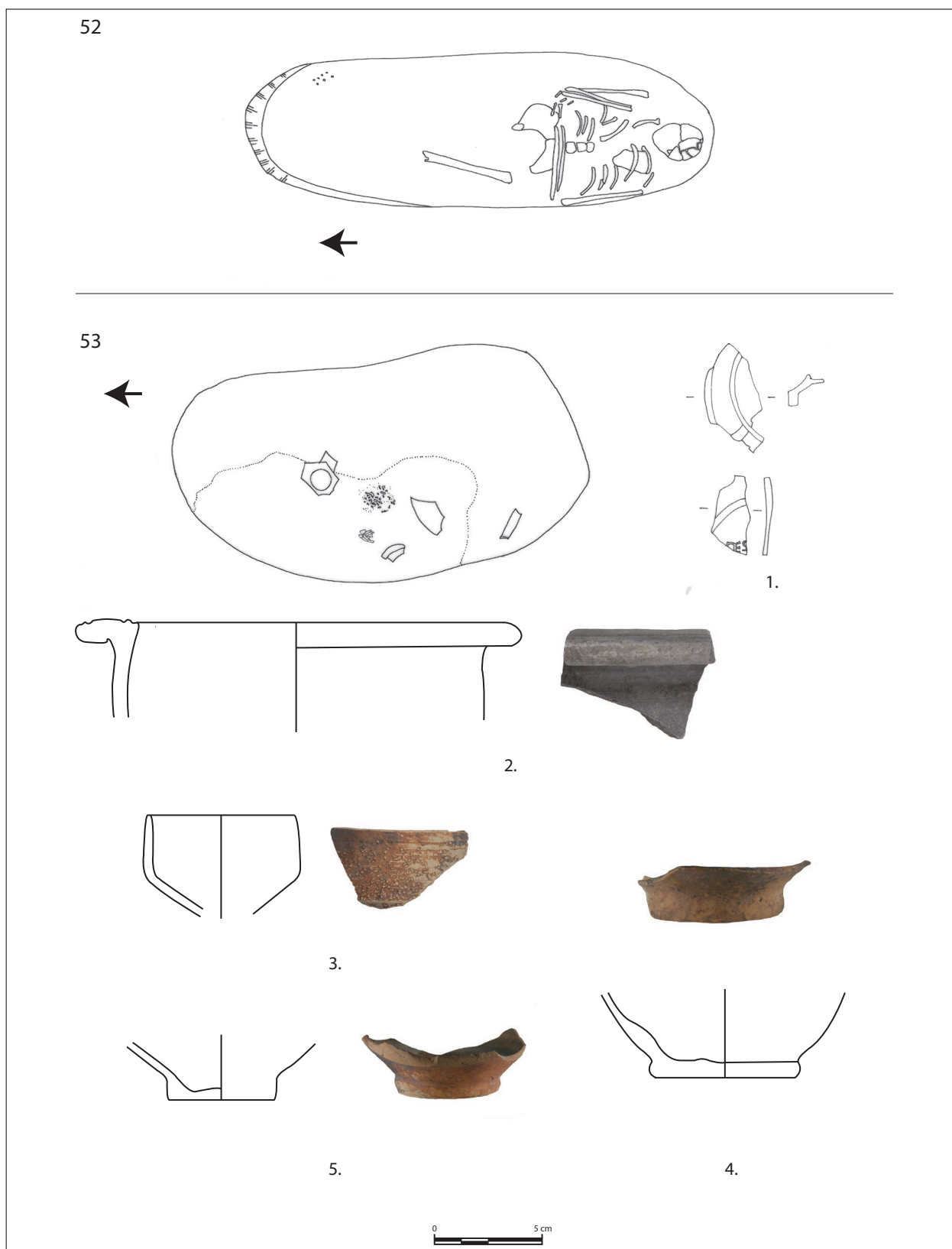


Fig. 32. Grave no. 52 (Feature no. 77), Grave no. 53 (Feature no. 78) 1. fragments of the base and *discus* of a yellow Firma lamp stamped with the name FESTUS and covered with red slip, 2. rim and side fragments of a grey, sand-tempered bowl, 3. vertical rim fragment of a reddish-yellow, thin walled, sand-tempered beaker, covered with matt, red slip and sprinkled with sand, 4. base fragment of an orange, sand-tempered jug, 5. base fragment of a reddish-yellow, sand-tempered coarse beaker.





Fig. 33. Grave no. 54 (Feature no. 79) 1. a red Firma lamp stamped with the name FORTIS and decorated with a theatre mask, 2. a coarse, grey, grainy jar, 4. side fragment of a yellowish-orange, sand-tempered vessel.

## Grave goods:

1. fragments of a small, thin walled beaker with a flat base, outwards leaning side and rounded rim, covered with matt, red slip (base diameter: 30 mm, wall thickness: 3.3 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.101.1, Fig. 34.1, Fig. 42.3)
2. fragments of a yellow, fine, sand-tempered bowl (?) with a base ring (base diameter: 100 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.101.3)
3. side fragment of a coarse, reddish-orange, grit-tempered amphora (?) (Inv. no. 2009.3.101.4)

**Grave no. 70** (Feature no. 102, SU 102) (Fig. 14.4, Fig. 35): a rounded rectangular grave pit of 0.92 x 2.16 m. Inhumation burial. Orientation: East-West. The poorly preserved skeleton of an adult male (Maturus-Senilis, 40-80 years) lay on its back. Disturbed from the pelvis upwards. Several large iron pegs were recovered from the grave (Inv. no. 2009.3.102.3).

## Grave goods:

1. an egg-shaped, single-handled jug with a narrow neck and horizontal everted rim, decorated with colour-coated horizontal bands (base diameter: 73 mm, rim diameter: 57.3 mm, height: 285 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.102.4, Fig. 35.1)

**Grave no. 71** (Feature no. 103, SU 103) (Fig. 36): a rounded rectangular grave pit of 1.00 x 1.30 m. Scattered ash cremation burial. Orientation: East-West. Ashes were recovered from burnt patches from the grave.

## Grave goods:

1. a fine Firma lamp burnt yellow, stamped with the name GASSI on the bottom and decorated with a theatre mask on the discus (23.2 x 72.3 x 51 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.103.4, Fig. 36.1)
2. a grey, sand-tempered, thin walled, single-handled cup with a flat base, outward leaning side and everted rim (base diameter: 40 mm, wall thickness: 3.3 mm, rim diameter: 56 mm) (Inv. no. 2010.3.103.3; 7, Fig. 36.2)
3. fragments of iron pegs (Inv. no. 2009.3.103.2, Fig. 36.3)

## From the grave fill:

4. rim fragment of a coarse, yellow, sand-tempered coarse incense burner (Inv. no. 2010.3.103.8, Fig. 36.4)
5. side fragments of a yellow, sand-tempered,

grainy coarse vessel with an uneven surface. The fragments do not fit together (Inv. no. 2009.3.103.6).

6. side fragment of a coarse, grey, sand-tempered pottery vessel (Inv. no. 2009.3.103.10)
7. side fragment of a yellow, sand-tempered coarse vessel with an even surface (Inv. no. 2009.3.103.13)
8. side fragment of a coarse, grey, sand- and grit-tempered pottery vessel (Inv. no. 2009.3.103.12)
9. side fragment of a coarse, yellow, sand-tempered coarse vessel (Inv. no. 2009.3.103.11)

**Grave no. 72** (Feature no. 104, SU 104): an irregular grave pit of 0.80 x 2.10 m. Probable scattered ash cremation burial. Orientation: East-West. No ashes or calcined bone fragments were recovered from the grave.

## Grave goods:

1. hemispherical amber bead attached to a circular bronze plate with an upright rod, plate brooch (Inv. no. 2009.3.104.1)

## From the grave fill:

2. side fragment of a yellow, grainy, sand-tempered pottery vessel with an even surface, covered with matt, red slip (Inv. no. 2009.3.104.4)
3. fragment of a coarse, yellow, sand-tempered coarse vessel (Inv. no. 2009.3.104.3)
4. a minimum of 3 iron pegs (Inv. no. 2009.3.104.2)

**Grave no. 73** (Feature no. 105, SU 105) (Fig. 36): a rounded rectangular grave pit of 0.90 x 2.40 m. Orientation: East-West. The rectangular grave pit contained several burials below each other.

Grave no. 73/1: Inhumation burial. The poorly preserved skeleton of a child lay on its back, with the skull and some of the bones in the eastwestern corner of the grave pit. The grave was disturbed.

## Grave goods:

1. a colourless *unguentarium* with indented side, inward folded, fire-rounded rim and a flat, indented base with visible pontil marks (height: 129 mm, rim diameter: 17 mm, base diameter: 27 mm, wall thickness: 1 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.105.1, Fig. 36.1)

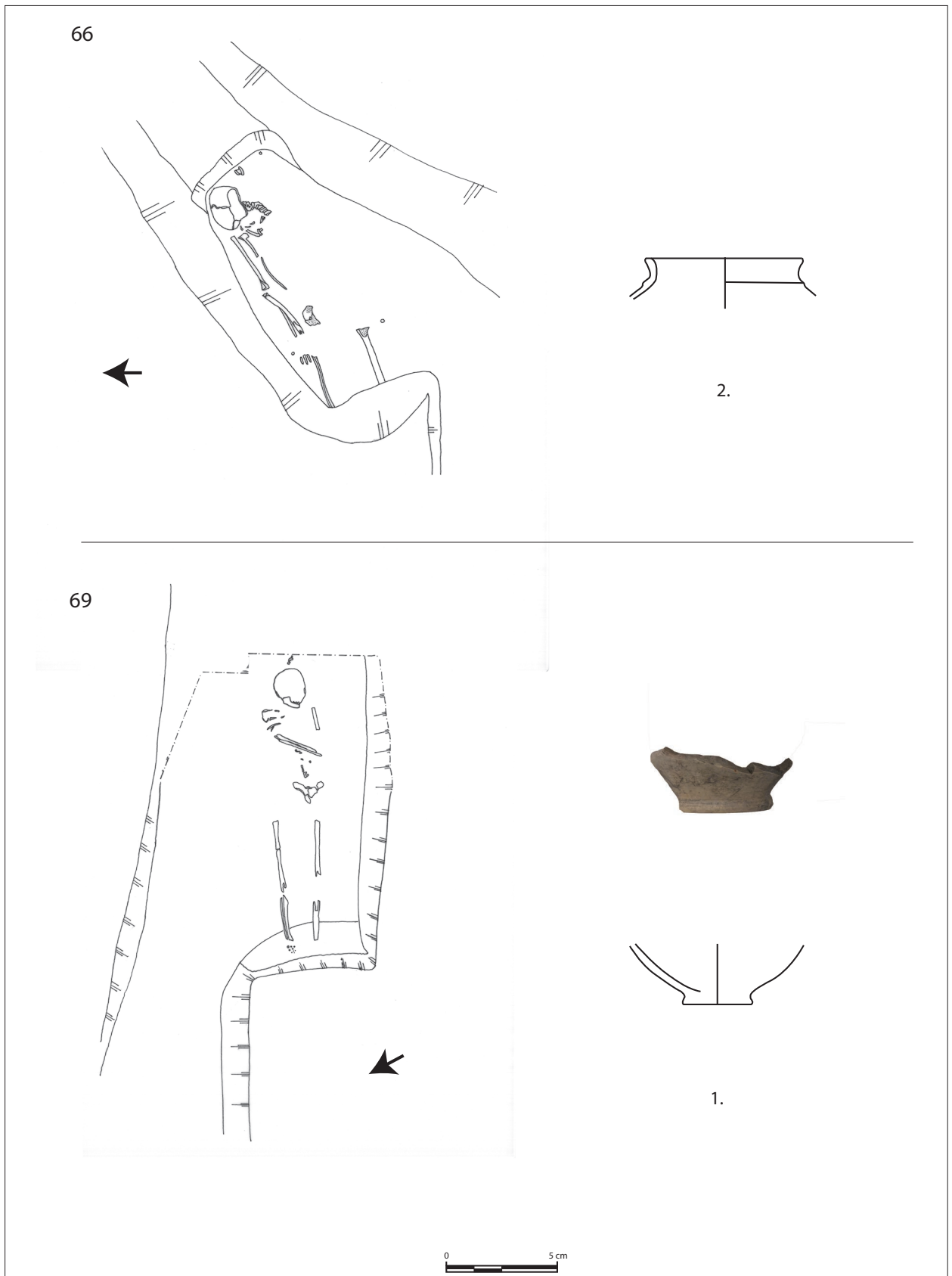
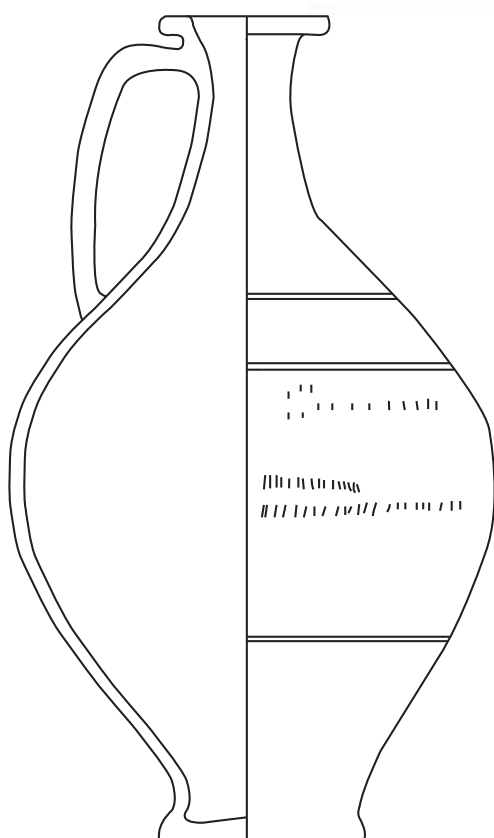
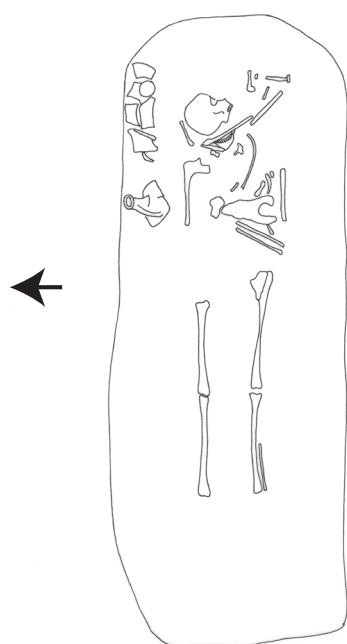


Fig. 34. Grave no. 66 (Feature no. 97) 2. rim fragment of a grey, thin walled beaker with everted rim, covered with grey clay slip, Grave no. 69 (Feature no. 101) 1. fragments of a small, thin walled beaker with a flat base, outwards leaning side and rounded rim, covered with matt, red slip.



70



1.



Fig. 35. Grave no. 70 (Feature no. 102) 1. egg-shaped, single-handled jug with a narrow neck and horizontal everted rim, decorated with colour-coated horizontal bands.

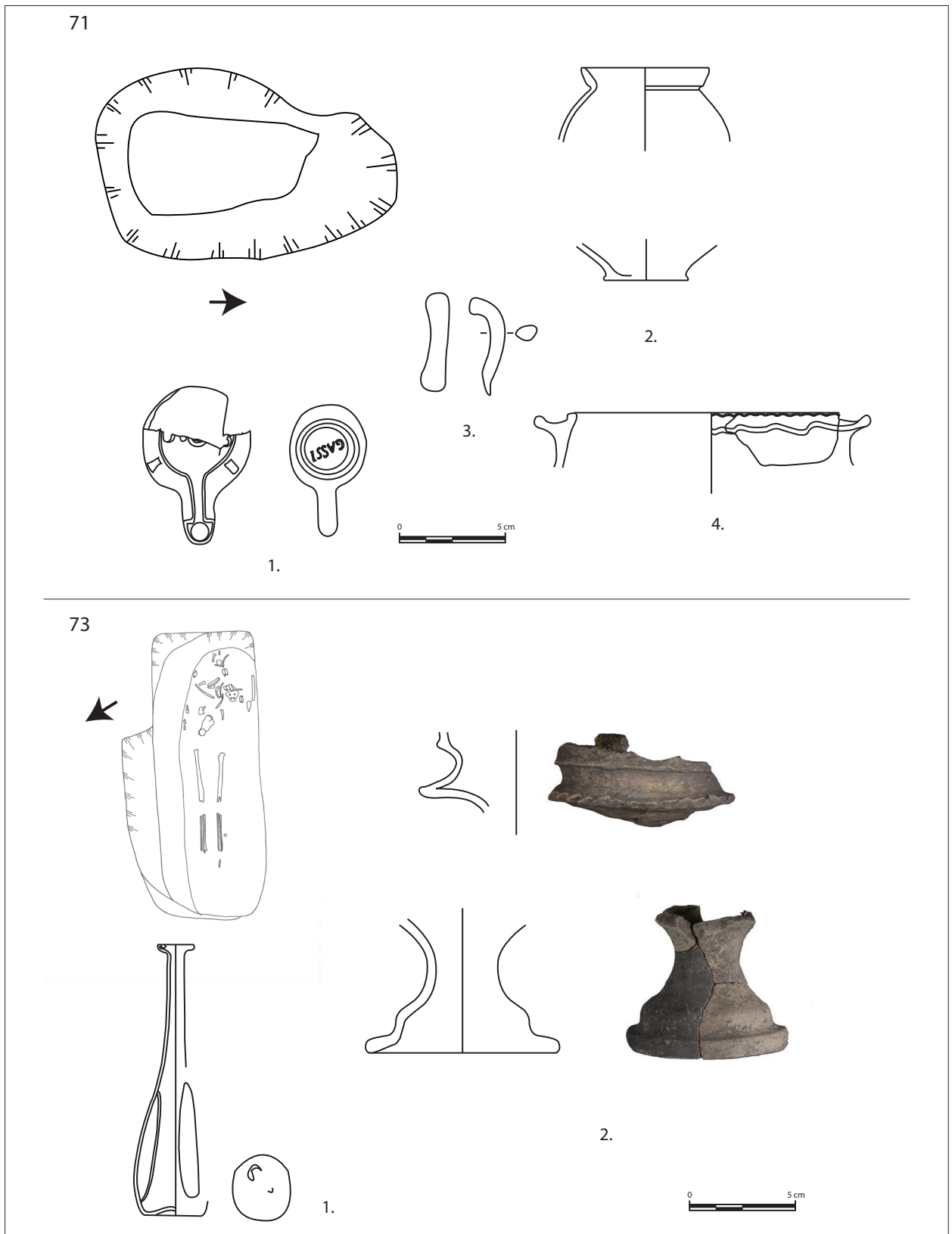


Fig. 36. Grave no. 71 (Feature no. 103) 1. a fine Firma lamp burnt yellow, stamped with the name GASSI on the bottom and decorated with a theatre mask on the *discus*, 2. a grey, sand-tempered, thin walled, single-handled cup with a flat base, outward leaning side and everted rim, 3. fragments of iron pegs, 4. rim fragment of a coarse, yellow, sand-tempered coarse incense burner, Grave no. 73 (Feature no. 105) 1. a colourless *unguentarium* with indented side, inward folded, fire-rounded rim, 2. base and rim fragments of a yellow, grit-tempered, grainy incense burner.



Fig. 37. Grave no. 74 (Feature no. 108) 1. a reddish-orange, sand-tempered bowl covered with red slip, with a base ring and with everted, rounded cornice rim. Imitation of the Drag. 27 Terra sigillata form, 2. a yellow, sand-tempered, single-handled, elongated egg-shaped jug, 3. a coarse, grey, grainy jar, 4. rim fragment of a coarse, grey, grit-tempered bowl, 5. Rim fragments of thin-walled beakers with worn, red slip, 6. fragment of a coarse, reddish-yellow, grit-tempered, incense burner.



2. base and rim fragments of a yellow, grit-tempered, grainy incense burner (base diameter: 89.2 mm, wall thickness: 8.9 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.105.11, Fig. 36.2)
3. base and side fragments of a yellow, sand-tempered jug (?) with an even surface (Inv. no. 2009.3.105.17)
4. side fragments of a yellow, sand-tempered coarse vessel with an even surface (Inv. no. 2009.3.105.13-14)
5. fragments of a yellow, sand-tempered, grainy coarse vessel with an even surface (Inv. no. 2009.3.105.20)
6. handle fragment of a yellow, sand-tempered coarse jug with an even surface (Inv. no. 2009.3.105.16)
7. rim fragment of a yellow, sand-tempered, grainy coarse vessel with an even surface (rim diameter: c. 130 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.105.24)
8. side fragments of an orange, sand-tempered, grainy, thick walled vessel with an uneven surface (Inv. no. 2009.3.103.19)
9. side fragments of a yellow, fine tempered, grainy, vessel with an even surface, covered with red slip (?) (Inv. no. 2009.3.105.22)
10. side fragment of a coarse, grey, sand-tempered, grainy coarse vessel (Inv. no. 2009.3.105.28)
11. fragment of a large iron peg (Inv. no. 2009.3.105.10)

Grave no. 73/2: children bones not in anatomical order under the first burial (Infans, 0,5-1 and 4-7). An iron peg was found beside them (Inv. no. 2009.3.105.2).

Grave no. 73/3: the skeleton of an adult woman (Adulta, 31-40 years). Disturbed from the pelvis upwards. A large iron peg was found beside it (Inv. no. 2009.3.105.9).

**Grave no. 74** (Feature no. 108, SU 108) (Fig. 15.1, Fig. 37): a rounded rectangular grave pit of 0.90 x 2.18 m. Inhumation burial. The grave pit cuts the east-west running trench of Feature no. 111. Orientation: East-West. The poorly preserved skeleton of an adult male (Adultus-Maturus, 30-60) lay on its back. Large iron pegs were recovered from the grave (Inv. no. 2009.3.108.3).

Grave goods:

1. a reddish-orange, sand-tempered bowl

covered with red slip, with a base ring and with everted, rounded cornice rim. Imitation of the Drag. 27 terra sigillata form (height: 61 mm rim diameter: 131.6 mm, base diameter: 43 mm) by the pelvis (Inv. no. 2009.3.108.10, Fig. 37.1)

2. a yellow, sand-tempered, single-handled, elongated egg-shaped jug with an even surface, narrow neck and horizontal, everted rim, beside the left tibia (rim diameter: 64 mm, base diameter: 70 mm, height: 320 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.108.12, Fig. 37.2)
3. a coarse, grey, grainy jar tempered with sand and white grit, with a flat base and an everted rim (height: 165 mm, rim diameter: 125 mm, base diameter: 85 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.108.13, Fig. 37.3) beside the left tibia.
4. rim fragment of a coarse, grey, grit-tempered bowl with inverted rim and traces of secondary burning (rim diameter: c. 200 mm) (Inv. no. 2010.3.108.9, Fig. 37.4)
5. base fragments of a yellow, sand-tempered jug (?) with an even surface (Inv. no. 2009.3.108.11)
6. fragment of a coarse, reddish-yellow, grit-tempered, incense burner (?) decorated with two, dented ribs (Inv. no. 2009.3.108.7, Fig. 37.6)
7. rim fragment of a coarse, grey, grit-tempered jar with an outturned rim (Inv. no. 2009.3.108.8)

Parts of the clothing:

8. *caliga* hobnails by the feet (Inv. no. 2009.3.108.6)

**Grave no. 75** (Feature no. 109, SU 109) (Fig. 38): a rounded rectangular grave pit of 0.60 x 1.60 m. Scattered ash cremation burial. Orientation: East-West. The sides of the grave pit were burnt red, and contained pieces of charcoal.

Grave goods:

1. a fine, grainy pottery jug burnt yellow with an even surface and an everted rim, decorated with colour-coated horizontal bands and rickrack pattern (rim diameter: 60 mm, height: 250 mm, mouth diameter: 62 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.109.13, Fig. 38.1)
2. rim and base fragment of a fine, sand-tempered, grainy incense burner burnt yellow,

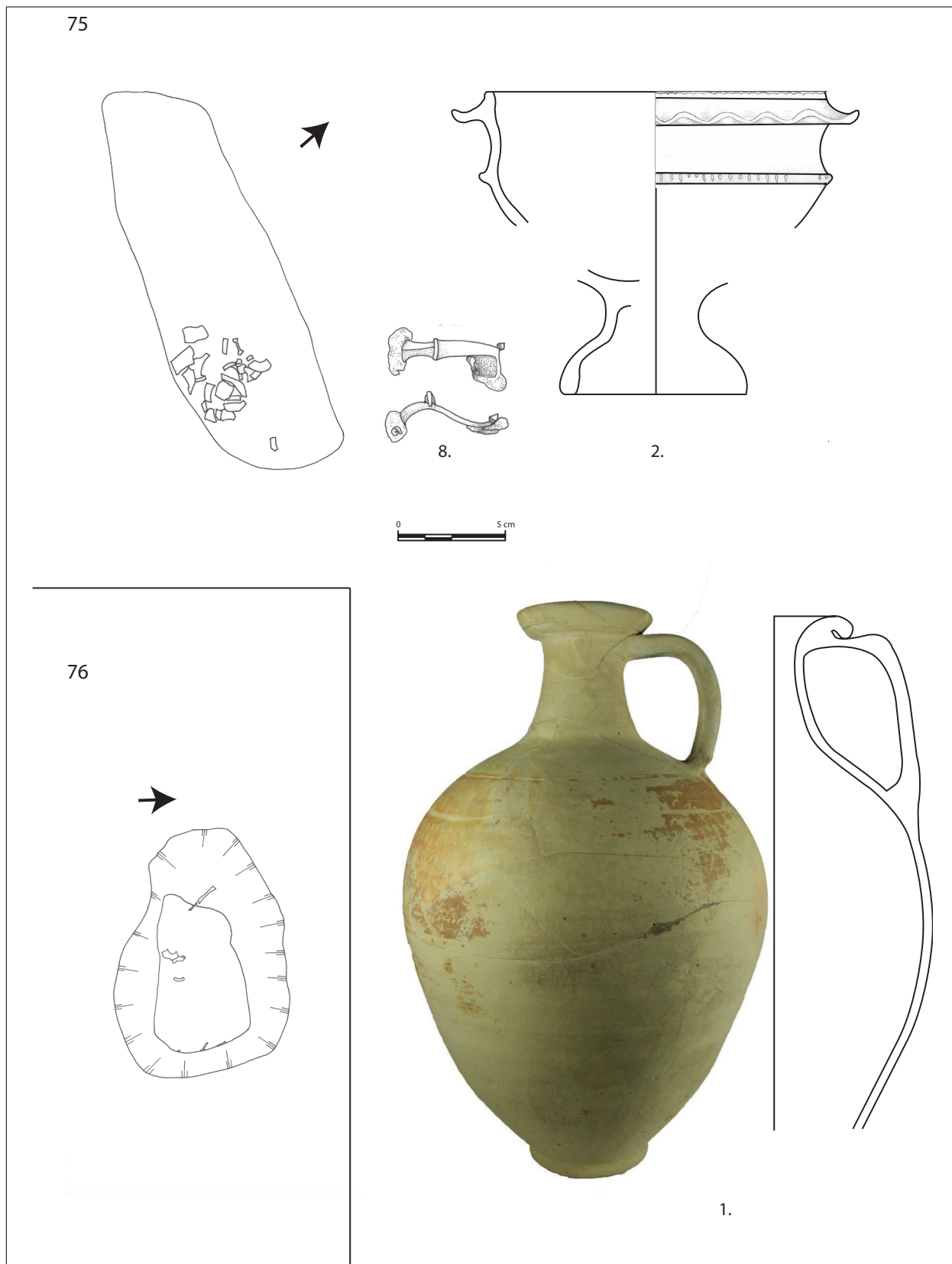


Fig. 38. Grave no. 75 (Feature no. 109) 1. a fine, grainy ceramic jug burnt yellow with an even surface and an everted rim, decorated with colour-coated horizontal bands and rickrack pattern, 2. rim and base fragment of a fine, sand-tempered, grainy incense burner, 8. a two-piece *kräftig-profilierter* brooch with a wide, rectangular catchplate, Grave no. 76 (Feature no. 110).

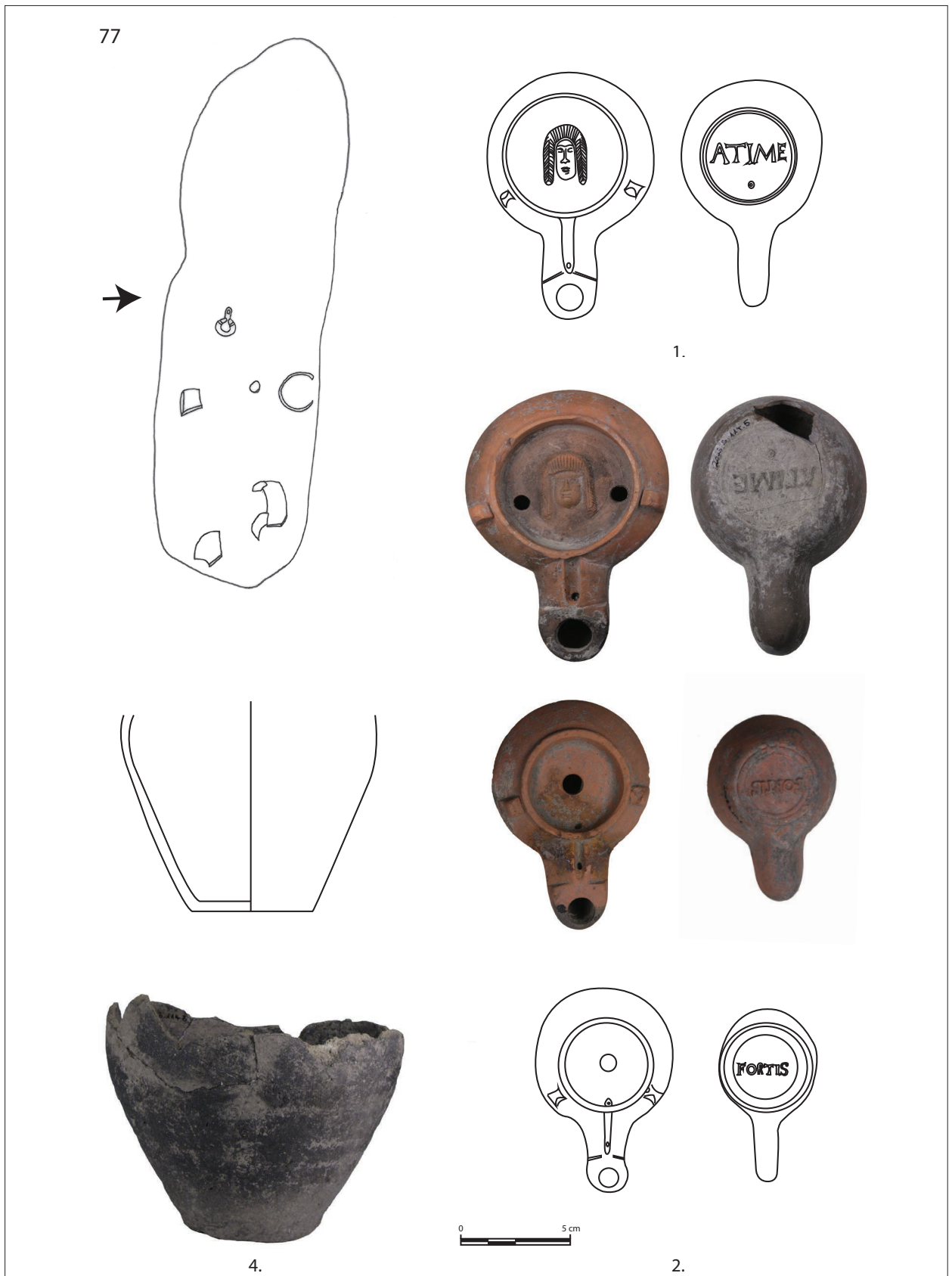


Fig. 39. Grave no. 77 (Feature no. 114) 1. Firma lamp with an ATIME stamp. The *discus* is decorated with a theatre mask, 2. red ceramic Firma lamp with a FORTIS stamp. Scaly and rusty around the nozzle, 4. base fragment of a coarse, grey, grainy ceramic jar.



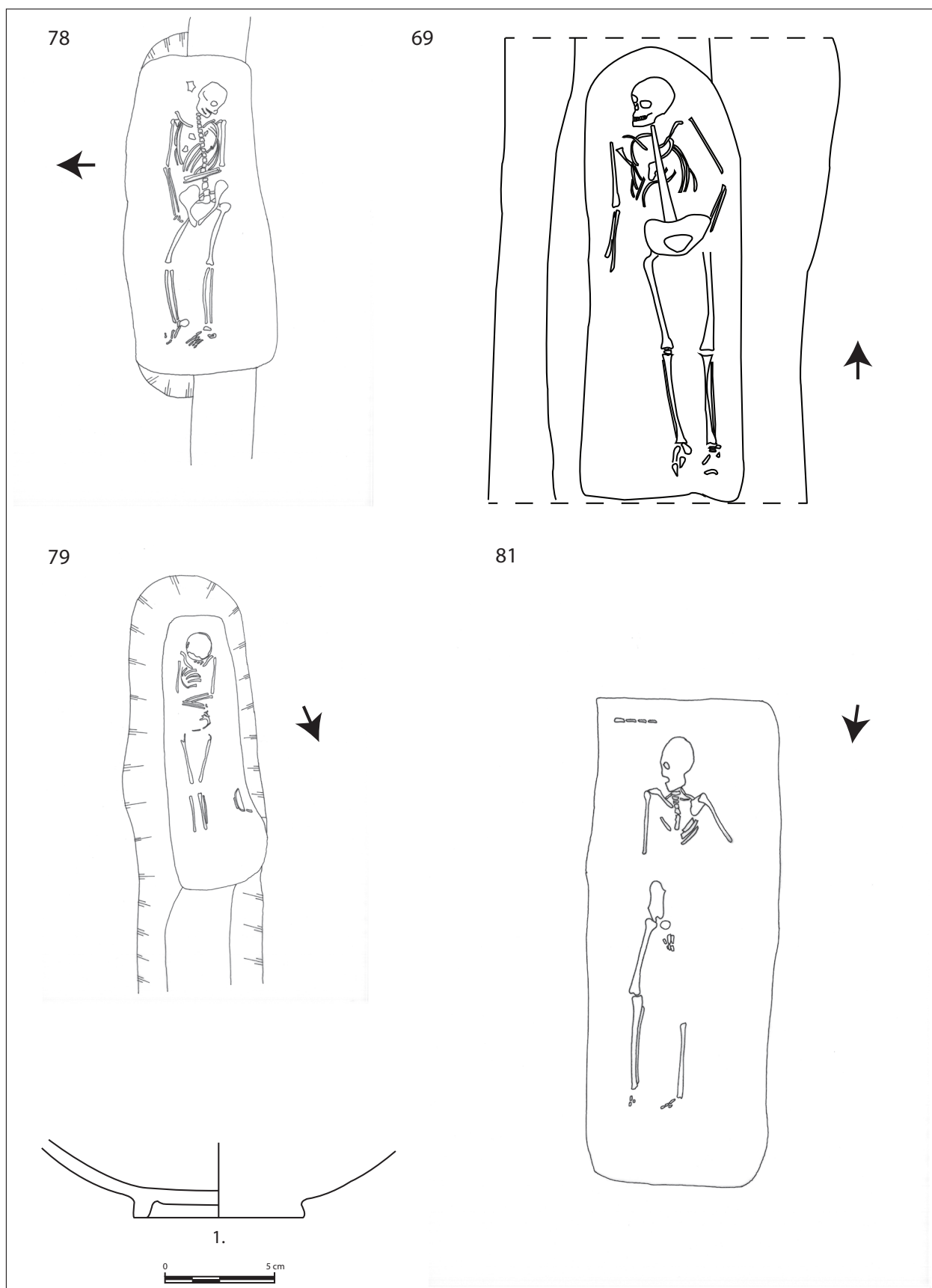


Fig. 40. Grave no. 78 (Feature no. 115), Grave no. 79 (Feature no. 116) 1. fragment of a yellowish-red, sand-tempered bowl, Grave no. 69 (Feature no. 101), Grave no. 81 (Feature no. 120).

with an even surface (rim diameter: 160 mm, base diameter: 85 mm, wall thickness: 5.7 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.109.7, Fig. 38.2)

3. fragments of a yellow, sand-tempered, single-handled jug with an even surface and cornice base (base diameter: 80 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.109.8)
4. band handle of a similar jug (Inv. no. 2009.3.109.9)
5. side fragment of a yellow, thin walled, sand-tempered beaker covered with red slip and sprinkled with sand (Inv. no. 2009.3.108.10)
6. base fragment of a green bottle of medium quality, with slightly thickening indented base and visible pontil marks (the diameter of the rod: 10 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.109.5)

From the grave fill:

7. minimum of 4 large iron pegs (Inv. no. 2009.3.109.1)

Parts of the clothing:

8. two-piece kräftig-profilierter brooch with a wide, rectangular catchplate (44.5 x 18.4 x 16.4 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.109.6, Fig. 38.8)
9. 23.4 x 20.6 x 8.9 mm large fragment of a kräftig-profilierter brooch (Inv. no. 2009.3.105.4)

**Grave no. 76** (Feature no. 110, SU 110): an irregular grave pit of 1.00 x 1.58 m. Inhumation burial. Orientation: East-West. Only a small fragment of the skeleton of a child (Infans I, 1–3 years) was preserved, not in anatomical order. The grave was disturbed. A minimum of 6 large iron pegs were recovered from the grave (Inv. no. 2009.3.110.2).

Grave goods:

1. a piece of raw amber (Inv. no. 2009.3.110.1)
2. side fragment of a coarse, grey, grit-tempered pottery vessel (Inv. no. 2009.3.110.5)

**Grave no. 77** (Feature no. 114, SU 114) (Fig. 15.3, Fig. 39): an oval grave pit of 0.52 x 1.48 m. Scattered ash cremation burial. Orientation: East-West. The grave contained only a small amount of calcined bone fragments.

Grave goods:

1. Firma lamp with an ATIME stamp. The *discus* is decorated with a theatre mask (110 x 73 x 30 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.114.5, Fig. 39.1)
2. red pottery Firma lamp with a FORTIS

stamp. Scaly and rusty around the nozzle (90 x 62.7 x 28.5 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.114.6, Fig. 39.2)

3. a coin of Domitian (Inv. no. 2009.3.114.1)
4. base fragment of a coarse, grey, grainy pottery jar tempered with small, white grit (base diameter: 54 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.114.3, Fig. 39.4)

From the grave fill:

6. side fragment of a yellow, fine tempered pottery vessel with an even surface (Inv. no. 2009.3.114.7)
7. side fragment of a coarse, yellowish-red, grit-tempered pottery vessel (Inv. no. 2009.3.114.8)
8. a minimum of 5 iron pegs (Inv. no. 2009.3.114.4)

**Grave no. 78** (Feature no. 115, SU 115) (Fig. 15.2): a rounded rectangular grave pit. Inhumation burial. The grave pit cut the trench of Feature no. 21. Orientation: East-West. The moderately well preserved skeleton of an adult male (Maturus, 41–47 years) lay on its back, in anatomical order.

From the grave fill:

1. side fragment of a grey, sand-tempered, comb decorated coarse jar (Inv. no. 2009.3.115.3)
2. side fragments of yellow, sand-tempered coarse vessels with an even surface (Inv. no. 2009.3.115.2, 4–5)
3. shoulder fragment of a yellow, grainy, sand-tempered jug (?) with an even surface (Inv. no. 2009.3.115.6)
4. side fragment of a yellow, sand-tempered coarse vessel with an even surface (Inv. no. 2009.3.115.2)

**Grave no. 79** (Feature no. 116, SU 116) (Fig. 40): a rounded rectangular grave pit of 0.90 x 3.10 m. Inhumation burial. Orientation: North-South. The poorly preserved skeleton of a young woman (Juvenilis, 15–18 years) lay on its back, in anatomical order. A few iron nails were recovered from the grave fill (Inv. no. 2009.3.116.9).

Grave goods:

1. fragment of a yellowish-red, sand-tempered bowl with an even surface and a base ring (base diameter: 78.9 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.2.116.1, Fig.

40.1)

2. fragments of a yellow, sand-tempered jug (?) with an even surface and cornice base (Inv. no. 2009.3.116.8)
3. side fragments of a yellow, sand-tempered, grainy coarse vessel with an even surface (Inv. no. 2009.3.116.2-6)
4. terra sigillata side fragment with relief decoration (Inv. no. 2009.3.116.7).

**Grave no. 80** (Feature no. 119, SU 119): a grave pit of 0.70 x 1.50 m. Located at the meeting point of the east-west trench of Feature no. 21 and the north-south trench of Feature no. 95. Inhumation burial. Shaft grave. Orientation: East-West. The poorly preserved skeleton of an adult male (Adultus, 23+ years) lay on its back, in anatomical order. No grave goods. *Caliga* hobnails were found at the foot of the skeleton (Inv. no. 2009.3.119.4), and large iron pegs were recovered from the grave fill (Inv. no. 2009.3.119.3).

**Grave no. 81** (Feature no. 120, SU 120) (Fig. 6.1): a rectangular grave of 0.60 x 2.10 m, located in the midline of Feature no. 107 = SU 107 north-south oriented trench with W cross section. Inhumation burial. Orientation: North-South. The poorly preserved skeleton of an adult woman (Adulta, 40-49 years) lay on its back, in anatomical order. The grave contained a minimum of 2 large iron pegs and smaller iron nails (Inv. no. 2009.3.120.3-4).

Grave goods:

1. a coin of Antoninus Pius (Inv. no. 2009.3.120.8)

From the grave fill:

2. fragments of a coarse, grey, grit-tempered bowl with a flat base, outturned sides and everted rim, and with traces of secondary burning (base diameter: c. 100 mm, rim diameter: c. 130 mm, wall thickness: 7.9 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.120.5, 7).
3. rim fragment of a yellow, thin walled, sand-tempered cornice rim beaker (?) covered with red slip (rim diameter: 70 mm) (Inv. no. 2009.3.120.6).

**Grave no. 82** (Feature no. 121, SU 121): an oval grave of 0.80 x 1.60 m, scattered ash cremation burial. Orientation: East-West.

Ashes recovered from the eastern half of the grave.

Grave goods:

1. base fragment of a grey, gravel tempered, coarse jar (Inv. no. 2009.3.121.1) around the ashes

**Grave no. 83** (Feature no. 122, SU 122): a rounded rectangular grave of 0.77 x 2.00 m. Scattered ash cremation burial. Its sidewalls were burnt red. No ashes were recovered from it, only the fragment of an iron peg (Inv. no. 2009.3.122.1).

**Grave no. 84** (Feature no. 125, SU 129) (Fig. 16): a rectangular grave of 1.75 x 1.96 m, surrounded on three sides by stone walls and covered by a coarsely carved stone slab. Scattered ash cremation burial.

Grave goods:

1. bronze object (Inv. no.)
2. an *unguentarium* (Inv. no.)
3. fragments of pottery (Inv. no.)
4. iron pegs (Inv. no.)

**Grave no. 85** (Feature no. 126, SU 130): a grave of irregular shape, 0.55 x 0.90 m. Scattered ash cremation burial. Orientation: East-West. With only small amount of ashes.

Grave goods:

1. fragments of a grey jar (Inv. no.)
2. yellow pottery fragments (Inv. no.)

**Grave no. 86** (Feature no. 127, SU 131): An oval grave of 0.94 x 2.10 m. Scattered ash cremation burial. Orientation: East-West.

Grave goods:

1. fragments of grey pottery (Inv. no.)
2. fragments of a Firma lamp (Inv. no.)
3. glass fragments (Inv. no.)
4. iron pegs (Inv. no.)

**Grave no. 87** (Feature no. 128, SU 132): An oval grave of 0.70x1.60 m. Scattered ash cremation burial. Orientation: East-West.

Grave goods:

1. an *unguentarium* (Inv. no.)
2. fragments of a Firma lamp (Inv. no.)
3. fragments of grey pottery (Inv. no.)
4. iron pegs (Inv. no.)



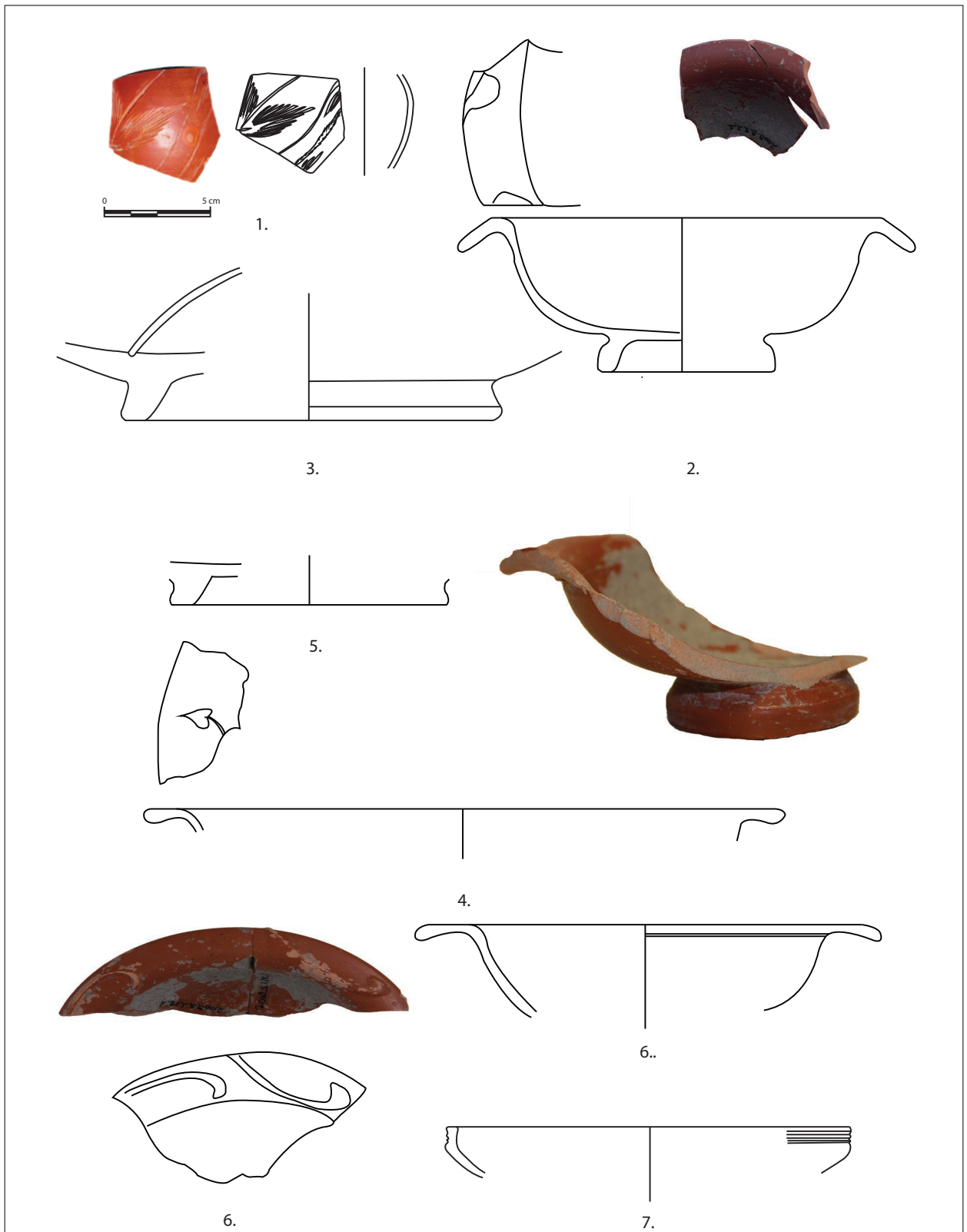


Fig. 41.1. side fragment of a cut terra sigillata bowl, imitating a glass vessel (Grave no. 1, Inv. no. 2009.3.1.6), 2. terra sigillata bowl with outturned rim, base fragment and barbotine decoration (Grave no. 3, Inv. no. 2009.3.3.2.1-4), 3. Base ring of terra sigillata bowl (Feature no. 5, Inv. no. 2009.3.5.1), 4. Rim fragment of the Consp. 39/43 plate (Inv. no. 2009.3.18.3), parts of a stylized lily made with barbotine technique, 5. base ring fragment of Drag. 18/31 plate (Inv. no. 2009.3.18.4), 6. rim fragments of a Drag. 35. Bowl decorated with stylized ivy-leaves of barbotine technique (Inv. no. 2009.3.118.1), 7. terra sigillata imitation, rim fragment with ribs (Inv. no. 2009.3.95.7)

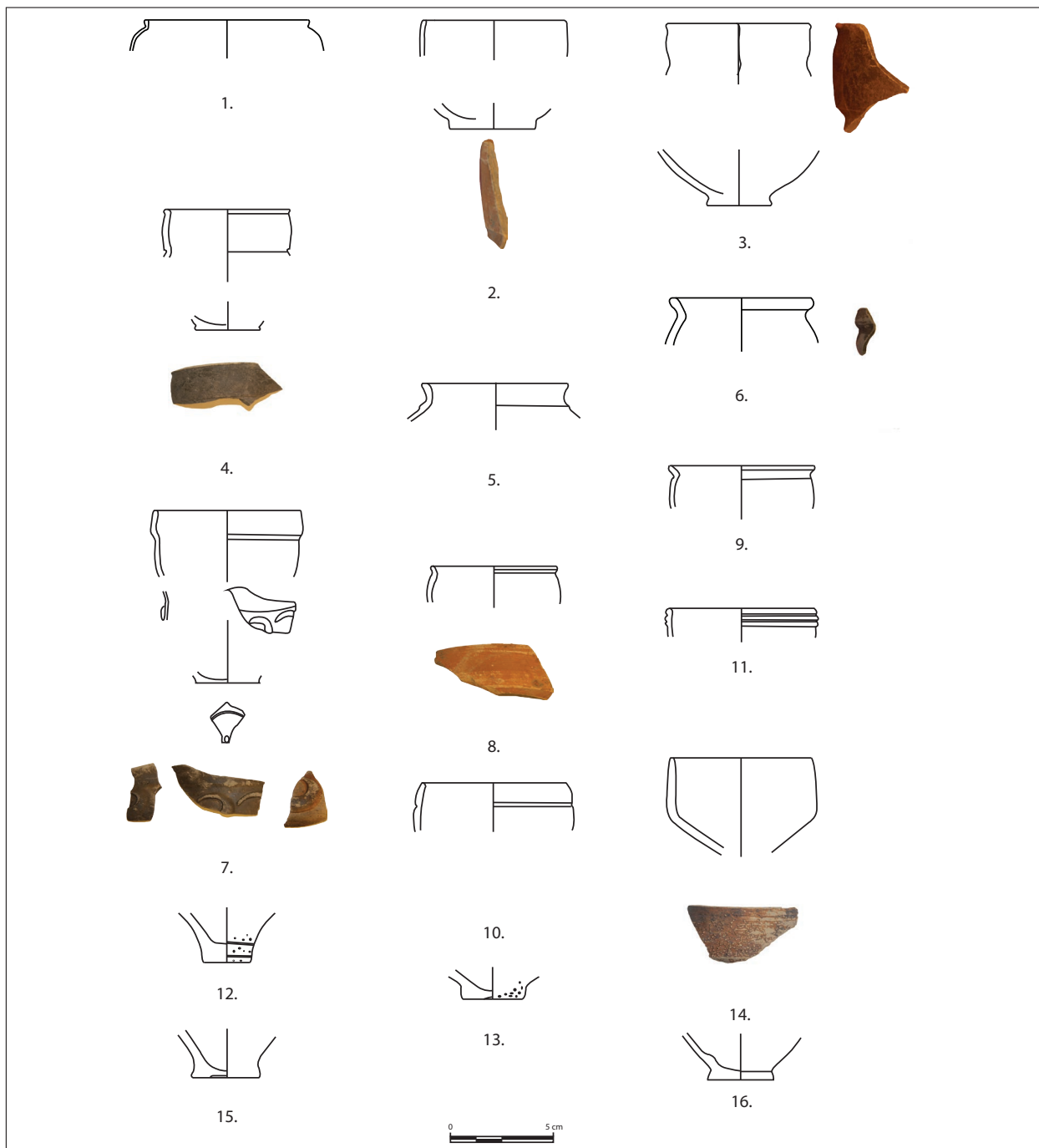


Fig. 42. Cups: 1. rim fragments of thin-walled beakers with small diameter and worn, red slip (Inv. no. 2009.3.18.2, Feature no. 18), 2. Cupfragment, thin walled with matt, red slip (Inv. no. 2009.3.72.5, Feature no. 72), 3. fragments of a small, thin walled beaker with a flat base, outwards leaning side and rounded rim, covered with matt, red slip (Inv. no. 2009.3.101.1, Fig. 34.1, Grave no. 69, Feature no. 101), 4. thin walled cup covered with a grey, metallic slip (Inv. no. 2009.3.21.5, Feature no. 21), 5. beaker fragment with slightly outturned rim and a strongly round side wall (Inv. no. 2009.3.97.4, Grave no. 66), 6. grit-tempered beakers fragment (Inv. no. 2009.3.73.1, Feature no. 73), 7. rim and side fragments of a grey, sand-tempered, thin walled beaker covered with a thin layer of grey, matt clay slip, decorated with barbotine moons (2009.3.64.5, Fig 30.3, Grave no. 43), 8. fragments of a pinkish, thin walled beaker with everted rim (Inv. no. 2009.3.74.9, Grave no. 49), 9. Rim fragments of thin-walled beakers with small diameter and worn, red slip (Inv. no. 2009.3.91.4, Grave no. 63), 10. Rim fragments of thin-walled beakers with worn, red slip (Inv. no. 2009.3.94.21, Grave no. 65), 11. Rim fragments of thin-walled beakers with worn, red slip (Inv. no. 2009.3.120.6, Grave no. 81), 12. Base fragment of grit-tempered beakers (Inv. no. 2009.3.36.1), 13. Base fragment of grit-tempered beakers (Inv. no. 2009.3.73.1), 14. Rim fragment of grit-tempered beakers (Inv. no. 2009.3.78.7, Grave no. 53). 15-16. Base fragment of thin-walled beakers (Inv. no. 2009.3.69.16, 2009.3.69.28).

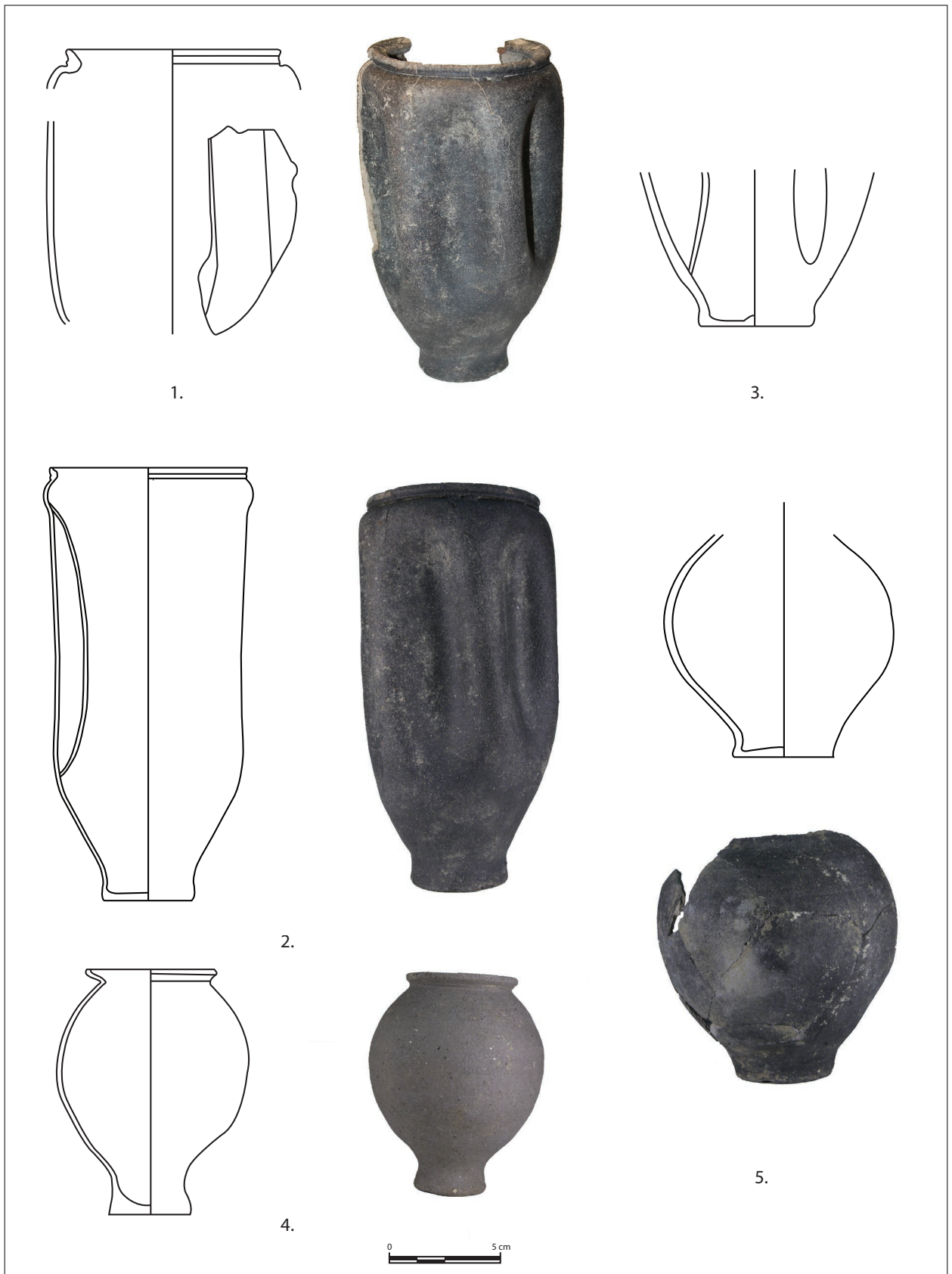


Fig. 43. 1-3. side and rim fragments of a grey, grit-tempered folded beaker (*Faltenbecher*) (Inv. no. 2009.3.42.1, 2009.3.7.4, 2009.3.8.1), 4. grey, sand- and grit-tempered pedestal cup with an even surface, spherical body (Inv. no. 2009.3.48.1, Grave no. 30), 5. rim fragment of a grey, thin walled beaker (Inv. no. 2009.3.7.1).



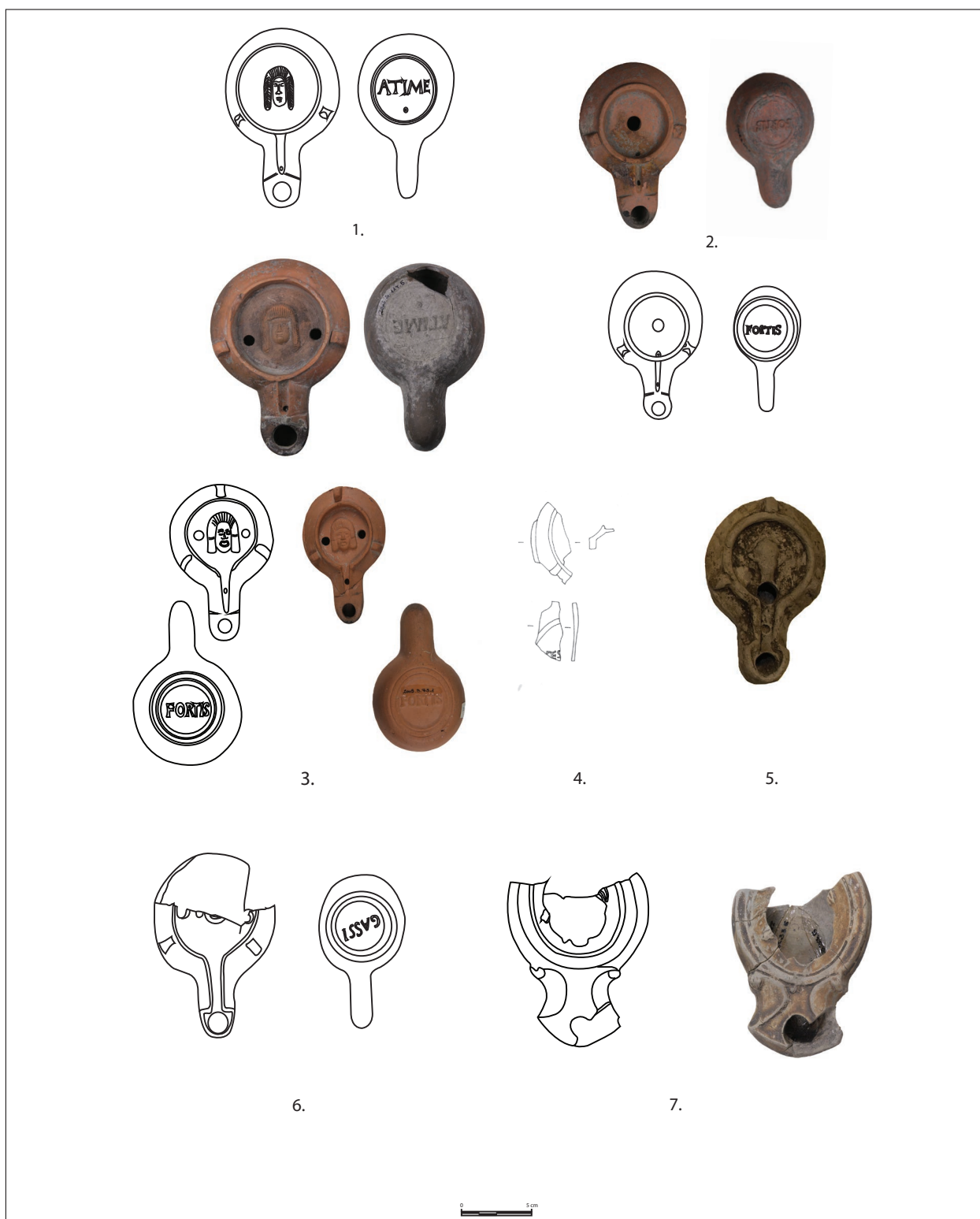


Fig. 44. 1. Firma lamp with an ATIME stamp. The discus is decorated with a theatre mask (Inv. no. 2009.3.114.5, Grave no. 77), 2. red ceramic Firma lamp with a FORTIS stamp (Inv. no. 2009.3.114.6, Grave no. 77), 3. red Firma lamp stamped with the name FORTIS and decorated with a theatre mask (Inv. no. 2009.3.79.1, Grave no. 54), 4. fragments of the base and discus of a yellow Firma lamp stamped with the name FESTUS and covered with red slip (Inv. no. 2009.3. 78.5), 5. grey, *Satyr* head Firma lamp covered with clay slip and stamped with the name FORTIS (Inv. no. 2009.3.2.2, Grave no. 2), 6. fine Firma lamp burnt yellow, stamped with the name GASSI on the bottom and decorated with a theatre mask on the *discus* (Inv. no. 2009.3.103.4, Grave no. 71), 7. fragmented, incomplete, grey, sand-tempered volute lamp covered with red slip (Inv. no. 2009.3.33.5, Grave no. 25).

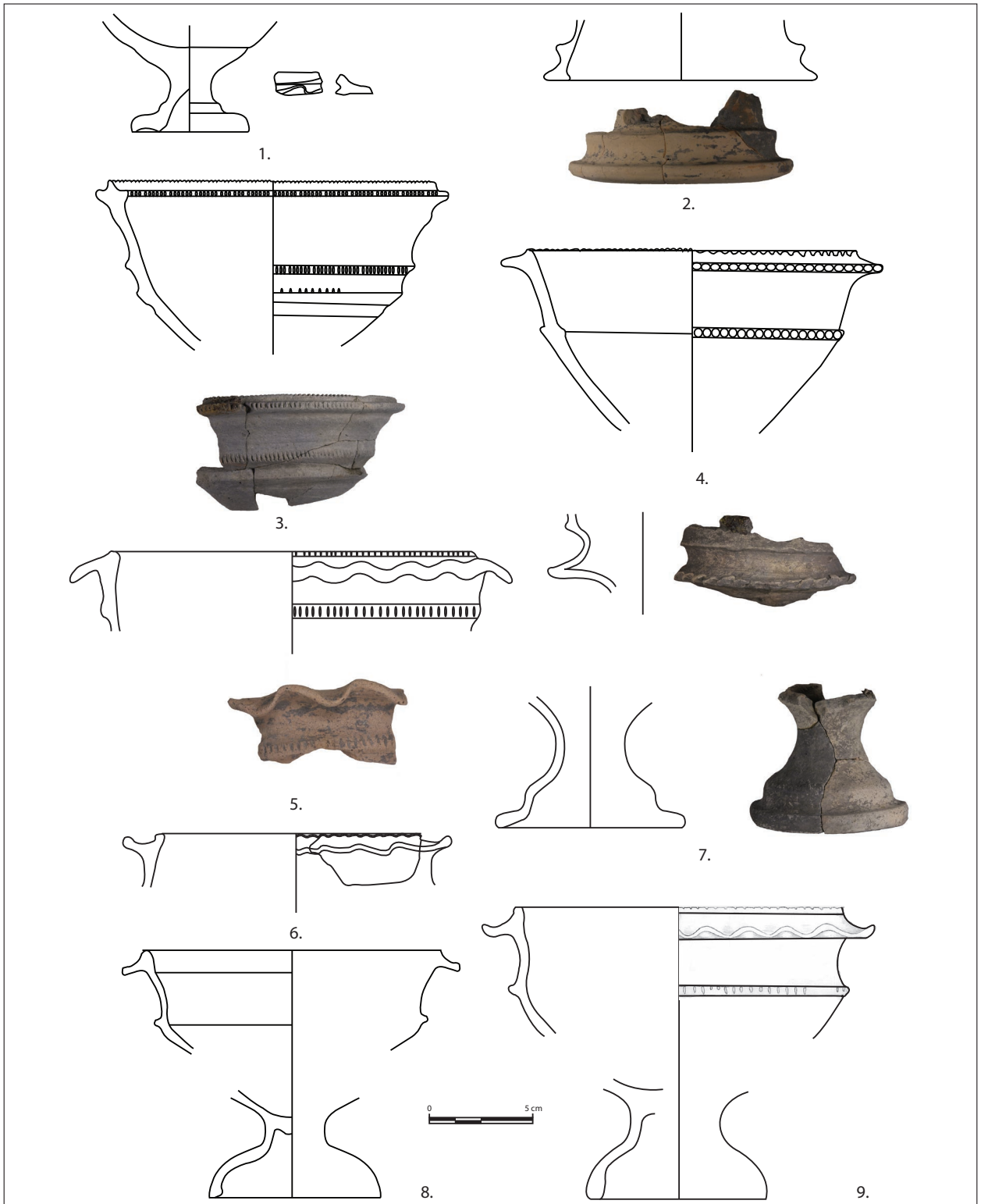


Fig. 45. 1. base fragment of a yellow, sand-tempered censer (Inv. no. 2009.3.3.4.1-2, Grave no. 3), 2. base fragment of a yellow, sand-tempered censer (Inv. no. 2009.3.18.16, Feature no. 18), 3. fragments of a grey censer tempered with sand (Inv. no. 2009.3.31.3, Grave no. 23), 4. fragments of a yellow, grainy censer (Inv. no. 2009.3.32.6, Grave no. 24), 5. Rim fragment of yellow censer (Inv. no. 2009.3.69.2, Feature no. 69), 6. rim fragment of a coarse, yellow, sand-tempered coarse censer (Inv. no. 2010.3.103.8, Grave no. 71), 7. fragment of a coarse, reddish-yellow, grit-tempered, censer (Inv. no. 2009.3.105.11, Grave no. 73), 8. fragment of a coarse, reddish-yellow, grit-tempered, censer (Inv. no. 2009.3.108.7, Grave no. 74), 9. rim and base fragment of a fine, sand-tempered, grainy censer burnt yellow (Inv. no 2009.3.109.7, Grave no. 75).

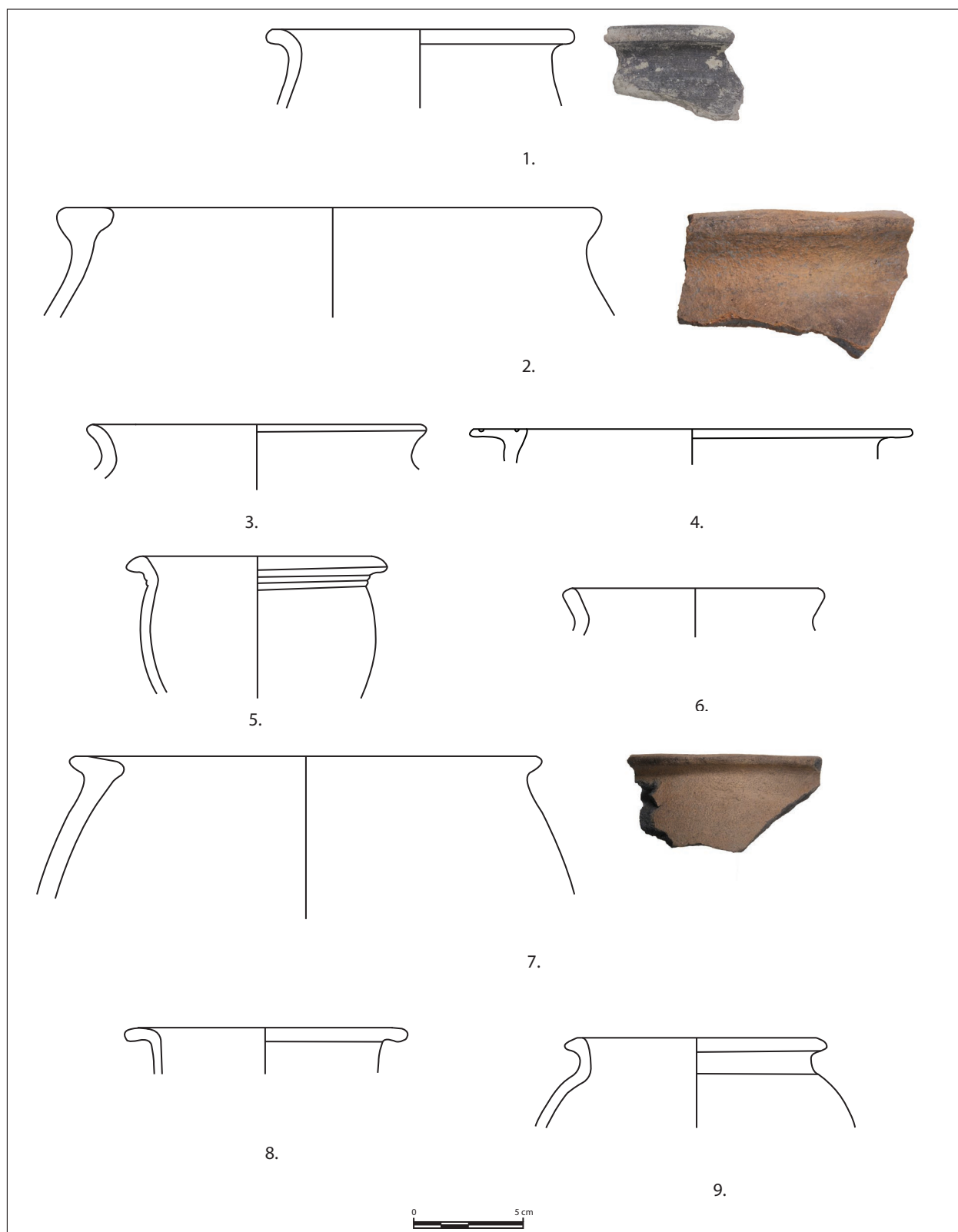


Fig. 46. 1. rim fragment of a grey coarse jar with everted rim (Inv. no. 2009.3.1.9, Grave no.1), 2. Rim fragment of a yellow coarse jar (Inv. no. 2009.3.5.11, Feature no. 5), 3. Rim fragment of a yellow coarse jar (Inv. no. 2009.3.5.14, Feature no. 5), 4. Rim fragment of a grey coarse jar (Inv. no. 2009.3.18.13, Feature no. 18), 5. Rim fragment of a grey coarse jar (Inv. no. 2009.3.21.1, Feature no. 21), 6. Rim fragment of a grey coarse jar (Inv. no. 2009.3.36.2, Feature no. 36), 7. Rim fragment of a yellow coarse jar (Inv. no. 2009.3.38.8, Feature no. 38), 8. rim fragment of a grey coarse jar (Inv. no. 2009.3.69.35, Feature no. 69), 9. Grey coarse jar fragment (Inv. no. 2009.3.73.10, Feature no. 73).





Fig. 47. Jars: 1. yellow coarse jar with grooved decoration on its shoulder framed by two incised wavy lines from above and below (Inv. no. 2009.3.33.1, Grave no. 26), 2. Grey coarse jar with decoration of incised circles could be seen just under the rim (Inv. no. 2009.3.79.2, Grave no. 55), 3. coarse, grey, grainy jar tempered with sand and white grit, with a flat base and an everted rim (Inv. no. 2009.3.108.13, Grave no. 74).

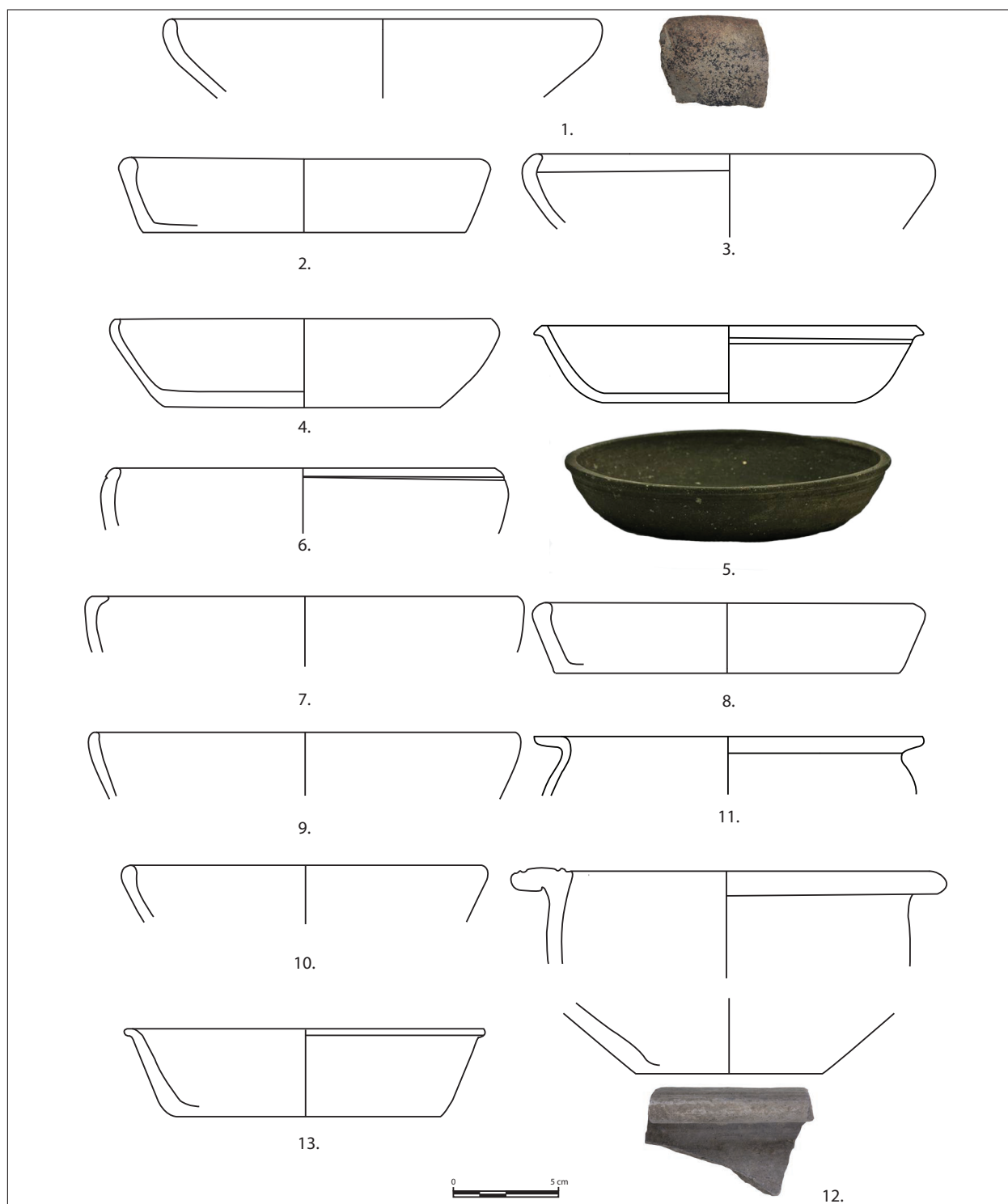


Fig. 48. Bowls and plates: 1. rim fragment of a coarse, grey, sand-tempered coarse bowl with inverted rim (Inv. no. 2009.3.1.11, Grave no. 1), 2. Yellow bowl fragment (Inv. no. 2009.3.23.1-2, Feature no. 23), 3. Grey coarse bowl fragments (Inv. no. 2009.3.5.1-2), 4. Grey coarse bowl with inverted rim (Inv. no. 2009.3.31.9, Grave no. 23), 5. Grey coarse bowl with inverted rim (Inv. no. 2009.3.2.2, Grave no. 2), 6. fragments of a yellow, fine, sand-tempered coarse bowl (Inv. no. 2009.3.35.7, Grave no. 26), 7. grey coarse bowl (Inv. no. 2009.3.38.6, Feature no. 38), 8. fragment of a reddish-yellow, sand-tempered bowl with inverted rim (Inv. no. 2009.3.62.1, Grave no. 41), 9. Grey coarse bowl (Inv. no. 2009.3.69.8, Feature no. 69), 10. Grey coarse bowl (Inv. no. 2009.3.18.2.1, Feature no. 18), 11. rim and side fragments of a grey, sand-tempered bowl with an even surface and a horizontal, everted rim, decorated with dented lines on its rim and body (Inv. no. 2009.3.78.10, Grave no. 53), 12. fragments of a coarse, grey, grit-tempered bowl (Inv. no. 2009.3.120.5, 7, Grave no. 81), 13. Grey coarse bowl with inverted rim, flat base (Inv. no. 2009.3.120.5, grave no. 81).

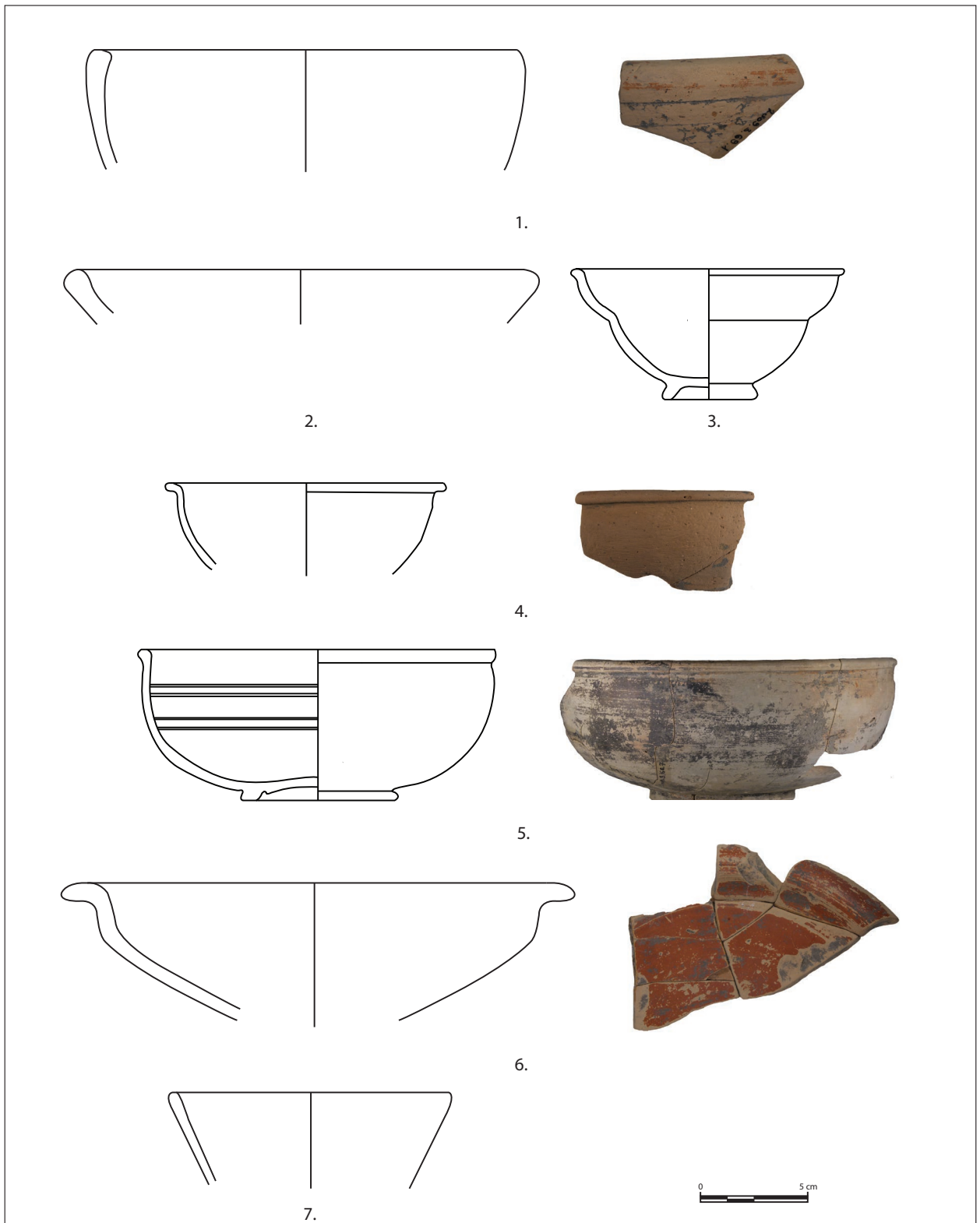


Fig. 49. 1. Pompeian red ware imitation bowls fragment (Inv. no. 2009.3.69.1, Feature no. 69), 2. Pompeian red ware imitation bowls fragment (Inv. no. 2009.3.69.7, Feature no. 69), 3. reddish-orange, sand-tempered bowl covered with red slip, with a base ring and with everted, rounded cornice rim. Imitation of the Drag. 27 Terra sigillata form (Inv. no. 209.3. 108.10, Grave no. 74), 4. Reddish-orange, sand tempered bowl covered with red slip (Inv. no. 2009.3.18.30, Feature no. 18), 5. yellow bowl covered with red slip, copied the Drag. 37 form (Inv. no. 2009.3.58.7, Grave no. 37), 6. yellow bowl covered with red slip, copied Drag. 27 form (Inv. no. 209.3.95.9, Feature no. 95), 7. rim fragment of a yellow, sand-tempered vessel covered with red slip (Inv. no. 2009.3.54.1).



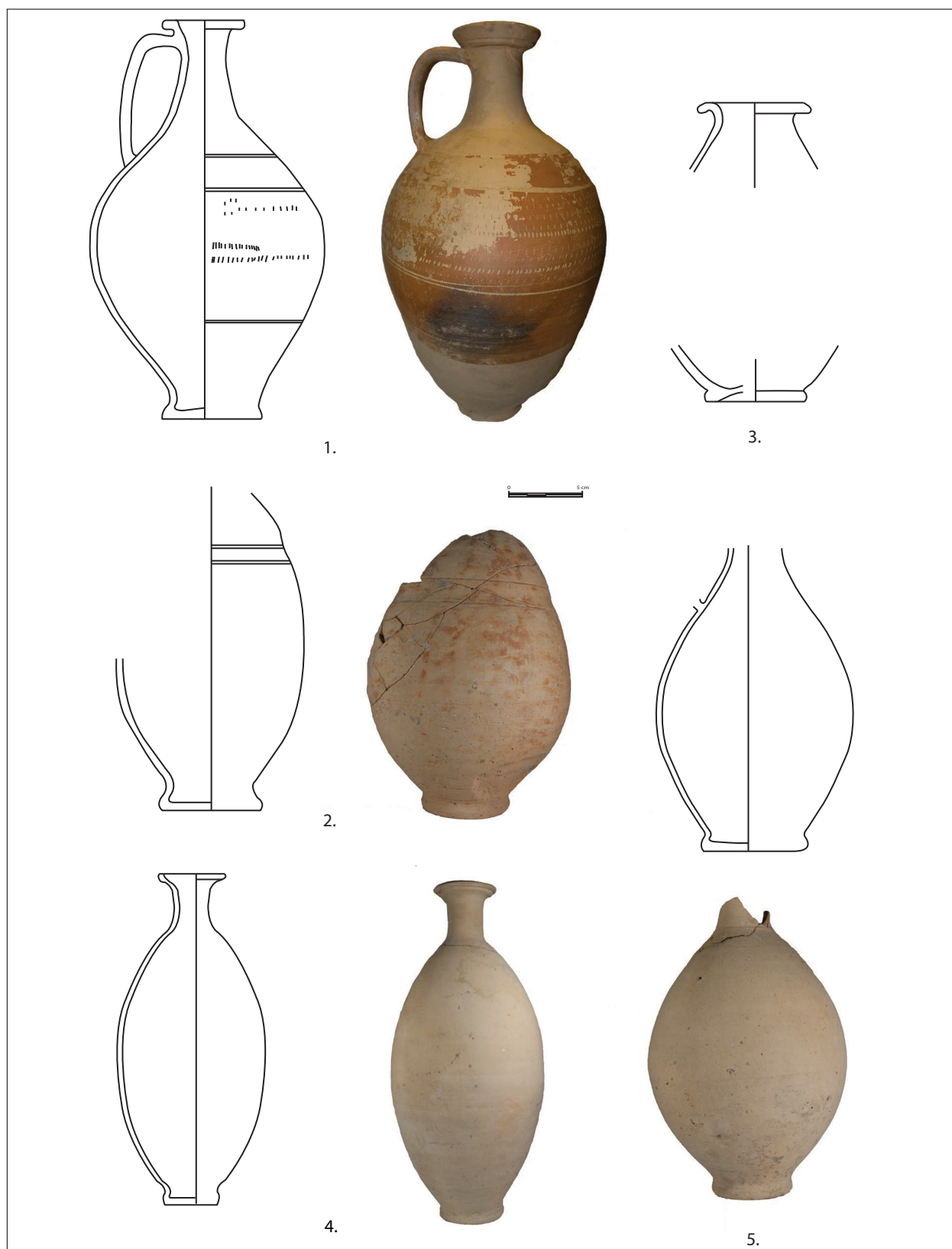


Fig. 50. 1. egg-shaped, single-handled jug with a narrow neck and horizontal everted rim, decorated with painted stripes (Inv. no. 2009.3.102.4, Grave no. 70), 2. Incomplete yellow jug with marbled decoration (Inv. no. 2009.3.4.2, Grave no. 4), 3. Incomplete yellow jug with marbled decoration (Inv. no. 2009.3.117.8, Feature no. 117), 4. yellow, sand-tempered, single-handled, elongated egg-shaped jug (Inv. no. 2009.3.108.12, Grave no. 74), 5. incomplete, single-handled, yellow, sand-tempered, grainy jug (Inv. no. 2009.3.27.1, Grave no. 20).

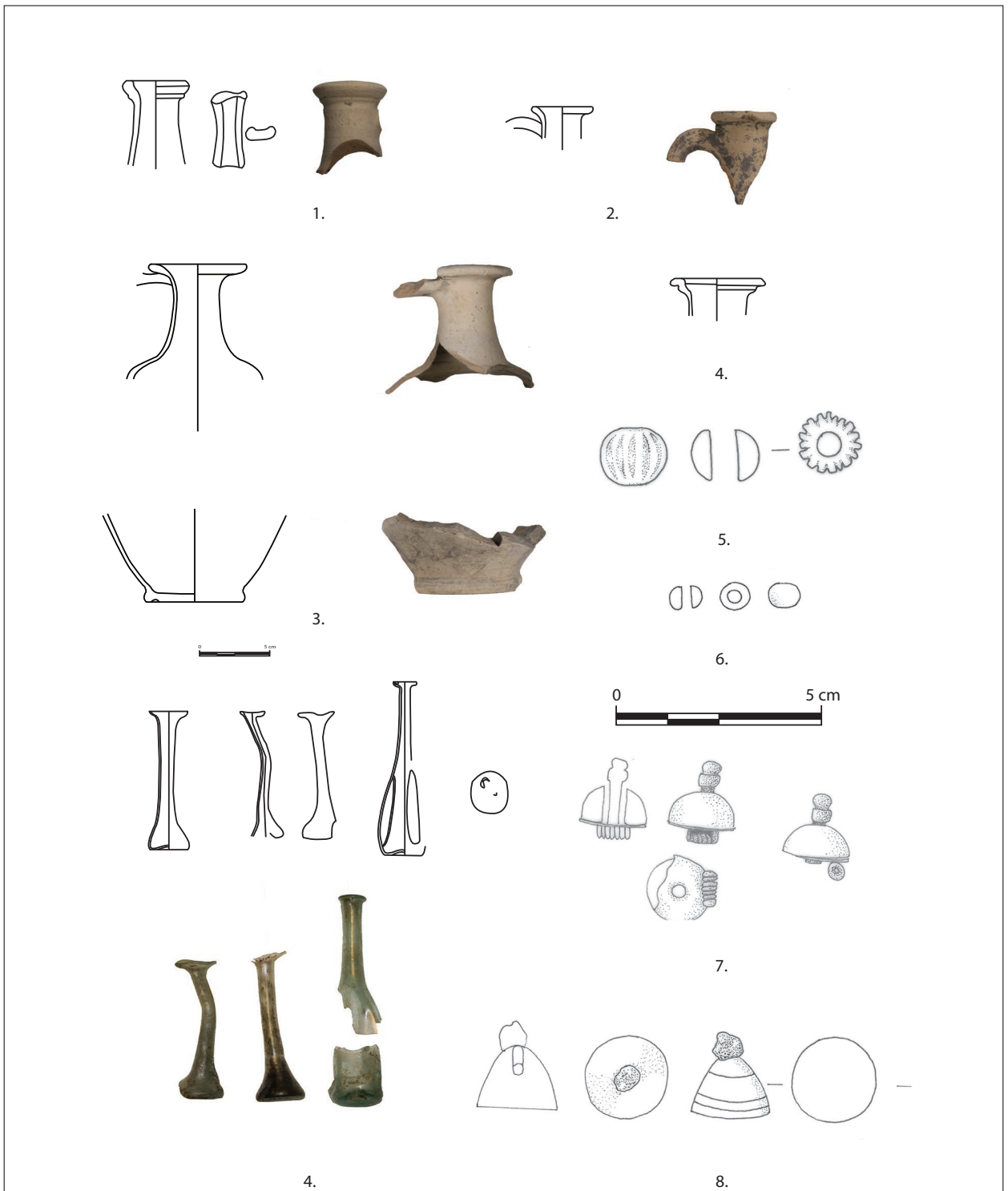


Fig. 51. Rim and handle fragments of yellow coarse jug (Inv. no. 2009.37.7, Feature no. 37), 2. Rim and handle fragments of yellow coarse jug (Inv. no. 2009.95.10, Feature no. 95), 3. Base, rim and handle fragment of yellow jug (Inv. no. 2009.27.7, Grave. no. 20), 4. Rim fragment of yellow coarse jug (Inv. no. 2009.3.90.1, Grave no. 60), 4. Glass vessels. 1-2. colourless glass *unguentarium* with conical body, long, cylindrical neck and a cutting edge rim and glassgreen *unguentarium* with conical body, long, cylindrical neck and fire-rounded rim (Inv. no. 2009.3.12.1-2, Grave no. 10), 3. translucent, colourless unguent bottle with indented side (Inv. no. 2009.3.105.1, Grave no. 73.), 5. opaque green melon-shaped bead (Inv. no. 2009.3.80.5, Grave no. 55), 6. globular bead of opaque yellow colour (Inv. no. 2009.3.64.18, Grave no. 43), 7. hemispherical amber bead attached to a circular bronze plate with an upright rod, plate brooch (Inv. no. 2009.3.104.1, Grave no. 73), 8. small bronze bell with iron tongue and suspension loop, decorated with incised circles on the outside (Inv. no. 2009.3.66.1, Grave no. 45)

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# FRÜHRÖMISCHES GRABENSYSTEM UNTER DEM WESTLICHEN GRÄBERFELD DER ZIVILSIEDLUNG VON BRIGETIO (KOMÁROM/SZÖNY – LIDL)

ANDRÁS BÖDÖCS

Zwischen 22. Juni und 24. Juli 2009 wurde das Gebiet zwischen dem ehemaligen Kinderheim und der MOL Tankstelle an der nördlichen Seite der Mártírok Strasse in Komárom wegen des bevorstehenden Baus des Lidl Kaufhauses und seiner unmittelbaren Infrastruktur, wie Parkplätze, Einbindungsstrasse durch das Klapka György Museum, Komárom und den Lehrstuhl für Klassische und Provinzialrömische Archäologie der ELTE-Eötvös Loránd Universität, Budapest freigelegt.

Allerdings sind jene Grabenstrecken mit unterschiedlicher Längen zwischen den freigelegten Objekten des Fundortes meist rätselhaft, die unmittelbar unter den hier ans Tageslicht gebrachten Gräbern des sog. Westlichen Gräberfeldes zum Vorschein kamen. Die ungefähr 1 ha große Ausgrabungsfläche wurde durch verschiedene Nord-West und Ost-West gerichteten Gräben durchgekreuzt. Während der Ausgrabung konnten die Details dieser meist seichten Gräben nicht immer gut dokumentiert werden, da einerseits während der Humusentfernungsarbeiten die obere Schicht hätte verlorengehen können, andererseits wurde dieses Gebiet während der Jahrhunderten von schwerer Erosionswirkung beeinflusst. Deshalb kann man keine Folgerungen bezüglich der ursprünglichen römischerzeitlichen Oberfläche ziehen.

Aufgrund der Ausdehnung, der Orientierung und der Form können die Gräben in drei Untergruppen eingeteilt werden:

## Gruppe 1.

Diese Gruppe enthält mehrere, sich einander schneidenden Objekten:

Obj. 5. N-S gerichteter gerade Graben mit gerader

Seitenwand und mit flachen Boden und mit dunkelbraunen Einfüllung. Breite: ~ 70 cm, die relative Tiefe: -30-60 cm.

Obj. 6. O-W gerichteter gerader Graben mit flachem Boden, und mit leicht gewölbter Seitenwand. Breite: 60-80 (manchmal 150) cm, die relative Tiefe: -20 cm.

Obj. 37. O-W gerichteter gerader Graben, mit senkrechter Seitenwand, und mit flachem Boden, in kurzen Strecken ist kleine „Hutsche“ erkennbar. Breite: ~ 80 cm, die relative Tiefe: -45 cm.

Obj. 38. O-W, dann NW gerichteter gerade Graben, mit senkrechter Seitenwand und mit flachen Boden. Breite: 80-100 cm, die relative Tiefe: -40-60 cm.

Obj. 96. N-S gerichteter gerade Graben mit senkrechter Seitenwand und mit flachen Boden. In manchen Strecken kleine „Hutsche“ erkennbar. Breite: 80-90 cm, die relative Tiefe: -40 cm.

Obj. 113. N-S gerichteter seichte und enge, gerade Graben, mit leicht gewölbter Seitenwand und flachen Boden. Breite: 30-40 cm, die relative Tiefe: -18 cm.

Eine lange Grabenstrecke dieser Gruppe ist der völlig N-S gerichtete, ~68 m lange Graben (Obj. 5.) der in manchen Stellen durch darauf senkrecht ausgestalteten Gräben (Obj. 6, 37.) durchgekreuzt ist. Das südliche Ende dieses Objektes läuft in einem O-W gerichteten, 35 m langen Graben hinein, der sich am östlichen Ende ~108° nach Norden wendet (nördliche Richtungswinkel ~18°) und läuft noch 62 m lang weiter. Parallel mit dieser Grabenstrecke, 7-8 m westlich im nördlichen Teil des Gebietes, konnte ein 43 m langer Graben (Obj. 96.) dokumentiert werden.

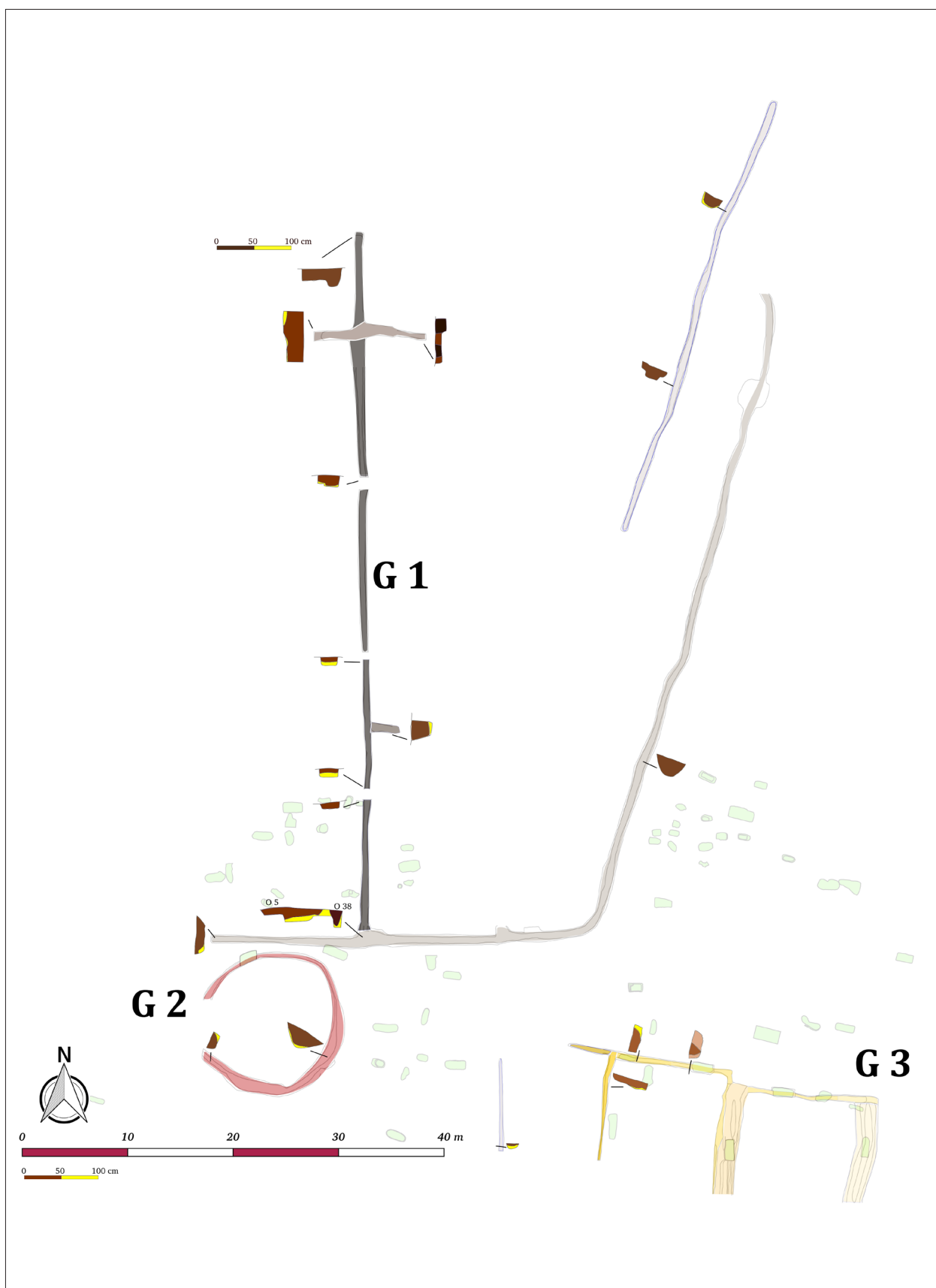


Abb. 1. Das Grabensystem.





Abb. 2. Die Objekten 5, 6, und 96.

Obwohl die Gräben wegen der Erosion, der Humusentfernung und wegen der hier aufgefundenen Bombentrichter (?) nicht besonders gut zu beobachten waren, stellenweise konnten aber ihre Trassen rekonstruiert werden. Südlich von Obj. 38. wurde ein seichter, enger Graben (Obj. 113.) freigelegt, der wegen ihrer Orientierung auch zu dieser Gruppe gezählt werden kann.

Die Gräben sind meistens seicht, da aber die römische Oberfläche nicht bestimmbar war, können ihre einstige Tiefe nicht rekonstruiert werden. Die Seitenwände und der Boden der Gräben Nr. 5, 6. und 37. sind eben. Eine bestimmte Neigung konnte nicht beobachtet werden. Der Graben Nr. 5. ist in der S-N Richtung vielleicht leicht abfällig, außerdem die Gräben Nr. 6. und 37. sind ein wenig tiefer. Die Gräben Nr. 38. und 96. haben eher eine leicht gewölbte Seitenwand und ihre Böden sind auch eher bogig, bzw. leicht „V“ förmig. So könnte man diese Gruppe in weitere zwei Untergruppen

einordnen: die mit dem flachen Boden und mit senkrechter Seitenwand und die mit dem „V“ förmig ähnlichen Boden und mit der leicht gewölbten Seitenwand ausgestattet.

Das könnte an verschiedene Perioden oder an verschiedene Funktion hindeuten, der N-S gerichtete Graben Nr. 5. und der O-W-NO gerichtete Graben Nr. 38. sind aber zugleich zueinander organisch gebunden. Obwohl genauere Beobachtungen nicht festgestellt werden konnten, scheint wahrscheinlich zu sein, dass der Graben Nr. 5. zu dem Graben Nr. 38. angepasst wurde. Darauf kann der breitere Anschluss-Ausgestaltung und der Querschnitt zwischen den beiden Gräben hinweisen. Von dieser Einbindung etwa ~13 m östlich ist die Reste einer anderen Einbindung eines anderen Grabens(?) zu sehen, dessen möglichen Trasse wegen der Bombentrichter nicht beobachtet werden konnte. Es ist aber erwähnenswert, dass die theoretische Verlängerung des Grabens Nr. 96. hier Einbindung hat, so wie die

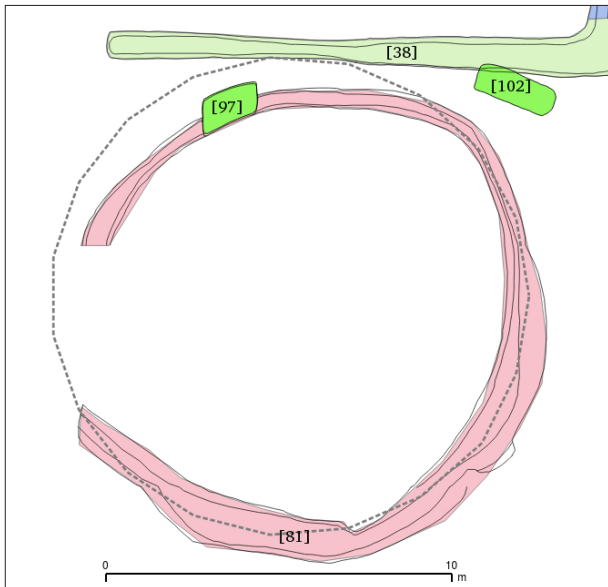


Abb. 3. Das Objekt Nr. 81 und sein idealer Bogen.

theoretische Verlängerung des Grabens Nr. 113.

Die weiteren Strecken des Grabens Nr. 6. in der Richtung des Grabens Nr. 96 wurde nicht freigelegt, die Merkmalen wurden durch Bombentrichter zerstört, die dunkle Linie des weiterziehenden Grabens konnte aber an der Oberfläche bemerkt werden.

### Gruppe 2

Diese Gruppe besteht tatsächlich aus einem Objekt, nämlich von einem nicht ganz ordentlich ausgestalteten Kreisgraben südlich von Graben Nr. 38. Obj. 81. Kreisgraben mit „V“ förmigen Querschnitt, und mit dunkelbrauner Einfüllung. Aus der Einfüllung sind Fragmente eines Kruges und menschliche Knochenreste gekommen. Der Graben verbreitert sich in Süden. Relative Tiefe: -20-50 cm. Äussere Durchmesser ~14 m. Die Breite des Grabens beträgt zwischen 60 und 100 cm.

Die Funktion dieses unregelmäßigen Kreisgrabens ist unbekannt. Der Bogen des kreisförmigen Grabens in südlichen und östlichen Strecken sind fast regelmäßig ausgegraben worden, vom NÖ Teil – in der Nähe des Grabens Nr. 38. – bricht dieser Bogen, und von hier folgt die Trasse dem idealen Bogen nicht mehr. Die Ursache liegt wahrscheinlich für diese Tölpelei in der Ausstattung daran, dass die Verfertiger dem idealen Bogen folgend in dem Graben Nr. 38 hätten eingraben können. Dies zieht sich das Konzept mit, dass die

Objekten 81. und 38. kontemporär, gleichzeitig geöffnet waren. Ob diese Gräben in der Zeit der Errichtung des westlichen Gräberfeldes noch geöffnet gewesen wären, oder teilweise noch sichtbar gewesen sein könnten, könnte die Situation des Grabes Nr. 97. beantworten. Die Knochen lagen hier nicht regelmäßig, es gab keinen richtigen Grabfleck, es scheint, dass die Person in den Graben hätte eingeworfen werden können.

### Gruppe 3

Zu dieser Gruppe werden die sich im rechten Winkel kreuzenden Gräben in der SÖ Richtung von der Gruppe 1 gezählt:

- Obj. 21. O-W gerichteter gerader Graben, mit senkrechter Seitenwand und mit flachem Boden. Es hat eine dunkelbraune Einfüllung. Der Graben ist mit Gräben 95, 107. und 111. kontemporär. Breite: ~50 cm, die relative Tiefe: -85 cm.
- Obj. 88. O-W gerichteter Graben, mit senkrechter Seitenwand und mit flachem Boden. Die Einfüllung ist – mit gelben Lössflecken gemischt – dunkelbraun. Breite: ~ 50 cm, die relative Tiefe: -8 cm.
- Obj. 95. N-S gerichteter gerader Graben. Es ist breit, tief, und hat eine „W“ förmige Querschnitt. Seine Seitenwände sind leicht gewölbt. Die Einfüllung ist dunkelbraun. Breite: 180-190 cm, die relative Tiefe: -65 cm.
- Obj. 107. N-S gerichteter gerader, breiter Graben, mit „W“ förmiger Querschnitt. Breite: ~ 180 cm.
- Obj. 111. O-W gerichteter gerader Graben. Seine Seitenwände sind leicht gewölbt. Der Boden ist leicht gewölbt, stellenweise „V“ förmig und engt sich. Die Einfüllung ist dunkelbraun. Breite: ~ 60 cm.
- Obj. 112. N-S gerichteter gerade, enge und seichte Graben. Es hat ein „V“ förmige Querschnitt. Die Einfüllung ist dunkelbraun. Breite: 30-50 cm, die relative Tiefe: -24 cm.

Die Gruppe 3 besteht aus sich einander im rechten Winkel anschliessenden Gräben, die eher zwei nebeneinander eingegrabten rektangulären Grabenrahmen bilden. Die „W“ förmige Gräben könnten damit erklärt werden, dass die rektangulären Phänomene ein wenig



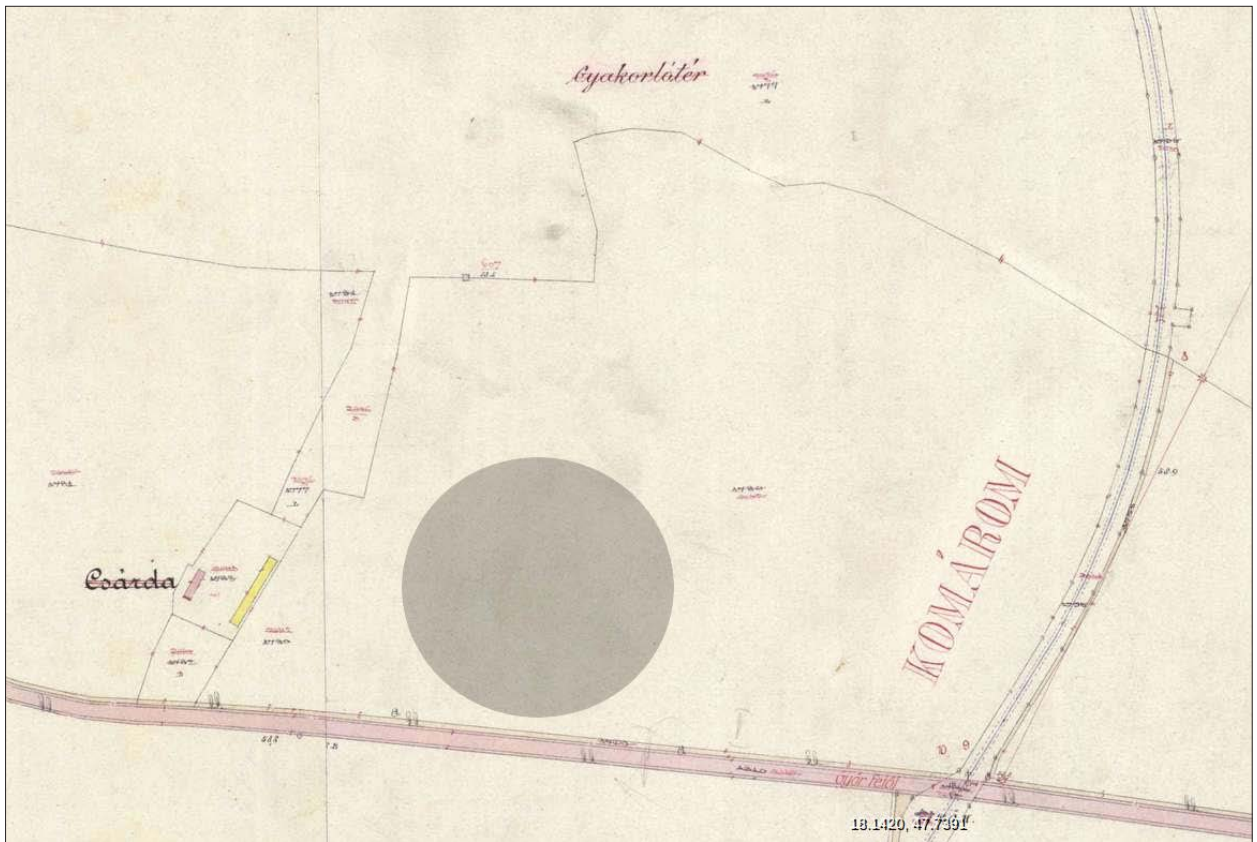


Abb. 5. Das Gebiet an der Katasterkarte von 19. Jh.

entfernt neu erschaffen worden sind, so zu den früheren „V“ förmige Gräben (wie 111, 122.) neuere „V“ förmige Gräben (107?) eingegrabt wurden. Die Ursache dafür bildete vielleicht, dass die Verfertiger in dieselbe „Panik“ geraten könnten, wie im Fall des Objektes Nr. 81. Wenn der Graben Nr. 113. wirklich mit der Gruppe 1 schon ausgestaltet wurde, wäre kein Platz mehr für eine neuere quadratische Konstruktion in diese Richtung gewesen, darum wäre auch der Graben Nr. 88. liegen geblieben. Eher wurde eine neue (107, 21, 95.) Konstruktion geschaffen.

Die Orientierung dieser Gräben ist 9° nach Osten. Die Gräber Nr. 60, 101, 108, 109, 115, 120 sind in diesen Objekten eingegraben worden, so wäre in der Zeit der Entstehung des Gräberfeldes schon aufgefüllt gewesen sein.

### FUNKTION

Das Gebiet zwischen dem einst auf dem Platz des ehemaligen Kinderheim gestehenden Wirtshaus und dem südlichen Eisenbahn war laut der historischen Karten (Erste militärische Aufnahme Col. X. Sec. 15.) Ackerfeld, und es

blieb unverändert sowohl in dem zweiten Hälfte des 19. Jhs. (Zweite militärische Aufnahme Col. XXVIII. Sec. 48.) als auch am Anfang des 20. Jhs. Die aus dem 19. Jh. stammende Katasterkarte von Komárom zeigt, dass der militärische Übungsplatz des Fortifikationssystems von Komárom in der unmittelbaren nördlichen Nachbarschaft unseres Gebietes ausgestaltet wurde. Damit könnten die vielen Bombentrichter, erklärt werden, und ihre Datierung zum II. Weltkrieg ist wegen des nahen Eisenbahns mehr als offensichtlich.

Laut Geologischer Karte Ungarns deckt dieses Region holozäne Flusssedimente und Löss, charakteristisch ist der Boden mit andauernd hohen Wasserlagerungsfähigkeit (Agrotopo Datenbank – Institut für Bodenwissenschaften und Agrarchemie, Ungarische Akademie der Wissenschaften). Diese Eigenschaften dürfen die schlechte Erhaltung der Knochen verursacht haben können.

Bei der Festsetzung der Funktion der Gräben, die in einer Umgebung mit hohem Wassergehalt ausgestaltet wurden, ergibt sich offensichtlich die Konzeption für die



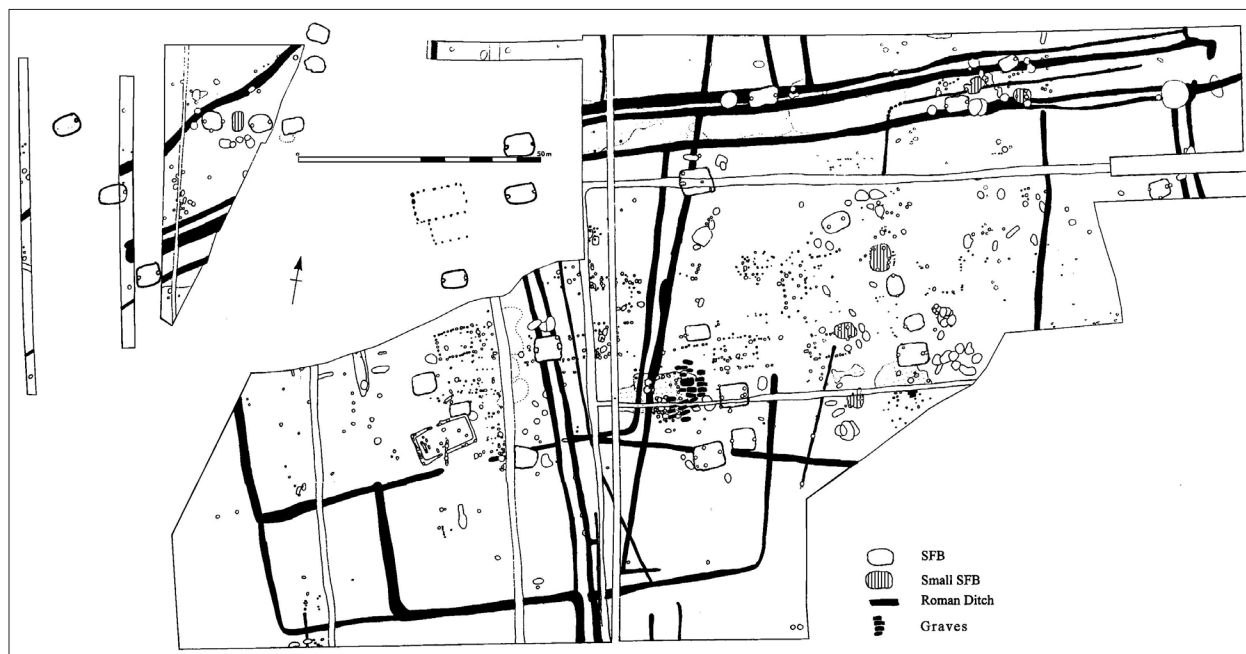


Abb. 6. Bloodmoor Hill. Die römischen Gräben der anglo-saxon Siedlung von 6-8. Jh n. Chr. (Lucy – Tipper – Dickens 2009).

Wasserablenkungs- o. Bewässerungsgräben. Es scheint aber hier nicht nur um ein zufällig ausgegrabenes System zu handeln, sondern können einige Spuren von Normalität und Planung – besonders im Fall der Gruppe 1 – erkannt werden:

- die genaue N-S und O-W gerichtete Orientierung der Gräben Nr. 5, 6, 37. und 38.
- die Entfernung der Gräben 6. und 37, die sich im rechten Winkel den Graben Nr. 5. kreuzen, sind genau 1 *actus* (~35,5 m).
- die Verlängerung des Grabens Nr. 38 in NÖ Richtung wurde mit 108° Winkel ausgestattet, der 3/10 Teil des Kreiseinteilung.

Da die einstige Tiefe der Gräben nicht bekannt ist, es ist fraglich, ob diese Objekten wirklich zum Zweck für Wasserablenkung/Bewässerung gefertigt worden sind, oder hätten sie die Grenzlinien der Parzellensystem einer Siedlung, eventuell die Grundgräben einer grösseren Struktur gebildet.

Die Superposition der Ausgräber und der Gräben lässt sich darauf folgen, dass die Grabenstruktur zur Zeit der intensiven Benutzung des Gräberfeldes gefertigt wurde. Obwohl einige Teile bei der ersten Bestattungen (am Ende des 1. Jhs. – erste Hälfte des 2. Jhs. n. Ch.) noch bemerkbar waren, sind sie schon

aufgefüllt worden, so können wir es vermuten, dass sie nur zu kurzer Zeit eröffnet wurden. Spuren einer Siedlung konnten nicht festgestellt werden, so ergibt sich die Wahrscheinlichkeit, dass es hier nicht um ein ähnliches Grabensystem handelt, wie bei Bloodmoor Hill<sup>1</sup> in Britannien, wo ähnliche, annähernd im 110° Winkel ausgestatteter Graben vorzufinden ist.

Als nächste parallele Erscheinung kann das Grabensystem mit grosser Ausdehnung im Fundort Nemesbőd – Csepregi-völgyre-dűlő II (38576)<sup>2</sup> betrachtet werden, das wahrscheinlich unmittelbar nach der Zenturiation des Territoriums von Savaria (Szombathely)<sup>3</sup>, an der Mitte des 1. Jhs. n. Chr. entstanden ist. Darauf weisen einerseits die aus dieser Zeit stammenden, als Soldatentracht bezeichneten Gegenstände hin, andererseits wurden die wichtigsten Elementen des Grabensystems gemäß der Orientierung der Zenturiation ausgestaltet, die an die innere Aufteilung, an das sog.

<sup>1</sup> LUCY – TIPPER – DICKENS 2009.

<sup>2</sup> Ich möchte mich hier bei der Ausgrabungsleiter Gábor Ilon für die Zulassung der Bearbeitung der Daten bedanken.

<sup>3</sup> BÖDŐCS 2011; BORHY – CZAJLIK – BÖDŐCS 2013.

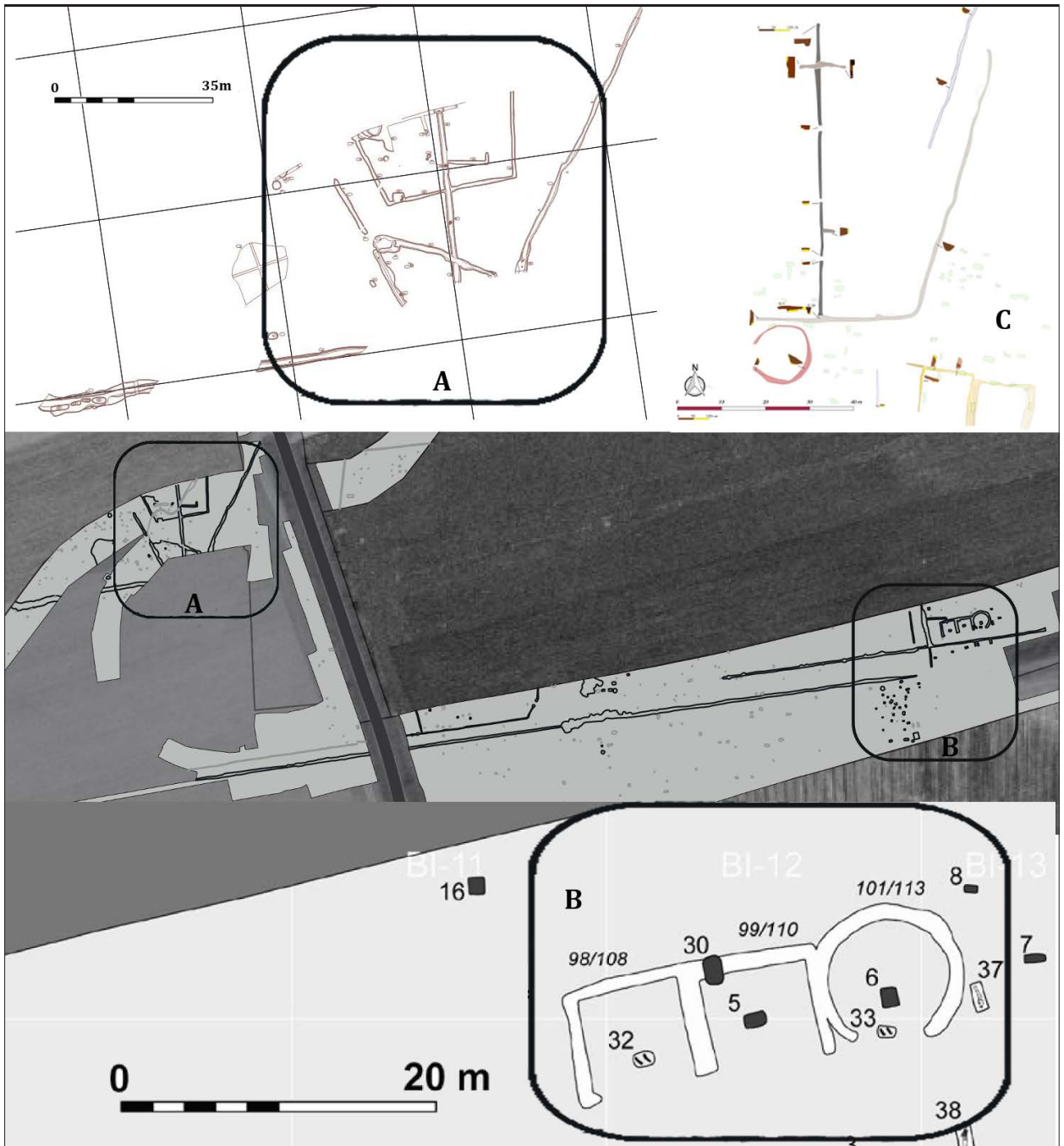


Abb. 7. Das Vergleichsbild der Fundorten von Nemesböd – Csepregi-völgyre-dűlő II. (A), Nemesböd-Által-úton-dűlő (B) und Komárom – Lidl (C).

*Actus*-Netz einer Zenturie gut passt.<sup>4</sup> Die hier bemerkbaren Phänomene zeigen viele Ähnlichkeit sowohl in Ausdehnung als auch in Orientierung mit denen, die in Komárom freigelegt wurden. Wie das Bild zeigt, hier wurden

neben der rechtwinkligen Gräben auch diagonalen Gräben designiert, die ähnlich zu unserem Fundort den N-S und E-W gerichteten Gräben in einem Winkel von 70-72° (Komplementwinkel 108-110°) durchqueren. Diese diagonalen Gräben haben dieselbe Entfernung (7-8 m) voneinander, wie die Gräben in Komárom. Diese Phänomene können in diesem mit Veteranendeduktion im Zusammenhang

<sup>4</sup> Ähnlich wurde in der Orientierung der Objekten bei einem anderen Fundort (Nemesböd – Irtás-dűlő) bemerkt. SIMON 2014.

gebrachten Gebiet als zwecks landwirtschaftlicher Tätigkeit (Bewässerungs-, Abwasserungs-kanäle, Parzellgrenzen) geschaffene Sache betrachtet werden.

Besonders anregend ist die Ähnlichkeit zwischen unserem Fundort und in Nemesböd freigelegten Gräben, wenn wir die neulich veröffentlichten Ergebnisse von Nemesböd – Által-úton-dűlő<sup>5</sup> mit Nemesböd – Csepregi-völgyre-dűlő II. zusammen betrachten. Hier wurde in Form und in Ausdehnung ganz ähnliche Viereck- und Rundgraben freigelegt,

wie in Komárom. Wenn wir das Vergleichsbild der zweien Fundorten (Abb. 6) anschauen, ist die strukturelle Ähnlichkeit deutlich. Beide Grabensysteme können zur 2. Hälfte der 1. Jhs. n. Chr. datiert werden, und kann die Tätigkeit der Pioniertruppen der Legionen (legio XV Apollinaris, und vielleicht zu dieser Zeit nach Brigetio kommandierte legio I Adiutrix) bestimmt werden. Es ist vorstellbar, dass in diesem Muster irgendeine militärische Normalität existieren könnte, darauf aber konnte kein Beweis bisher gefunden werden.

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<sup>5</sup> ILON—KVASSAY 2015. 93-94.

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# ANTHROPOLOGISCHE ANALYSE DER FRÜHRÖMISCHEN SKELETTFUNDE AUS DEM WESTLICHEN GRÄBERFELD DER ZIVILSTADT VON BRIGETIO (FUNDORT KOMÁROM/SZÓNY – LIDL)

MÓNika MERCZI

Brigetio, als Standort einer unbekannten Auxiliareinheit, bildete schon um die Mitte des 1. Jhs. n. Chr. ein Kettenglied des claudischen Verteidigungssystems. Noch Ende des 1. Jhs. wurde es zum vierten Legionslager Pannoniens, wo ab Anfang des 2. Jhs. bis zum Ende der Römerherrschaft die legio I Adiutrix stationierte. Zum Zuwachs der Bedeutung des Lagers trug seine günstige Lage bei, da von hier aus die Waagmündung und die dort lebenden germanischen Quaden überwacht werden konnten.<sup>1</sup> Im Umfeld des Lagers entstand die Lagerstadt, wo die Handwerker, Händler und die Familienmitglieder der Soldaten wohnten.<sup>2</sup> Die Bewohner der Militäranlagen ließen ihre Toten bis zur 2. Hälfte des 3. Jhs. in den Gräberfeldern Gerhát, Járóka und Sörházkert bestatten.<sup>3</sup> Später wurden die Gräber schon in der Nähe des Lagers errichtet. Die illyrischen Azalen, die einheimischen Bewohner von Brigetio<sup>4</sup> lebten in der Zivilstadt, die zuerst den Rang eines *municipiums*, später einer Kolonie erwarb.<sup>5</sup> Als Bestattungsort der Zivilstadt dienten das östliche und das westliche Gräberfeld.<sup>6</sup>

Im Jahre 2009 legte das Klapka György Museum von Komárom und das Archäologische Institut der Philosophischen Fakultät der ELTE–Eötvös Loránd Universität, Budapest in Komárom, auf dem Gebiet des geplanten Lidl–

Kaufhauses ein Grabensystem, 83 römische Gräber, darunter einen Sarkophag frei. 2010 kamen noch 4 Gräber zum Vorschein, damit erhöhte sich die Zahl der Bestattungen auf 87. Aufgrund des Fundmaterials konnte das Grabensystem ans Ende des 1. Jhs. datiert werden, der Gräberfeldabschnitt wurde zwischen Ende des 1. Jhs. und Ende des 2. Jhs. benutzt. Es konnten einige Bestattungen beobachtet werden, die Gräben durchschnitten. Andere Gräber befanden sich in der Mittellinie der Gräben, und hatten die gleiche Orientierung als der Graben, in den sie eingegraben waren. Diese Beobachtungen sprechen dafür, dass das Grabensystem zur Zeit der Errichtung der Gräber noch sichtbar sein musste.<sup>7</sup>

Das Gräberfeld konnte nur an der nördlichen Seite abgegrenzt werden. Die Brandbestattungen machten mehr als die Hälfte der Gräber ( $53/87 = 60,92\%$ ) aus, der Anteil der Skelettgräber überstieg kaum ein Drittel ( $30/87 = 34,48\%$ ). Bei drei Gräbern ( $3/87 = 3,45\%$ ) konnte der Ritus nicht geklärt werden. Der Anteil der Beigabenführenden Gräber überstieg 50 %. Die Brandgräber enthielten öfters Beigaben, als die Skelettgräber. Für den häufigsten Fund kann die Keramik gehalten werden, aber es kamen einige Glasfunde auch vor. Unter den Beigaben war die Zahl der Trachtelemente (Fibeln, Caliganägel) niedrig. Der freigelegte Gräberfeldabschnitt lieferte die ersten Angaben über das westliche Gräberfeld der Zivilstadt, das bis jetzt als unerforscht galt.<sup>8</sup> Aus den Brandgräbern konnten kalzinierte Knochenreste nur in kleiner Menge

<sup>1</sup> BORHY *et alii* 2003, 19–20; SZÁMADÓ–BORHY 2003, 75–77; BORHY 2014, 46.

<sup>2</sup> BORHY *et alii* 2003, 20–21.

<sup>3</sup> BORHY *et alii* 2003, 21–23; Zur Frage der Gräberfelder siehe noch: BORHY *et alii* 2018.

<sup>4</sup> BARKÓCZI 1951, 10–13.

<sup>5</sup> BARKÓCZI 1951, 27–29; BORHY *et alii* 2003, 21; BORHY 2014, 66–67.

<sup>6</sup> BARKÓCZI 1951, 6–8; BORHY *et alii* 2018.

<sup>7</sup> BORHY *et alii* 2018.

<sup>8</sup> BORHY *et alii* 2018.

eingesammelt werden, die zur anthropologischen Analyse kaum geeignet waren, so wird in der vorliegenden Arbeit nur das Knochenmaterial der Skelettgräber behandelt.<sup>9</sup>

## MATERIAL UND METHODEN

Die meist im schlechten Zustand erhalten gebliebenen Skelette/Skelettreste wurden mit Verwendung der folgenden Methoden bearbeitet: Sterbealter der Kinder (1–14 Jahre) konnte aufgrund der Entwicklung der Milch- und Dauerzähne,<sup>10</sup> und der größten Diaphysenlänge der Langknochen<sup>11</sup> bestimmt werden. Bei den Jugendlichen (15–22 Jahre) wurde der Verknöcherungsgrad der Epiphysenfugen untersucht.<sup>12</sup> Sterbealter der Erwachsenen (23–x Jahre) wurde nach der Methode von Nemeskéri–Harsányi–Acsády<sup>13</sup> aufgrund vier Merkmale (Verknöcherung der Schädelnähte an der äußeren Oberfläche des Schädels, Veränderungen auf der Facies symphysealis des Schambeines, Änderungen in der Spongiosa-Struktur der proximalen Humerus- und Femurenden) geschätzt.

Bei der Geschlechtsdiagnose (15–x Jahre) wurden nach der Methode von K. Éry, A. Kralovánszky und J. Nemeskéri<sup>14</sup> am Schädel, Hüftbein, Kreuzbein und Femur 23 Merkmale berücksichtigt. Die Klassifizierung der Merkmale geschah nach fünf Stufen: die negativen Werte widerspiegeln weibliche, die positiven männliche, das 0-Wert neutrale Erscheinungsform. Die individuellen Grundangaben (Sterbealter und Geschlecht) sind in der Tafel 1 aufgezählt.

Bei der metrischen und morphologischen Analyse wurden die Vorschriften von Martin–Saller berücksichtigt,<sup>15</sup> die Klassifizierung der Maßangaben geschah nach Alekseev–Debets.<sup>16</sup> Die Körperhöhe wurde nach den für beide Geschlechter und alle Rassen gültigen Formeln von Sjøvold<sup>17</sup> aus der größten Länge des Humerus, Radius, Femur und der Tibia kalkuliert. Die Tafel 7 enthält die individuellen Schädelmaße; die morphologischen Charakterzüge des Schädels werden in der Tafel 8 vorgestellt. Die individuellen Skelettknochenmaße sind in den Tafeln 9–10 angegeben.

Die Ergebnisse der anthropologischen Analyse der frühromischen Skelettfunde von Brigetio können mit jenen nordost-pannonischen Angaben verglichen werden, die aus dem zeitgleichen birituellen Gräberfeld von Solymár<sup>18</sup> veröffentlicht sind. Weitere Angaben aus dieser Gegend, ebenfalls in niedriger Zahl, sind aus Budaörs–Kamaraerdei Flur bekannt, wo wegen des besonders schlechten Erhaltungszustandes der Skelettreste die früh- und mittelkaiserzeitlichen Gräber (Ende des 1. Jhs. – 1. Hälfte des 3. Jhs.) zusammengezogen behandelt werden mussten.<sup>19</sup> Im westlichen Teil Pannoniens haben wir nur über die frühromische (2. Hälfte des 1. Jhs. – 2. Jh.) Bevölkerung von Oroszvár/Rusovce–Gerulata<sup>20</sup> Angaben.

In anthropologischer Hinsicht muss die spätrömische Bevölkerung von Brigetio ebenfalls als unerforscht betrachtet werden. Als Parallele können die Ergebnisse der anthropologischen Analyse jener gut erhaltenen Skelette (ein Mann, eine Frau und zwei Kinder) verwendet werden,<sup>21</sup> die in 3 Sarkophagen in der Nähe der Ostecke des Lagers bestattet waren.<sup>22</sup> Die von J. Nemeskéri untersuchten Schädel stammen aus drei Gräberfeldern und vertreten eine längere Periode (2.–4. Jh.),<sup>23</sup> deshalb werden sie hier nicht berücksichtigt.

<sup>9</sup> An dieser Stelle möchte ich mich László Borhy und Emese Számadó für die Möglichkeit der Bearbeitung des Skelettmaterials bedanken. Mein besonderer Dank gilt Kata Dévai, die mir die Ergebnisse der archäologischen Analyse zur Verfügung stellte, und meine Fragen immer bereitwillig beantwortete.

<sup>10</sup> SCHOUR–MASSLER 1941, 1153–1160.

<sup>11</sup> KÓSA 1989, 21–54; GREFFEN-PETERS 1999, 123–146; STLOUKAL–HANÁKOVÁ 1978, 53–69.

<sup>12</sup> SCHINZ *et alii* 1952; FEREMBACH *et alii* 1979, 1–32.

<sup>13</sup> NEMESKÉRI *et alii* 1960, 103–115.

<sup>14</sup> ÉRY *et alii* 1963, 41–90.

<sup>15</sup> MARTIN–SALLER 1957.

<sup>16</sup> ALEKSEEV–DEBETS 1964.

<sup>17</sup> SJØVOLD 1990, 431–447.

<sup>18</sup> ZOFFMANN 1991, 335–347.

<sup>19</sup> MERCZI 2016, 558–587.

<sup>20</sup> PICHLEROVÁ–STLOUKAL 1977, 28–40.

<sup>21</sup> ÉRY 1999, XXIV–XXVI.

<sup>22</sup> BORHY–SZÁMADÓ 1999, III–XVI.

<sup>23</sup> NEMESKÉRI 1956, 37–46; ÉRY 1999, XXVIII, Tabelle 3.

## ERGEBNISSE – Die frühromischen Skelettfunde

### 1. Sterblichkeitsverhältnisse

Von den freigelegten 30 Skelettgräbern konnten zur anthropologischen Auswertung 26 Gräber ( $26/30 = 86,67\%$ ) herangezogen werden, die 29 Skelette/Skelettreste enthielten. Dieses Ergebnis zeigt, dass in der frühromischen Periode, Budaörs ähnlich, in fast allen Gräbern nur eine Person bestattet war. Eine Ausnahme bildete nur das Grab 73, in dem sich nach den Ergebnissen der anthropologischen Analyse vier Personen: drei Kinder und eine erwachsene Frau befanden. Bei der Analyse wurden zwei Streufunde aus den Gräben berücksichtigt, mit denen sich die Individuenzahl auf 31 erhöhte.

Der niedrigere Anteil der Kinder kann in Brigetio ebenfalls in erster Linie auf die Unterrepräsentiertheit der Neugeborenen und Säuglinge zurückgeführt werden. Bis nach Coale und Demény 60,73 % der Kinder noch vor Vollendung des 1. Lebensjahres starb,<sup>26</sup> konnten der Altersklasse Neugeborene/Säuglinge in Brigetio nur zwei Kinder ( $2/10 = 20,00\%$ ) zugeordnet werden. Im Grab 31 kann es nur aufgrund der Dünne der erhalten gebliebenen Schädelwandfragmente angenommen werden, dass das Kind jünger als 12 Monate war. Das Kind im Grab 73 (Skelett 73/A) starb nicht vor oder unmittelbar nach der Geburt, sondern etwas später, in einem Alter von 6–12 Monaten. Die Neugeborenen und Säuglinge fehlten aus den früh- und mittelkaiserzeitlichen Gräbern von Budaörs vollständig.

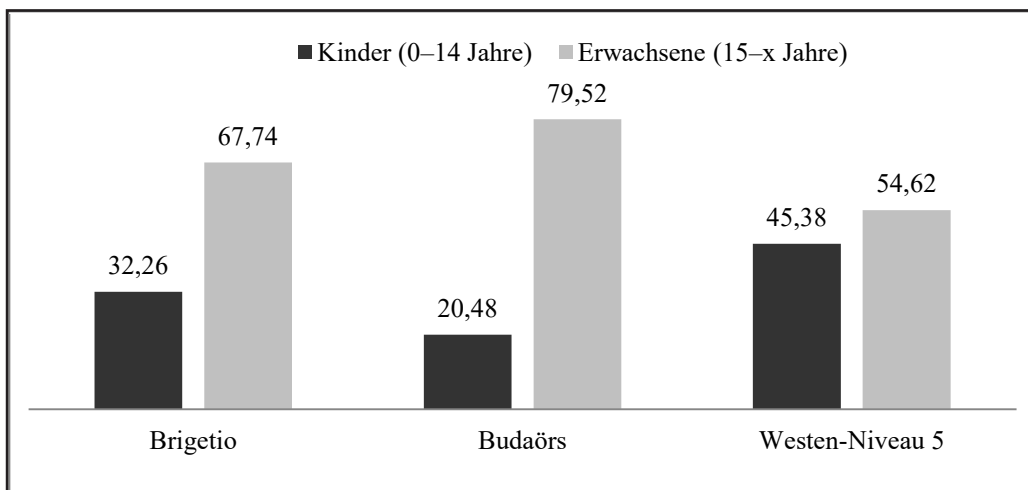


Abb. 1: Anteil der Kinder (0–14 Jahre) und Erwachsenen (15–x Jahre) in Brigetio und Budaörs.

Fast ein Drittel ( $10/31 = 32,26\%$ ) der Bevölkerung starb im Kindesalter (0–14 Jahre), damit war der Anteil der Kinder viel höher (Tafel 2, Abb. 1), als in den früh- und mittelkaiserzeitlichen Gräbern von Budaörs ( $17/83 = 20,48\%$ ). Wenn man aber in Budaörs auch jene kleine Grabgruben berücksichtigte, die keine Knochenreste mehr enthielten, machten die Kinder hier ebenfalls ein Drittel der Population aus ( $46/138 = 33,33\%$ ).<sup>24</sup> Trotz dieser Ergebnisse war die Sterblichkeit der Kinder nicht nur in Budaörs, sondern auch im frühromischen Brigetio niedriger als erwartet. Nach Coale und Demény (Westen-Niveau 5) starb nämlich fast die Hälfte ( $45,38\%$ ) der Bevölkerung im Kindesalter (d.h. noch vor dem 15. Lebensjahr).<sup>25</sup>

Ähnlich wie in Budaörs, starben die meisten Kinder ( $4/10 = 40,00\%$ ) in Brigetio ebenfalls in der Altersklasse Infans II (zwischen 8–14 Jahren). Wenn man aber die Altersklassen Neugeborene/Säuglinge und Infans I gemeinsam berücksichtigt (0–7 Jahre), ist in Brigetio der Anteil jener Kinder höher ( $5/10 = 50,00\%$ ), die den 8. Lebensjahr nicht erleben konnten. Das Sterbealter eines Kindes im Grab 47 war nicht genau schätzbar.

Unter den Erwachsenen (15–x Jahre) befinden sich doppelt so viel Männer wie Frauen ( $66,67\% : 33,33\%$ ). Bis also im erfassten Graberfeldabschnitt von Brigetio ein beträchtlicher Männerüberschuss herrschte (Tafel 3; Abb. 2), war der Anteil der Männer ( $43,94\%$ ) in Buda-

<sup>24</sup> MERCZI 2016, 560–561, Abb. 1.

<sup>25</sup> COALE-DEMÉNY 1966.

<sup>26</sup> COALE-DEMÉNY 1966.



örs etwas niedriger als der Frauen (56,06 %).<sup>27</sup> Wegen des unbefriedigenden Erhaltungszustandes der Knochenreste konnte bei mehr als der Hälfte der Männer (8/14 = 57,13 %) das Sterbealter nur in weiten Grenzen (sich auf 2–3 Altersklassen erstreckend) geschätzt werden. Der Anteil solcher Individuen blieb bei den Frauen unter 15 % (1/7 = 14,29 %). Ein ähnliches Ergebnis lieferte die Analyse der Knochenreste von Budaörs (Männer: 58,62 %; Frauen: 32,44 %),<sup>28</sup> was in beiden Gräberfeldern auf den besseren Zustand der weiblichen Skelette hinweist.

den jüngeren Jahren wird in erster Linie mit Komplikationen während der Schwangerschaft und der Geburt erklärt.

Verstorbene in der Altersklasse Matur (40–59 Jahre) kommen bei beiden Geschlechtern (14,29–14,29 %) im gleichem Verhältnis vor. Wenn man aber bei den Männern auch jene Individuen berücksichtigt, die nur als Matur–Senil (40–x Jahre) bestimmt werden konnten (14,29 %), stellt es sich heraus, dass die Sterblichkeit ab einem Alter von 40 Jahren bei den Männern viel größer war, als bei den Frauen.

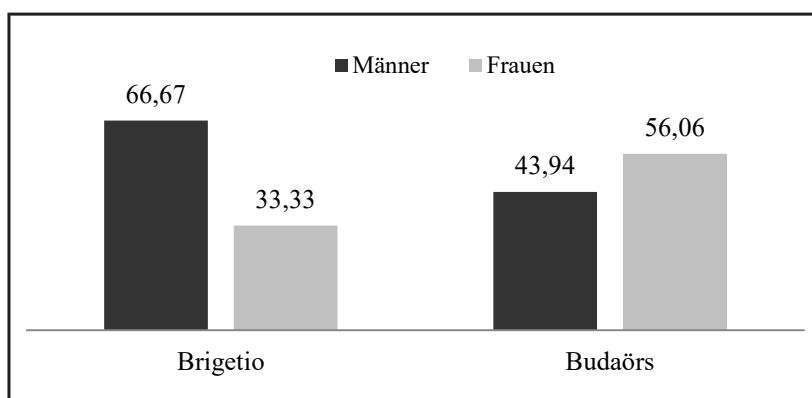


Abb. 2: Anteil der Männer und Frauen unter den Erwachsenen (15–x Jahre) in Brigetio und Budaörs.

Verstorbene im juvenilen Alter (15–22 Jahre) waren bei den Männern nicht nachweisbar (Tafel 4; Abb. 3). Ihr Anteil war auch bei den Männern von Budaörs niedrig (3,45 %). Im Gegensatz zu den Männern starb nicht nur in Brigetio (14,29 %) sondern auch in Budaörs (13,51 %) fast 15 % der Frauen zwischen 15 und 22 Jahren. Obwohl die Sterblichkeit in der Altersklasse Adult (23–39 Jahre) bei beiden Geschlechtern hoch war, starben die Frauen (57,13 %) in diesem Alter viel häufiger als die Männer (28,58 %). Der Anteil der adulten Individuen war auch in Budaörs sehr hoch, aber hier war zwischen den zwei Geschlechtern nur ein geringfügiger Unterschied (Männer: 37,93 %; Frauen: 40,54 %) zu beobachten. Beide Gräberfelder sind aber darin einig, dass mehr als die Hälfte der Frauen (Brigetio: 71,42 %; Budaörs: 54,05 %)<sup>29</sup> im juvenilen oder im adulten Alter (zwischen 15–39 Jahren) starb. Die größere Sterblichkeit der Frauen in

Wegen des besonders schlechten Erhaltungszustandes der Skelettknochen konnte bei den Männern von Budaörs die wirkliche Sterblichkeit in der Altersklasse Matur nicht geklärt werden.<sup>30</sup> Verstorbene in der Altersklasse Senil (60–x Jahre) konnten weder bei den Männern noch bei den Frauen nachgewiesen werden. Sie fehlten in Budaörs auch fast vollständig.

## 2. Geschlechtsmerkmale

Da die zur Geschlechtsbestimmung unentbehrliche Schädel und Beckenknochen oft vermodert waren, konnte nicht einmal die Hälfte (Männer: 138/322 = 42,86 %; Frauen: 65/138 = 47,10 %) der Geschlechtsmerkmale untersucht werden (Tafel 5; Abb. 4). Bei beiden Geschlechtern waren die Schädel im besseren Zustand erhalten geblieben, an denen mehr als die Hälfte (Männer: 90/168 = 53,57 %; Frauen: 45/72 = 62,50 %) der Merkmale auswertbar war. Im Gegensatz dazu betrug der Anteil der untersuchbaren Merkmale an den Skelettknochen

<sup>27</sup> MERCZI 2016, 561, Tab. 2; Abb. 2.

<sup>28</sup> MERCZI 2016, 561, Tab. 3; Abb. 3.

<sup>29</sup> MERCZI 2016, 561, Tab. 3; Abb. 3.

<sup>30</sup> Siehe dazu: MERCZI 2016, 561, Tab. 3; Abb. 3.

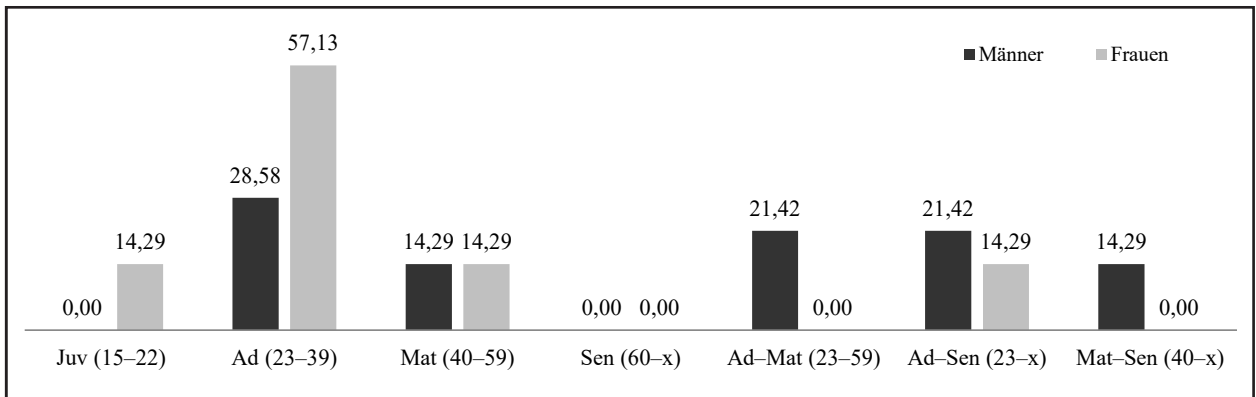


Abb. 3: Verteilung der Erwachsenen (15–x Jahre) nach Altersklassen in Brigetio.

kaum ein Drittel (Männer:  $48/154 = 31,17\%$ ; Frauen:  $20/66 = 30,30\%$ ). Im Vergleich zu den früh- und mittelkaiserzeitlichen Knochenreste von Budaörs kann das Fundmaterial von Brigetio mit viel besserem Erhaltungszustand charakterisiert werden.<sup>31</sup>

Sexualwert der Geschlechtsmerkmale kann bei den Männern am Schädel (+0,50) und auch an den Skelettknochen (+0,63) als mäßig männlich bezeichnet werden (Tafel 6; Abb. 5). Die größte Maskulinität zeigten am Schädel der Warzenfortsatz (Processus mastoideus /Nr. 3: +1,11/) und der Kinnvorsprung (Protuberantia mentalis /Nr. 10: +1,13/), an den Skelettknochen der Sulcus praeauricularis (Nr. 23: +1,14). Da bei den Frauen einige Geschlechtsmerkmale (Nr. 3: Warzenfortsatz /Processus mastoideus/, Nr. 9: Unterkieferkörper /Corpus mandibulae/, Nr. 10: Kinnvorsprung /Protuberantia mentalis/) männliche Charakterzüge aufweisen, ist die Feminität an den Schädeln weniger ausgeprägt (-0,38). Aber der Sexualwert der nur in niedriger Zahl untersuchbaren Geschlechtsmerkmale war an den Skelettknochen eindeutig weiblich (-0,80). Die größte Feminität wiesen am Schädel der Hinterhauptthöcker (Protuberantia occipitalis externa /Nr. 4: -1,75/) und die Oberfläche des Hinterhauptbeines (Squama occipitalis /Nr. 5: -1,25/), an den Skelettknochen die Incisura ischiadica major (Nr. 17: -1,20) auf. Solche Merkmale, die zur Trennung der Männer und Frauen am besten geeignet sind, konnten nicht gefunden werden.

### 3. Metrische und morphologische Charakterzüge der Schädel

Da die Schädel der Männer wegen des schlechten Erhaltungszustandes zur Messungen kaum geeignet waren, konnten die Mittelwerte der Schädelmaße nicht bestimmt werden. Über die metrischen Charakterzüge der frühromischen Männer von Brigetio verraten die Einzelfälle Folgendes:

Der Schädel des Mannes im Grab 55 war mittellang (M1), schmal (M8) und mittelhoch (M17). Aufgrund des Längen-Breiten Indexes (M8 : M1), der die relative Länge des Schädels zeigt, kann sein Schädel für lang (dolichokran) gehalten werden. Über die relative Höhe des Schädels kann es festgestellt werden, dass es im Seitenansicht (M17 : M1) ebenfalls mittelhoch, aber im Hinterhauptansicht (M17 : M8) hoch war. Dem Gehirnschädel ähnlich war die Stirn ebenfalls schmal (M9). Wenn man aber ihre absolute Breite mit der Breite des Gehirnschädels vergleicht (M9 : M8), kann es schon für mittelbreit gehalten werden. Im Gegensatz zum vorigen Grab erwies sich der Schädel des Mannes im Grab 78 als sehr breit (M8). Obwohl bei ihm die größte Schädellänge (M1) nicht gemessen werden konnte, kann es angenommen werden, dass sein in Aufsicht ovaler Schädel lang (cca. 190 mm) war. Aufgrund des Längen-Breiten Indexes konnte dieser Schädel mittelbreit (mesokran) gewesen sein, was in erster Linie auf den hohen Wert der größten Schädelbreite (M8) zurückzuführen ist. Über die metrischen Charakterzüge des Gesichtschädels haben wir keine Angaben, nur der Unterkiefer konnte bei 3 Männern gemessen werden. Aufgrund der Entfernung der Kondylen (M65) und der

<sup>31</sup> MERCZI 2016, 562–563, Tab. 4; Abb. 6.

Unterkieferwinkel (M 66) war der Unterkiefer im Grab 69 schmal/mittelbreit, im Grab 78 mittelbreit und im Grab 70 breit. Von dem letzteren Mann kann es angenommen werden, dass sein unmessbarer Schädel kürzer (meso/brachykran) war, als in den Gräbern 55 und 78.

Über die frühromischen Schädelmaße haben wir in Nordost-Pannonien nur wenig Angaben: In Budaörs, wo die früh- und

Angaben war der Schädel der an der westlichen Limesstrecke lebenden Männer mittellang (M1), mittelbreit (M8) und mittelhoch (M17, 20).<sup>35</sup> Frühere Untersuchungen bewiesen, dass die frühromischen Männer von Gerulata den nordost-pannonischen spätrömischen Serien<sup>36</sup> ähnlich waren. Diese Angaben sprechen nicht nur für die Kontinuität zwischen der früh- und der spätrömischen Bevölkerung, sondern auch

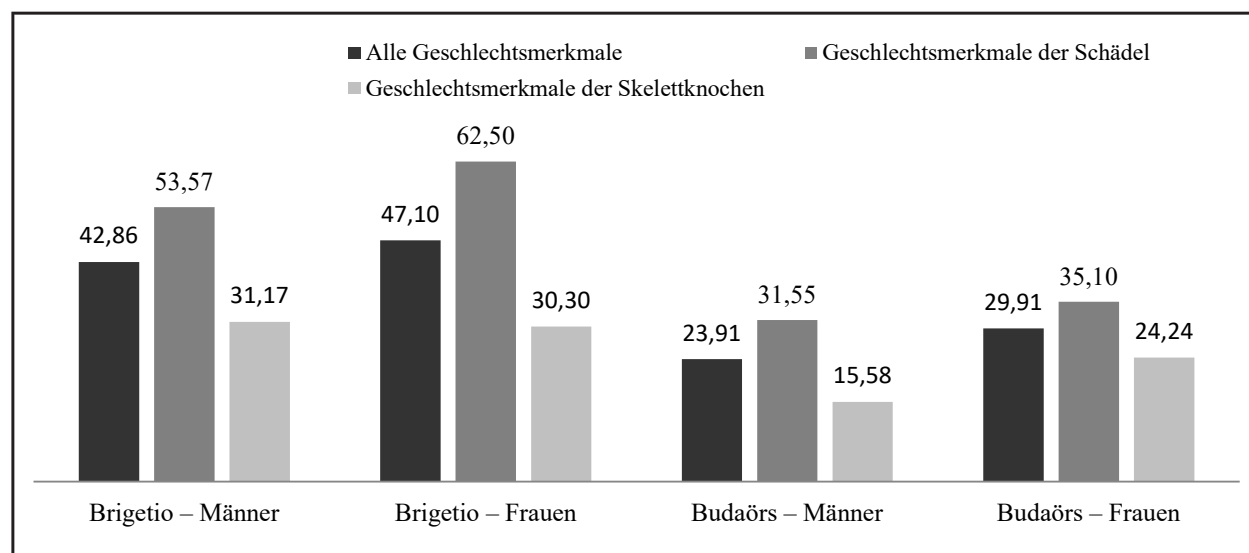


Abb. 4: Anteil der untersuchbaren Geschlechtsmerkmale in Brigetio und Budaörs.

mittelkaiserzeitlichen Skelette ebenfalls in sehr schlechtem Zustand erhalten geblieben sind, waren nur ein kurzer und schmaler (Grab 157, mittelkaiserzeitlich), bzw. ein langer und mittelbreiter Schädel (Grab 173, frühromisch) messbar.<sup>32</sup> Im frühromischen Gräberfeld von Solymár<sup>33</sup> hatte die Hälfte der messbaren Männer (2/4; Gräber 42, 144) einen mittellangen Schädel; langer (1/4; Grab 148), bzw. kurzer Schädel (1/4; Grab 67) kam bei je einem Mann vor.<sup>34</sup> Aber unabhängig von der Länge erwiesen sich die Schädel bei allen untersuchbaren Männern als mittelbreit.

Messbare frühromische Schädel sind in größerer Zahl nur aus dem westlichen Teil Pannoniens, aus Oroszvár/Rusovce–Gerulata bekannt, wo die Mittelwerte der Schädelmaße auch errechnet werden konnten. Aufgrund dieser

dafür, dass die Bevölkerung in der nördlichen Hälfte Pannoniens auch in der frühromischen Periode relativ einheitlich sein musste.

Die Analyse der morphologischen Merkmale zeigte (Tafel 8), dass Umrissform der männlichen Schädel in Brigetio in Aufsicht ovoid (80,00 %), in Hinterhauptansicht bombenförmig (60,00 %), seltener hausförmig (40,00 %) war. In Seitenansicht war die Stirn gerade (60,00 %), das Hinterhaupt meistens rundlich (83,33 %). Die Nasenwurzel erwies sich als mitteltief (60,00 %) oder tief (40,00 %), der Unterrand der Apertura piriformis als scharfkantig (100,00 %). Sutura metopica konnte bei den Männern nicht wahrgenommen werden (6/0).

Über die wichtigsten metrischen Merkmale (Länge, Breite, Höhe) der frühromischen weiblichen Schädel von Brigetio konnten keine Angaben gewonnen werden. Nur bei einer jungen Frau aus dem Grab 11 war soviel

<sup>32</sup> MERCZI 2016, 564.

<sup>33</sup> ZOFFMANN 1991, 335.

<sup>34</sup> Die Gräber 67 (ZOFFMANN 1991, 335) und 144 (KOCZTUR 1991, 202) werden schon ins 3. Jh. datiert. Zur Datierung siehe noch: MERCZI 2016, 564–565.

<sup>35</sup> PICHLEROVÁ–STLOUKAL 1977, 34–35, 36.

<sup>36</sup> MERCZI 2006, 48–49, Tabelle 7.



feststellbar, dass ihre Stirn mittelbreit (M9), ihr Unterkiefer mittelbreit (M65)/breit (M66) war. Bei der Frau im Grab 66 ist es anzunehmen, dass ihr zu Messungen ungeeigneter Schädel relativ lang (dolichokran) gewesen sein konnte, was durch die pentagonoide Form des Schädels in Aufsicht bekräftigt werden kann.

Die Zahl der frühromischen Maßangaben ist auch in den anderen Teilen Nordost-Pannoniens niedrig. So gab es in Budaörs nur zwei mittelkaiserzeitliche messbare weibliche Schädel, von denen der Schädel der Frau im Grab 141 mittellang (M1) und schmal (M8), der der Frau im Grab 211 lang und breit war.<sup>37</sup>

der untersuchbaren weiblichen Schädel war auch in Gerula niedriger. Aufgrund dieser Mittelwerte war der Schädel der west-pannonischen Frauen kürzer und breiter,<sup>40</sup> als der Frauen von Budaörs und Solymár.

Wegen der niedrigen Zahl der Frauen und des schlechten Erhaltungszustandes konnte über die morphologischen Charakterzüge der weiblichen Schädel nur soviel festgestellt werden (Tafel 8), dass das Hinterhaupt meistens (66,67 %) rundlich, und die Nasenwurzel immer (100,00 %) seicht war. Sutura metopica kam bei einer Frau vor (1/4 = 25,00 %). Als Vergleich soll es erwähnt werden, dass Stirn-

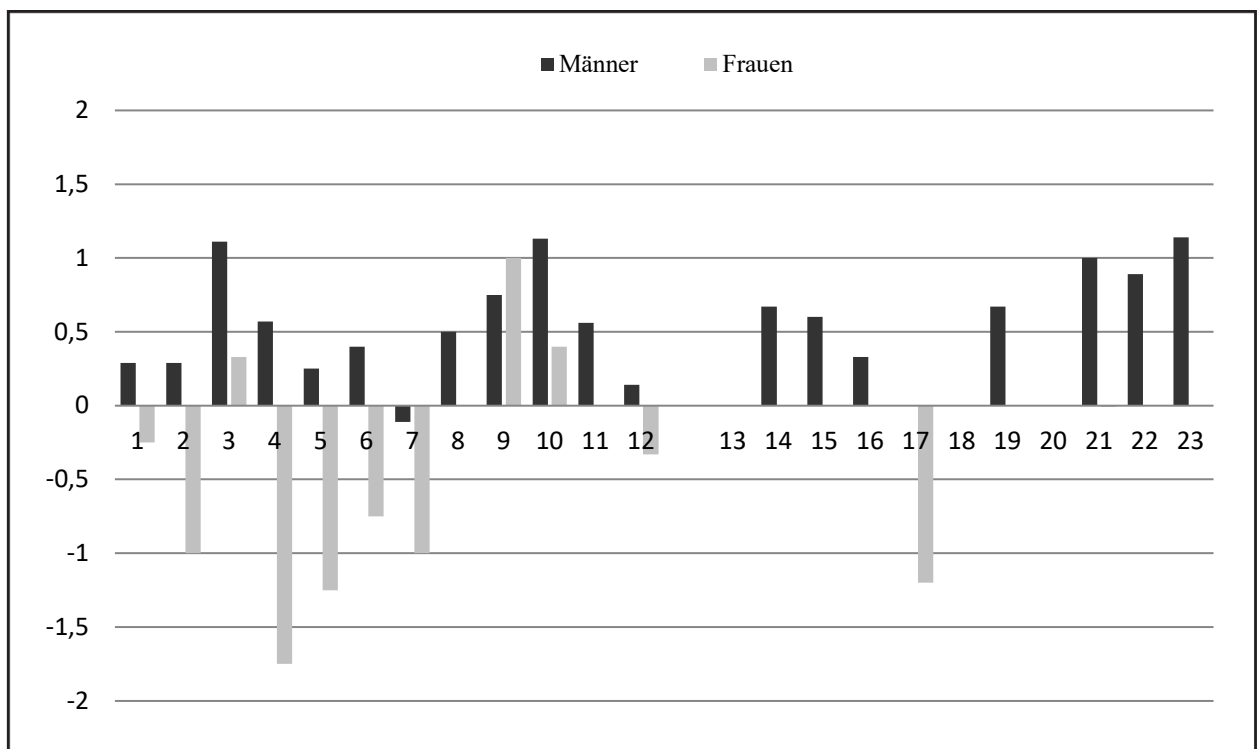


Abb. 5: Geschlechtliche Ausprägung in Brigetio (18-x Jahre).

In Solymár konnten alle messbaren frühromischen<sup>38</sup> Frauen (Gräber 78, 122, 127, 149) mit langem/sehr langem (M1) und schmalem/mittelbreitem (M8) Schädel charakterisiert werden. Aber die Werte der Höhenmaße (M17, 20), die in die Klassenkategorien niedrig, mittelhoch oder hoch eingereiht werden konnten, zeigten sie weniger einheitlich.<sup>39</sup> Der Anteil

naht in der frühen und mittleren Kaiserzeit in Budaörs weder bei den Männern (9/0) noch bei den Frauen (15/0) zu beobachten war.<sup>41</sup>

#### 4. Körperhöhe

Der Anteil jener Individuen, derer Körperhöhe (Tafel 11) geschätzt werden konnte, überstieg bei beiden Geschlechtern kaum 25 % (Männer: 4/14 = 28,57 %; Frauen: 2/7 = 28,57 %).

<sup>37</sup> MERCZI 2016, 565.

<sup>38</sup> MERCZI 2016, 565.

<sup>39</sup> ZOFFMANN 1991, 335.

<sup>40</sup> PICHLEROVÁ-STLOUKAL 1977, 34–35, 36.

<sup>41</sup> MERCZI 2016, 565.

Bei den Männern gab es zwei kleine (Gräber 3, 78) und zwei übermittelgroße (Gräber 55, 69) Individuen. In Solymár<sup>42</sup> waren ebenfalls zwei kleinwüchsige Männer (Gräber 42, 67) nachweisbar, zwei weitere Individuen waren mittelgroß (Grab 144), bzw. übermittelgroß (Grab 148).<sup>43</sup> Die durchschnittliche Körperhöhe von Brigetio mit einem Wert von 162,47 cm ist mit dem Durchschnitt der Männer von Solymár (162,82 cm) identisch. Diese Werte, die in die Klassenkategorie untermittelgroß einzu-reihen sind, bleiben hinter dem für die spät-römische Periode gerechneten Durchschnitt (Éry: 166,14 cm;<sup>44</sup> Merczi: 166,48 cm<sup>45</sup>) weit zurück. Im Gegensatz zu Brigetio und Solymár scheinen die Männer von Budaörs höher gewesen zu sein. Hier war die Körperhöhe nämlich bei einem mittelgroßen/übermittelgroßen (Grab 129, mittelkaiserzeitlich) und einem großen (Grab 125, früh-römisch) Individuum schätzbar.<sup>46</sup> Aus dem westlichen Teil der Provinz wurden über die Körperhöhe der Population keine Angaben mitgeteilt.

Innerhalb der Frauen konnte die Körperhöhe nur bei einem mittelgroßen (Grab 11) und einem großen (Grab 73/D) Individuum kalkuliert werden. In Solymár war eine Frau untermittelgroß (Grab 78), zwei weitere Frauen (Gräber 127, 149) können für groß gehalten werden.<sup>47</sup> Die höchsten Werte lieferten die mittelkaiserzeitlichen (severischen) Frauen von Budaörs, die entweder übermittelgroß (Grab 143), oder groß (Gräber 141, 153) waren. Messbare kleinwüchsige Individuen kamen in Budaörs weder bei den Männern noch den Frauen vor.<sup>48</sup> Aber die durchschnittliche Körperhöhe der Frauen überstieg nicht nur in Budaörs (161,13 cm), sondern auch in Solymár (159,40 cm) und

Brigetio (157,96 cm) den spät-römischen Durchschnitt (Éry: 156,43 cm;<sup>49</sup> Merczi: 155,89 cm<sup>50</sup>).

### 5. Taxonomische Charakterzüge

Der zur taxonomischen Charakterisierung der Bevölkerung unentbehrliche Längen-Breiten Index (M8 : M1) konnte nur bei einem dolichokrane Mann (Grab 55) bestimmt werden. Bei zwei weiteren Männern konnte es nur angenommen werden, dass ihr Schädel relativ kürzer: mesokran (Grab 78), bzw. meso/brachykan (Grab 70) war, als der Schädel im Grab 55. Dolichokranie war im Grab 55 mit übermittelgroßer Körperhöhe vergesellschaftet, der mesokrane Mann im Grab 78 war klein. Über die relative Länge der weiblichen Schädel konnte nur soviel festgestellt werden, dass die Frau im Grab 66, bei der nicht einmal die Körperhöhe bekannt ist, wahrscheinlich dolichokran war.

In den veröffentlichten früh-römischen Gräberfeldern konnte ebenfalls das Übergewicht der Dolicho- und Mesokranen beobachtet werden. Die brachykrane Elemente scheinen in allen untersuchten Gräberfeldern eine untergeordnete Rolle gespielt zu haben. So konnten in Budaörs bei beiden Geschlechtern je ein dolichokrane und ein mesokranes Individuum untersucht werden, messbare brachykrane Individuen gab es in den früh- und mittelkaiserzeitlichen Gräbern nicht. Über die Körperhöhe der Männer (Gräber 157, 173) und der mesokranen Frau (Grab 211) haben wir keine Angaben, die dolichokrane Frau (Grab 141) war groß.<sup>51</sup> In Solymár konnte die Hälfte der Männer (2/4; Gräber 42, 144) mit Mesokranie charakterisiert werden. Daneben kam aber nicht nur Dolichokranie (1/4; Grab 148), sondern auch Brachykranie (1/4; Grab 67) vor. Der größte Teil der ohne Ausnahme in die früh-römische Periode datierbaren Frauen (3/4; Gräber 78, 122, 127) war dolichokran, daneben kam nur Mesokranie (1/4; Grab 149) vor. Der dolichokrane Mann von Solymár war übermittelgroß, der brachykrane klein. Unter den Mesokranen war ein kleines (Grab 42) und ein mittelgroßes (Grab 144) Individuum zu finden. Die dolichokrane Frauen konnten gleicherweise

<sup>42</sup> ÉRY 1998, List 1.15.

<sup>43</sup> MERCZI 2016, 565, 567: Die Gräber 42 und 148 waren früh-römisch, die Gräber 67 und 144 wurden in der 1. Hälfte des 3. Jhs. errichtet.

<sup>44</sup> ÉRY 1998, 59.

<sup>45</sup> MERCZI 2006, 44, 46, Tabelle 5.

<sup>46</sup> MERCZI 2016, 567: Im Grab 125 konnte nur die größte Länge der Ulna gemessen werden, im Grab 129 wurde bei der Schätzung der Körperhöhe die innere Länge der Tibia (M 1/b) berücksichtigt.

<sup>47</sup> ÉRY 1998, List 2.14.

<sup>48</sup> MERCZI 2016, 567.

<sup>49</sup> ÉRY 1998, 59.

<sup>50</sup> MERCZI 2007, 136–137, Tabelle 7.

<sup>51</sup> MERCZI 2016, 569.

groß (Grab 127) oder untermittelgroß (Grab 78) sein. Die mesokrane Frau, im Gegensatz zu den mesokrane Männern, war ebenfalls groß.<sup>52</sup> In Gerulata, an der westlichen Limesstrecke war bei mehr als der Hälfte ( $11/20 = 55,00\%$ ) der Männer Dolichokranie feststellbar, der Anteil der Brachykrane betrug ein Viertel ( $5/20 = 25,0\%$ ). Im Gegensatz dazu erwies sich die Mehrheit der Frauen als brachykrane ( $4/7 = 57,14\%$ ), der Anteil der Dolichokrane erreichte nicht einmal  $15\%$  ( $1/7 = 14,29\%$ )<sup>53</sup>. In Gerulata war es nicht möglich, die Zusammenhänge zwischen dem Längen-Breiten Index und der Körperhöhe zu studieren.

### ERGEBNISSE – Die spätrömischen Skelettfunde

In dem spätrömischen Sarkophag befanden sich 3 Individuen: ein Kind und zwei erwachsene Frauen, die wegen der zeitlichen Differenzen nicht unter den frühromischen Grabfunden behandelt werden können. Sterbealter des Kindes kann auf 12–14 Jahre geschätzt werden. Nach einer früheren Untersuchung ist am nördlichen Limesstrecke der spätrömischen Provinz Valeria jedes 5. Kind ( $20,24\%$ ) in die Altersklasse 10–14 einzureihen.<sup>54</sup> Wenn man die gesamte Bevölkerung berücksichtigt, beträgt der Anteil der 10–14 jährigen etwa  $5\%$  ( $5,74\%$ ).<sup>55</sup> Die jüngere Frau (Grab 1/B) gehört mit 33–39 Jahren in die Altersklasse Adult, die ältere (Grab 1/C) mit 51–57 Jahren in die Altersklasse Matur. Am nördlichen Limesstrecke war unter den Frauen die Sterblichkeit der Maturen (40–59 Jahre) höher ( $49,93\%$ ), als die der Juvenilen und Adulten (15–39 Jahre;  $40,62\%$ ).<sup>56</sup>

Der Schädel der Frauen war zur Messungen nicht geeignet, deshalb kann über ihre taxonomische Zugehörigkeit nichts gesagt werden. Der Schädel der Frau aus den früher veröffentlichten Sarkophagen erwies sich als kurz (brachykrane).<sup>57</sup> In der spätrömischen Periode

war für die Frauen am nördlichen Limesstrecke Dolichokranie ( $45/76 = 59,21\%$ ) charakteristisch, der Anteil der Brachykrane überstieg kaum  $10\%$  ( $9/76 = 11,84\%$ ).<sup>58</sup>

Die jüngere Frau war klein ( $149,98\text{ cm}$ ), die ältere groß ( $159,25\text{ cm}$ ). Als Vergleich soll es erwähnt werden, dass die durchschnittliche Körperhöhe dieses Gebietes mit einem Wert von  $155,63\text{ cm}$  in die Klassenkategorie mittelgroß eingereiht werden kann. Fast die Hälfte der Frauen ( $48,62\%$ ) kann für großwüchsig ( $156,0\text{--}x\text{ cm}$ ) gehalten werden, der Anteil der kleinen Frauen ( $x\text{--}152,9\text{ cm}$ ) betrug  $27,62\%$ .<sup>59</sup> Die 1998 freigelegte Frau im Sarkophag Nr. 2 kann mit mittelgroßer Körperhöhe ( $155,36\text{ cm}$ ) charakterisiert werden.<sup>60</sup>

### ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

Aus dem birituellen westlichen Gräberfeld der Zivilstadt von Brigetio konnten 31 früh- (29 Grab- und 2 Streufunde) und 3 spätrömische Skelettreste ausgewertet werden, die aber wegen des schlechten Erhaltungszustandes über die römerzeitliche Bevölkerung des Fundortes nur wenig Angaben lieferten. Die Kinder (0–14 Jahre) machten ein Drittel der frühromischen Bevölkerung aus. Obwohl die Neugeborenen und Säuglinge (0–1 Jahre) unterrepräsentiert waren, starben zwischen 0 und 7 Jahren (Altersklasse Neugeborenes/Säugling und Infans I;  $50,00\%$ ) mehr Kinder als in der Altersklasse Infans II (8–14 Jahre;  $40,00\%$ ). Als Folge des unbefriedigenden Erhaltungszustandes war das Sterbealter bei mehr als der Hälfte der Männer ( $57,13\%$ ) nur in weiten Grenzen schätzbar. Demgegenüber betrug der Anteil dieser Individuen bei den Frauen nur  $14,29\%$ . Fast  $3/4$  der Frauen ( $71,42\%$ ) starb in den Altersklassen Juvenil und Adult (15–39 Jahre), die Sterblichkeitsverhältnisse der Männer begannen ab einem Alter vom 40 Jahren ungünstiger zu werden. Obwohl die Schädel zu Messungen kaum geeignet waren, kann es angenommen werden, dass die Mehrheit der Bevölkerung

<sup>52</sup> ZOFFMANN 1991, 345, Tab. 5; ÉRY 1998, List 1.15; 2.14.

<sup>53</sup> Kalkuliert aus den Angaben: PICHLEROVÁ-STLOUKAL 1977, 38–39.

<sup>54</sup> MERCZI 2010, 70–71, 80, Tabelle 3.

<sup>55</sup> MERCZI 2010, 70–71, 80, Tabelle 1.

<sup>56</sup> MERCZI 2010, 71, 81, Tabelle 6.

<sup>57</sup> ÉRY 1999, XXIV–XXVI, 1. táblázat.

<sup>58</sup> MERCZI 2010, 72, 84, Tabelle 10.

<sup>59</sup> MERCZI 2007, 156–158, Table 7; MERCZI 2010, 72, 84, Tabelle 9.

<sup>60</sup> ÉRY 1999, XXV, XXVII, 2. táblázat.



dem dolicho/mesokranen Formenkreis angehörte, und so sich nicht von der zeitgleichen Population Nordost-Pannoniens unterschied. Aufgrund der durchschnittlichen Körperhöhe waren die Männer kleiner (162,47 cm), die Frauen aber größer (157,96 cm), als die spät-römische Bevölkerung der Gegend. Die Abwei-

chungen sind wahrscheinlich auf die niedrige Anzahl der Körephöhenwerte zurückzuführen. Im spätrömischen Sarkophag war ein 12–14 Jahre altes Kind, bzw. eine kleinwüchsige adulte und eine großwüchsige mature Frau bestattet, die zur taxonomischen Analyse nicht geeignet waren.

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Serial No.	Grabnummer	Geschlecht	Geschlechtliche Ausprägung	Zahl der Geschlechtsmerkmale	Geschätztes Lebensalter	Grundlage der Lebensalterschätzung			
						O	S	H	F
1	1/A	Kind	—	—	12–14	Gebiß + Knochenlänge			
2	1/B	Frau	-1,07	10	33–39	1	—	2-3	2-3
3	1/C	Frau	-0,80	15	51–57	4	—	2-3	2-3
4	3	Mann	+0,47	19	29–35	1	2	—	2
5	4	Kind	—	—	12–14	Gebiß			
6	11	Frau	-0,58	19	25–31	1	—	1-2	1-2
7	13	Kind	—	—	5–8	Gebiß + Knochenlänge			
8	31	Kind	—	—	0–1	Schätzung			
9	32	Kind	—	—	10–14	Gebiß			
10	35	Kind	—	—	8–12	Gebiß			
11	37	Mann	+0,80	10	22–31	1	—	—	1-2
12	38	Mann	—	2	40–x	Abrasion			
13	40	Frau ?	+0,25	8	31–40	2	—	—	2
14	46	Frau ?	—	1	23–x	—	—	—	—
15	47	Kind	—	—	4–10	Schätzung			
16	49	Mann	+0,87	15	49–55	3	3	—	3
17	52	Mann	+1,14	7	30–60	2	—	—	—
18	54	Mann	+0,40	10	30–60	2	—	—	—
19	55	Mann	+0,28	18	26–30	1	2	1	1-2
20	66	Frau	-0,64	11	34–43	1	—	—	3
21	69	Mann	+0,15	20	32–38	1	2-3	—	2-3
22	70	Mann	+0,80	15	40–80	4	—	—	—
23	73/A	Kind	—	—	0,5–1	geschätzte Knochenlänge			
24	73/B	Kind	—	—	4–7	Gebiß + Knochenlänge			
25	73/C	Kind	—	—	8–12	Schätzung			
26	73/D	Frau	-0,43	14	31–40	2	—	—	2
27	74	Mann	—	3	30–60	3	—	—	—
28	76	Kind	—	—	1–3	Gebiß + Knochenlänge			
29	78	Mann	+0,67	21	41–47	2	3	—	2-3
30	79	Frau	-0,75	4	15–18	Schätzung			
31	80	Mann	—	2	23–x	—	—	—	—
32	81	Frau	-0,92	12	40–49	2	—	—	3
33	I	Mann	—	1	23–x	—	—	—	—
34	II	Mann	—	—	23–x	—	—	—	—

Tafel 1: Brigetio–Westliches Gräberfeld. Individuelle Grundangaben.



Altersgruppen	Brigetio		Budaörs	
	N	%	N	%
<b>Kind (0–14 Jahre)</b>	10	32,26	17	20,48
<b>Erwachsene (15–x Jahre)</b>	21	67,74	66	79,52
<b>Insgesamt</b>	31	100,00	83	100,00

Tafel 2: Verhältnis der Kinder- und Erwachsenen in Brigetio und Budaörs.

Geschlechter	Brigetio		Budaörs	
	N	%	N	%
<b>Männer</b>	14	66,67	29	43,94
<b>Frauen</b>	7	33,33	37	56,06
<b>Insgesamt</b>	21	100,00	66	100,00

Tafel 3: Verhältnis der Geschlechter in Brigetio und Budaörs.

Altersgruppen	Beide Geschlechter		Männer		Frauen	
	N	%	N	%		
Neugeborenes (0)	2	6,45	—	—	—	—
Infans I (1–7)	3	9,68	—	—	—	—
Infans II (8–14)	4	12,90	—	—	—	—
Infans I/II	1	3,23	—	—	—	—
Juvenilis (15–22)	1	3,23	—	—	1	14,29
Adultus (23–39)	8	25,80	4	28,58	4	57,13
Maturus (40–59)	3	9,68	2	14,29	1	14,29
Senilis (60–x)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adultus–Maturus (23–59)	3	9,68	3	21,42	—	—
Adultus–Senilis (23–x)	4	12,90	3	21,42	1	14,29
Maturus–Senilis (40–x)	2	6,45	2	14,29	—	—
<b>Insgesamt</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100,00</b>

Tafel 4: Brigetio–Westliches Gräberfeld. Verteilung der Population nach Alter und Geschlecht.

	Brigetio				Budaörs			
	Männer		Frauen		Männer		Frauen	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Alle Geschlechtsmerkmale	138/322	42,86	65/138	47,10	154/644	23,91	227/759	29,91
Geschlechtsmerkmale der Schädel	90/168	53,57	45/72	62,50	106/336	31,55	139/396	35,10
Geschlechtsmerkmale der Skelettknochen	48/154	31,17	20/66	30,30	48/308	15,58	88/363	24,24

Tafel 5: Anteil der untersuchbaren Geschlechtsmerkmale in Brigetio und Budaörs.

Geschlechtsmerkmale	Männer		Frauen	
	N	M	N	M
<i>Geschlechtsmerkmale des Schädels</i>				
1. Tuber frontale et parietale	7	+0,29	4	-0,25
2. Glabella, arcus superciliaris	7	+0,29	5	-1,00
3. Processus mastoideus	9	+1,11	3	+0,33
4. Protuberantia occipitalis externa	7	+0,57	4	-1,75
5. Squama occipitalis	8	+0,25	4	-1,25
6. Margo supraorbitalis	5	+0,40	4	-0,75
7. Arcus zygomaticus	9	-0,11	3	-1,00
8. Facies zygomaticus	6	+0,50	2	—
9. Corpus mandibulae	8	+0,75	4	+1,00
10. Protuberantia mentalis	8	+1,13	5	+0,40
11. Angulus mandibulae	9	+0,56	4	0,00
12. Caput mandibulae	7	+0,14	3	-0,33
Mittelwert		+0,50		-0,38
<i>Geschlechtsmerkmale der Skelettknochen</i>				
13. Pelvis major	5	0,00	2	—
14. Pelvis minor	3	+0,67	2	—
15. Angulus subpubicus	5	+0,60	1	—
16. Foramen obturatum	3	+0,33	—	—
17. Incisura ischiadica major	7	0,00	5	-1,20
18. Ischio-pubis index	1	—	—	—
19. Cotilo-ischiadic index	3	+0,67	1	—
20. Sacrum	1	—	1	—
21. Caput femoris	4	+1,00	2	—
22. Linea aspera	9	+0,89	5	0,00
23. Sulcus praeauricularis	7	+1,14	1	—
Mittelwert		+0,63		-0,80

Tafel 6: Brigetio–Westliches Gräberfeld. Geschlechtliche Ausprägung (18–x Jahre).

Martin	Grabnummer				
No.	55	69	70	78	11
	Mann	Mann	Mann	Mann	Frau
1	179	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—
8	134	—	—	150	—
9	92	—	—	—	91
17	135	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	—	—
38	—	—	—	—	—
40	—	—	—	—	—
45	—	—	—	—	—
47	—	—	—	—	—
48	—	—	—	—	—
51	—	—	—	—	—
52	—	—	—	—	—
54	—	—	—	—	—
55	—	—	—	—	—
65	—	115	125	121	112
66	—	99	104	100	99
72	—	—	—	—	—
75/1	—	—	—	—	—
8:1	74,86	—	—	—	—
17:1	75,42	—	—	—	—
17:8	100,75	—	—	—	—
20:1	—	—	—	—	—
20:8	—	—	—	—	—
9:8	68,66	—	—	—	—
47:45	—	—	—	—	—
48:45	—	—	—	—	—
52:51	—	—	—	—	—
54:55	—	—	—	—	—

Tafel 7: Brigetio–Westliches Gräberfeld. Individuelle Schädelmaße (18–x Jahre).



Morphologische Merkmale		Männer		Frauen	
		N	%	N	%
Schädelform in Norma verticalis					
	ellipsoid	—	—	—	—
	ovoid	4	80,00	—	—
	sphenoid – birsoid	—	—	—	—
	pentagonoid – romboid	—	—	1	100,00
	spheroid	1	20,00	—	—
	<i>Insgesamt</i>	5	100,00	1	100,00
Schädelform in Norma occipitalis					
	bombenförmig	3	60,00	—	—
	keilförmig	—	—	—	—
	hausförmig	2	40,00	1	100,00
	<i>Insgesamt</i>	5	100,00	1	100,00
Stirnneigung					
	gerade	3	60,00	—	—
	mittelmäßig	1	20,00	1	100,00
	stark	1	20,00	—	—
	<i>Insgesamt</i>	5	100,00	1	100,00
Hinterhauptprofil					
	bathrocran	1	16,67	1	33,33
	curvoccipital	5	83,33	2	66,67
	mittelmäßigcurvoccipital	—	—	—	—
	planoccipital	—	—	—	—
	<i>Insgesamt</i>	6	100,00	3	100,00
Sutura metopica					
	vorhanden	—	—	1	25,00
	nicht vorhanden	6	100,00	3	75,00
	<i>Insgesamt</i>	6	100,00	4	100,00
Form der Orbita					
	rund	—	—	—	—
	rektangular	—	—	—	—
	subrektangular	—	—	—	—
Zahnbogenform des Oberkiefers					
	divergent	3	100,00	1	100,00
	konvergent	—	—	—	—
	parallel	—	—	—	—
	<i>Insgesamt</i>	3	100,00	1	100,00

Tafel 8: Brigetio–Westliches Gräberfeld. Morphologische Charakteristik der Schädel (18–x Jahre).

Morphologische Merkmale		Männer		Frauen	
		N	%	N	%
Form der Nasenbeine					
	1.	—	—	—	—
	2.	1	100,00	—	—
	3.	—	—	—	—
	4.	—	—	—	—
	<i>Insgesamt</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>100,00</i>		
Nasenwurzel					
	tief	2	40,00	—	—
	mitteltief	3	60,00	—	—
	seicht	—	—	3	100,00
	<i>Insgesamt</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>100,00</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>100,00</i>
Nasenprofil					
	gerade	—	—	—	—
	konkav	1	100,00	—	—
	konvex	—	—	—	—
	<i>konkavo-konvex</i>	—	—	—	—
	<i>Insgesamt</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>100,00</i>		
Spina nasalis anterior					
	schwach entwickelt	—	—	—	—
	mittelmäßig	—	—	—	—
	stark entwickelt	—	—	—	—
Unterrand der Apertura piriformis					
	anthropin	4	100,00	1	100,00
	infantil	—	—	—	—
	<i>sulcus praenasalis</i>	—	—	—	—
	<i>Insgesamt</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>100,00</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>100,00</i>
Alveolare Prognathie					
	nicht vorhanden	1	50,00	—	—
	mittelmäßig	1	50,00	—	—
	stark	—	—	1	100,00
	<i>Insgesamt</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>100,00</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>100,00</i>
Tiefe der Fossa canina					
	ausgefüllt	—	—	—	—
	flach	—	—	—	—
	mitteltief	1	50,00	—	—
	tief	—	—	1	100,00
	sehr tief	1	50,00	—	—
	<i>Insgesamt</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>100,00</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>100,00</i>

Tafel 8: Brigetio–Westliches Gräberfeld. Morphologische Charakteristik der Schädel (Fortsetzung 1).

Martin			Grabnummer										
No.			3	37	49	52	54	55	69	70	74	78	I
Clavicula	1	JR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	141	—	—	—
		BL	—	—	—	—	—	—	145	—	—	—	—
	6	JR	38	—	41	—	—	37	38	40	—	39	—
		BL	—	—	41	43	42	36	39	39	36	—	—
Humerus	1	J R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		B L	—	—	—	—	—	319	—	—	—	—	—
	2	J R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		B L	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	7	J R	—	—	70	66	63	68	59	64	59	63	—
		B L	65	66	—	—	—	63	—	—	—	62	—
Radius	1	J R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		B L	—	—	—	—	—	245	—	—	—	—	—
Ulna	1	J R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		B L	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	243	—
Femur	1	J R	415	—	—	—	—	—	452	—	—	405	—
		B L	—	—	—	—	—	452	—	—	—	—	—
	2	J R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	403	—
		B L	—	—	—	—	—	448	—	—	—	—	—
	8	J R	—	—	—	—	—	89	85	—	—	86	—
		B L	—	—	93	(90)	—	87	85	—	—	88	(92)
	19	J R	47	48	—	—	—	45	46	—	—	—	—
		B L	—	—	50	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—
Tibia	1	J R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		B L	—	—	—	—	—	368	—	—	—	—	—
	1/b	J R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		B L	—	—	—	—	—	367	—	—	—	—	—
	10/b	J R	70	—	—	—	—	82	—	70	—	74	—
		B L	—	—	78	—	—	83	80	—	—	72	—
Fibula	1	J R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		B L	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pubis - Länge			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84	—
Ischium - Länge			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	—
Ischio-pubis index			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97,67	—
Cotilo - Breite			—	41	—	—	—	—	35	38	—	37	—
Inc. Isc. M. - Breite			—	—	—	—	—	—	43	33	—	39	—
C/I index			—	—	—	—	—	—	81,40	115,15	—	94,87	—
Körperhöhe (H1)			—	—	—	—	—	166,38	—	—	—	—	—
Körperhöhe(R1)			—	—	—	—	—	167,31	—	—	—	—	—
Körperhöhe(F1)			158,33	—	—	—	—	168,35	168,35	—	—	155,62	—
Körperhöhe(T1)			—	—	—	—	—	168,41	—	—	—	—	—
(H1+R1+F1+T1)/4			158,33	—	—	—	—	167,61	168,35	—	—	155,62	—

Tafel 9: Brigetio–Westliches Gräberfeld. Individuelle Skelettknochenmaße. Männer (18–x Jahre).



Martin			Grabnummer							
			11	40	46	66	73/D	81	1/B*	1/C*
Clavicula	1	JR	—	—	—	—	139	—	130	140
		BL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	6	JR	29	—	—	35	34	—	36	33
		BL	30	—	—	—	—	—	35	—
Humerus	1	J R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	295
		B L	285	—	—	—	—	—	276	—
	2	J R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	289
		B L	—	—	—	—	—	—	270	—
	7	J R	54	—	(56)	—	—	55	51	54
		B L	53	—	—	58	56	—	50	52
Radius	1	J R	220	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		B L	—	—	—	—	230	—	—	—
Ulna	1	J R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		B L	—	—	—	—	241	—	—	—
Femur	1	J R	—	—	—	—	—	—	400	433
		B L	—	—	—	—	—	—	393	433
	2	J R	—	—	—	—	—	—	394	426
		B L	—	—	—	—	—	—	388	428
	8	J R	73	—	—	—	82	79	75	78
		B L	71	—	—	(75)	81	78	74	78
	19	J R	42	—	—	—	—	43	37	41
		B L	—	42	—	—	—	—	38	42
Tibia	1	J R	—	—	—	—	—	—	311	—
		B L	—	—	—	—	—	—	312	—
	1/b	J R	—	—	—	—	—	—	313	—
		B L	—	—	—	—	—	—	312	—
	10/b	J R	61	—	—	—	71	—	61	69
		B L	58	—	—	—	70	63	62	—
Fibula	1	J R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		B L	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	328
Pubis - Länge			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ischium - Länge			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ischio-pubis index			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cotilo - Breite			32	—	—	—	38	32	28	35
Inc. Isc. M. - Breite			43	—	—	—	—	—	47	49
C/I index			74,42	—	—	—	—	—	59,57	71,43
Körperhöhe (H1)			150,67	—	—	—	—	—	146,51	155,29
Körperhöhe(R1)			157,86	—	—	—	161,64	—	—	—
Körperhöhe(F1)			—	—	—	—	—	—	153,45	163,20
Körperhöhe(T1)			—	—	—	—	—	—	149,99	—
(H1+R1+F1+T1)/4			154,27	—	—	—	161,64	—	149,98	159,25

\*spätromisch

Tafel 10: Brigetio-Westliches Gräberfeld. Individuelle Skelettknochenmaße. Frauen (18-x Jahre).

Körperhöhe		Brigetio		Budaörs (Merczi 2016)		Solymár (Éry 1998)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
		MÄNNER					
klein	x - 159,9 cm	2	50,00	—	—	2	50,00
untermittel- groß	160,0 - 163,9 cm	—	—	—	—	—	—
mittelgroß	164,0 - 166,9 cm	—	—	1	50,00	1	25,00
übermittel- groß	167,0 - 169,9 cm	2	50,00			1	25,00
groß	170,0 - x cm	—	—	1	50,00	—	—
Mittelwert			162,47		—		162,82
		FRAUEN					
klein	x - 148,9 cm	—	—	—	—	—	—
untermittel- groß	149,0 - 152,9 cm	—	—	—	—	1	33,33
mittelgroß	153,0 - 155,9 cm	1	50,00	—	—	—	—
übermittel- groß	156,0 - 158,9 cm	—	—	1	33,33	—	—
groß	159,0 - x cm	1	50,00	2	66,67	2	66,67
Mittelwert			157,96		161,13		159,40

Tafel 11: Brigetio–Westliches Gräberfeld. Verteilung der Körperhöhe nach Klassen und Fundorten.

## ATTEMPTS TO LOCALIZE A PAST EXCAVATION ON THE TERRITORY OF THE *MUNICIPIUM* OF BRIGETIO

BENCE SIMON

In 1970 a rescue excavation was conducted by Endre Bíró on the Vásártér (Komárom-Szőny, Hungary) where the Roman civil town of Brigetio is situated (Fig. 1).<sup>1</sup> The documentation of the excavation was preserved in the Kuny Domokos Museum (Tata, Hungary) and the Hungarian National Museum, but until now the location of the trenches has not been identified. On the summarizing excavation plan the two still retractable control points are the corners of the pharmacy's façade; however the georeferencing of the ground plan along these points imposed serious questions.

### The excavation of 1970<sup>2</sup>

In 1970 the municipal council of Szőny and the farmer's association of Mocsá turned to the colleagues of the Kuny Domokos Museum (Tata) to authorize the building of a bistro on the Vásártér (Komárom-Szőny) next to the main road. The area of the future bistro, the parking lot and the planned garden section was protected by law and had to be archaeologically investigated first. The rescue excavation was conducted by Endre Bíró of the Kuny Domokos Museum (Tata) from 4<sup>th</sup> May to 12<sup>th</sup> June 1970.

His plan was to open three trenches parallel to the road, one on the area of the future bistro, one at the garden and one at the car park. In trench no. 1 on the area of the bistro only remains of walls, which had recently

(19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century) been systematically exploited, were found, so he considered this section to be completed as no ruins had been left to be preserved for further exhibition. North of the mentioned trench a greater area was excavated, which was the territory of the garden and the car park. Here two periods of a Roman house with a central corridor were found with abundant remains of a fresco covering the former adobe walls. Besides this section two trenches were opened in the southern part of the Vásártér, where only layers of gravel and some burnt debris of a building were identified.

After finishing the excavation the trenches were buried, the hoped archaeological park envisioned by E. Bíró was not established, but the bistro was built which later became the local supermarket still existing today on the Vásártér.<sup>3</sup>

### First attempt to localize the excavation

The preserved documentation has four parts, the official report, the excavation diary, the drawings – ground plan, cross sections, and the photos. On the ground plan only the contours of the excavation were depicted, and just the area of the aforementioned Roman house was detailed. Of the other trenches we only have cross-section drawings. Therefore I first made an attempt to adjust the excavation ground plan to the two known control points, the corners of the pharmacy's façade. The pharmacy has still been in the same building

<sup>1</sup> I hereby say thanks to my colleague László Rupnik (ELTE Institute of Archaeological Sciences) for creating the settlement structure's summary map and letting me know about the aerial reconnaissance photo mentioned in note 8.

<sup>2</sup> All data in this chapter regarding the excavation are based on the documentation filed in the Hungarian National Museum's archive: MNM-XIV.234/1970.

<sup>3</sup> E. Számadó's (director of the Klapka György Museum, Komárom) personal confirmation.

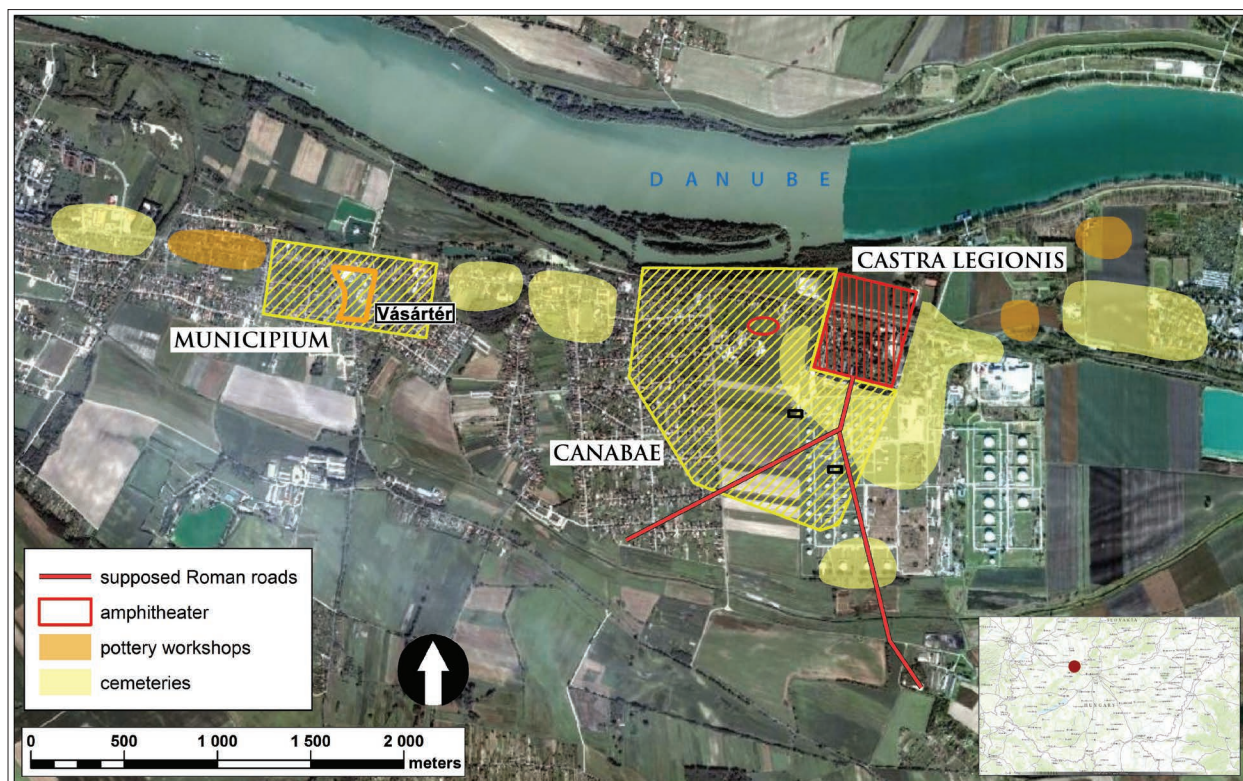


Fig. 1. The settlement complex of Roman Brigetio (work of László Rupnik) and the location of Vásártér.

since 1970,<sup>4</sup> so with the assistance of a georeferenced Google Earth orthophoto from 2005 the plan could be placed on the map (Fig. 2). However, after a close look, many problems arose. First of all, the main road in reality is not parallel to the pharmacy's façade as shown on the plan. The other problem is that the excavated walls, which are parallel with the borders of the trenches, are oriented to the true north direction. This does not match the orientation of the known structures of the civil town of Brigetio, as their direction is slightly inclined to the east (Fig. 8).<sup>5</sup> This would not be a problem in case we did not expect an orthogonal town structure or a change in orientation north of the nearly entirely known building block (*insula*). Luckily,

the excavation conducted in trench R7<sup>6</sup> 1994,<sup>7</sup> unearthed walls with the same orientation (Fig. 8, R7) as the *insula*'s structures, showing that the known part of the *municipium* must be the result of a regular town planning.

As the works in 1970 were part of a rescue excavation, it is worth mentioning that the bistro (now supermarket) was not built on the probable location where trench no. 1 had been opened. As the placing of the summarizing excavation map along the pharmacy's corners seemed to be incorrect I found it uncertain to localize the excavation even on the grand-scale.

### Second attempt to place the excavation

After some time I was assisted with a reconnaissance photo from exactly 1970<sup>8</sup> on

<sup>4</sup> This conclusion is clearly evident based on the results of the second attempt to place the excavation summary plan and personal observations on the Vásártér. The Vásártér Gyógyszertár (Vásártér Pharmacy) is currently located at 81. Széchenyi utca, Komárom (Szőny), Hungary: 47°44'09.1"N 18°09'26.2"E.

<sup>5</sup> On the buildings unearthed on the Vásártér 1992-2014 see: DOBOSI-BORHY 2011; DOBOSI 2014; DOBOSI-BORHY 2015. I hereby say thanks to Linda Dobosi (ELTE Institute of Archaeological Sciences) for providing me the ground plan of recent (1992-2016) excavations.

<sup>6</sup> One year after the start of research excavations 1992, a new 4.5 x 4.5 m square grid was laid on the Vásártér, which was tied into the Hungarian National Grid (EOV). Each square received a unique code consisting of a letter and a number. DOBOSI-BORHY 2011, 5.

<sup>7</sup> BORHY-SZÁMADÓ 1997, 42.

<sup>8</sup> Reconnaissance photo filed in the archives of the Institute and Museum of Military History (Hadtörténeti Intézet és Múzeum): HIM 1970/62000.



which the buried trenches of the excavation are still visible and recognizable, as vegetation was mostly absent there (Fig. 3). I georeferenced this airborne-made photo using ground control points still visible on the Google Earth orthophoto from 2005, then exported it from the GIS software and opened it in a photo editor program together with the summarizing excavation plan as a new layer. Keeping the aspect ratio I transformed the ground plan to fit to the road and the western edge of the pharmacy's plot.<sup>9</sup> After this I could georeference the ground plan<sup>10</sup> and received a more puzzling picture of the excavation's location, as trenches no. 5-6 were perfectly visible there where they were expected based on the excavation summary, but the northern trenches were not (Fig. 4, black). As trenches in the south of Vásártér are still visible on the airborne photo we must assume that they should also be found in the northern part. Therefore I slipped this part of the excavation ten meters north along the central axis and two meters to the east to align to the light areas of the photo. This result based on the marks of the airborne photo showed that the distance between the pharmacy and trenches no. 5 and 6 had been measured right, only the northern trenches had been measured incorrectly (Fig. 4, red).

#### Problems and limits of the material

It must be stated that the ground plan of the excavation has some problems based on the results above. As mentioned the marks in the north have to be somehow identical to the southern ones, as the excavation was conducted in the same year and month and were buried at the same time. This contradicts the possibility that the light area in the north can be linked to the preparation works of the building of the bistro, as after the correction the marks of the trenches seem to match the marks in the photo. It is also necessary to affirm that the method used to localize the excavation is not perfectly accurate either, as the marks<sup>11</sup> seen in the reconnaissance photo

do not define the accurate edges of the trenches. The other problem is the accuracy of the excavation plan itself. For example, trench no. 1 according to the excavation diary is 17 meters long and 2 meters wide. On the ground plan this ratio is not kept, after georeferencing the trench is 17 meters long and 2.5 meters wide. This must be the result of the analog drawing method. Another inaccuracy is evident if we try to match the detailed plan of the Roman house with the summarizing map of the excavation (Fig. 5). On this map some mistakes were also made during the creation of the legend, which can be corrected with the assistance of cross-section drawings and the photos taken. For example in the eastern part a wall was marked with the legend of a terrazzo floor (Fig. 6, red).

Interestingly this part of trench no. 2 and its southern extension falls into trench A6 (Fig. 8, A6) where in 1993 an excavation was conducted, but for some reason they did not find the trench of the former excavation, and it was supposed that the original Roman layers had been completely destroyed in this section.<sup>12</sup> They possibly did not reach the remains of the stone wall foundation that falls into this area, as regarding cross section drawings and photos in 1970 the top of this foundation was approximately 50-90 cm deep from ground surface and in 1993 they only reached 30 cm below (Fig. 7).<sup>13</sup> As we only know absolute heights from 1993 we cannot exclude that they did reach the level of the stone foundation and the exact location of the excavation is not where it is now assumed.

#### Possible results of the correct localization, conclusions

If the rescue excavation is localized correctly with a 2-5 m certainty some new observations can be made regarding the topography of the *municipium* of Brigetio. As mentioned above an *insula* has been nearly entirely unearthed during the research excavations led by the Klapka György Museum (Komárom) and the

<sup>9</sup> This is how the plan could be best fitted to the road and the visible marks discussed below.

<sup>10</sup> In the GIS program I also verified the lengths of the trenches, if they met the dimensions of virtual reality.

<sup>11</sup> The marks are not visible on former airborne photos either, so they must be the result of some activities involving disturbance of the top soil.

<sup>12</sup> BORHY-SZÁMADÓ 1996, 38.

<sup>13</sup> I checked the original documentation of the Klapka György Museum from 1993, which has no unique inventory number. Number of the cross section drawing of A6 is no. 45. On the location of features seen on Fig. 7 match numbers with Fig. 6.



Fig. 2. First result of placing the excavation (with assistance of original documentation).



Fig. 3. Possible marks of buried trenches on an aerial reconnaissance photo from 1970.



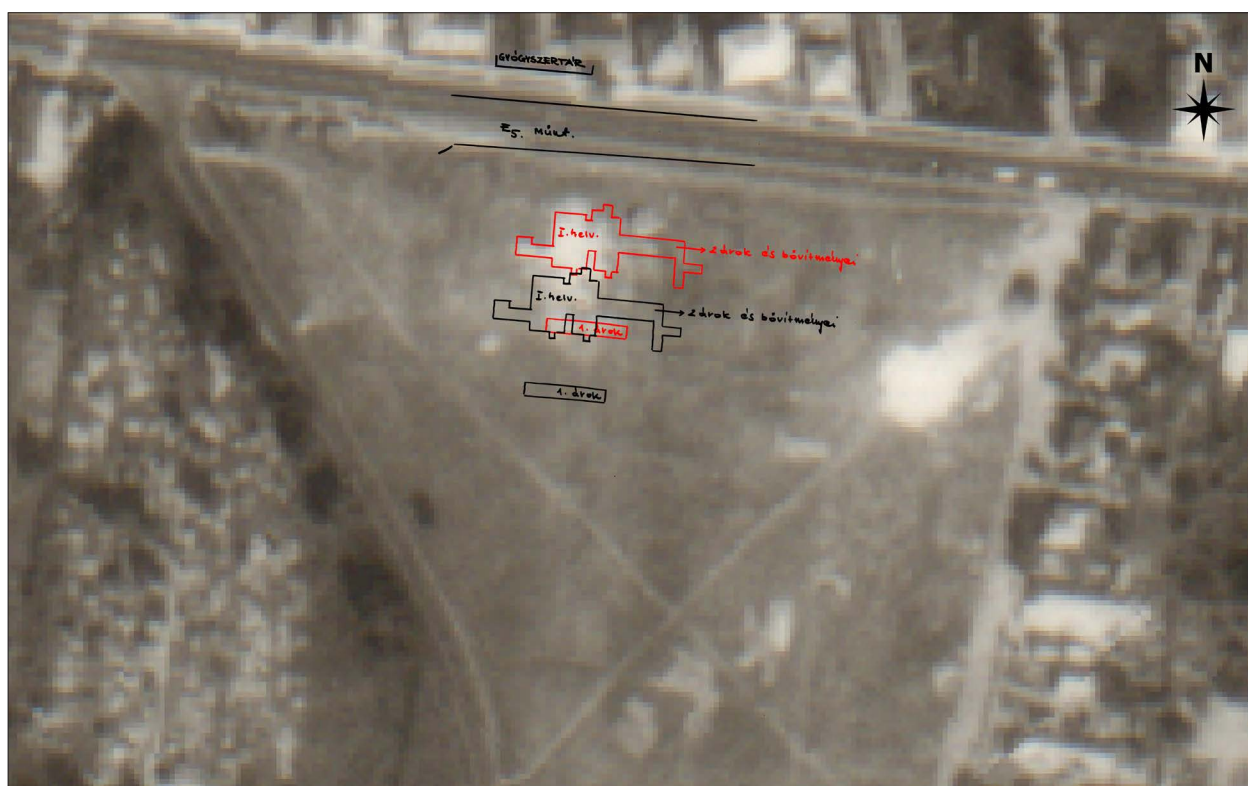


Fig. 4. Second result of placing the excavation (black – before correction, red – after correction).



Fig. 5. Summarizing ground plan (red) and detailed map (black) of northern trenches.



Fig. 6. Detailed map of the Roman house (original documentation).



Fig. 7. Original photo of the eastern section of trench no. 2 (one section on the measuring rod = 20 cm).





Fig. 8. Summary map of past excavations on the Vásártér (work of Linda Dobosi) with the possible location (thin red border) of northern trenches from 1970 and a supposed west-east road.

Institute of Archaeological Sciences of the ELTE–Eötvös Loránd University since 1992, but its borders are not entirely known. On the eastern and western side two north-south running streets can be interpreted as borders of the *insula* no. 1 (Street A and Street B),<sup>14</sup> but on the southern and northern side these roads have not been found yet. As it is evident from the excavation of 1970, north of the known territory of the *insula* Street A does not run further, which could conclude that there must be a road between the section unearthed and the known *insula*, in case its dimensions (3.5-4.5 m wide) are quite similar to Street A and B (Fig. 8).

It also seems evident that the structures north of the *insula* are the same kind of long houses (*Streifenhäuser*) separated with a narrow alleyway as already known from Vásártér. On one occasion this alleyway is paved. Also, the only recognizable room of this section had the same dimensions as the ones in Domus I

(5 x 4 m), its floor was covered with terrazzo, on which a great amount of fresco (38 boxes collected) was found. Unfortunately it has not been restored until today, but from the documentation it is clear that it was a richly decorated room, just like the ones south of it.<sup>15</sup>

Although it is clear that the precise and correct location of the trenches could only be found with an extensive control excavation or with a geophysical survey conducted in the area, it is worth concluding that despite the evident problems with the documentation of the excavation of 1970, with the assistance of an aerial reconnaissance photo, the location of the excavation can be outlined with a 2-5 m error. The excavation proves a systematic town planning and similar structures north of the excavated *insula*, and unfortunately the undocumented destruction of the archaeological features under the present supermarket.

<sup>14</sup> DOBOSI–BORHY 2015, Fig. 2.

<sup>15</sup> BORHY 2007; BORHY *et alii* 2010.

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## BRONZE AND BONE WORKSHOP IN THE TERRITORY OF THE LEGIONARY FORTRESS AND CANABAE OF BRIGETIO

NIKOLETTA SEY

Due to the systematic archaeological research in the site Szőny-Vásártér, everyday life and buildings of the civilian town of Brigetio are quite well known. However, in 2014 and 2015 large-scale excavations in the territory of the legionary fortress and the *canabae* gave a new impetus to research. As a result, further evidence came to light enriching our knowledge on local craftsmanship and workshops.

### LEGIONARY FORTRESS

From time to time, previous research of the legionary fortress of Brigetio brought to light finds related to bone working. Most of the territory of the sometime Roman fortress is now occupied by the MOLAJ housing estate, where rescue excavations were carried out in 1993 and 1998. During these, half-finished as well as waste products came to light at the László Hága Street and at no. 2-4. Olajmunkás Street.<sup>1</sup> Nonetheless the character of the excavations and the built-up density of these sites made it impossible to locate a workshop.

In 2015 we conducted research at the site Szőny-MOL-Kiskertek, situated in the middle of the *castra legionis* of Brigetio.<sup>2</sup> The researched area of 100 m<sup>2</sup> was divided into three sections, two of which was located along the north-south axis, while the third was about 40 metres to the east. In this section the remains of a north-south oriented road were unearthed, running parallelly with the *via decumana*. All the artefacts related to bone working came to light from this area, most of them were found among

a heap of burnt clay debris. Thus it is possible that the sometime workshop stood next to the road, however its exact localisation requires further research of the territory.

Altogether 21 pieces of worked bone were found at the excavation (Cat. no. 1-21.), concentrating in a relatively small area. These mainly consisted of pieces of cut antler and cattle horn cores but a few half-finished products were found among them as well. Cat. no. 4. is an oblong rod with finely smoothed surface, it may have served as raw material. In the Roman Age it was common to make such rods of raw material from the long bones of *caprinae* and *equidae*,<sup>3</sup> which were suitable to produce hairpins or dice.<sup>4</sup>

Evidence of the local production of dice is a small bone cube, two sides of which show signs of being sawed around and than broken off (Fig. III/4.). However, the surfaces were not smoothed, and thus the dice was never finished. Tool marks can also be observed on another bone slab, precisely a number of small round boreholes placed irregularly (Fig. II/4-5.), which hint to the fact that these were only test bores.

Based on tool marks visible on the cattle horn cores found in the archaeological material, horn working was also among the activities carried out in this workshop in Brigetio. From the techniques applied in horn working characteristic of later time periods, only one

<sup>1</sup> BARTUS 2003, 57.

<sup>2</sup> BARTUS—BORHY—SZÁMADÓ 2015.

<sup>3</sup> CHOYKE 2009, 237.

<sup>4</sup> Exactly the same kind of sticks were used in the reconstruction of the production bone artefacts, such as hair pins and dice from Aquincum. CHOYKE 2009, 240, Fig. 5.





Fig. 1. Finds from Brigetio/Canabae. 1-2. A section cut out of an antler missing a circular, sawed out part (Cat.23.) 3-4. Elongated bone stick with trace of processing and grinding on its surface (Cat.24.) 5. Cut-off horn (Cat.22.) 6. Bone with cutting trace, probably waste (Cat.31.) 7. Horn core with cut marks at the end (Cat.28.).

can be observed here.<sup>5</sup> Horn was not removed from the core in whole but was cut into proper pieces and thus the raw material was abstracted in such smaller fragments. The removed horn was steamed and so the craftsman got a slab of raw material, of which several objects of everyday use could be manufactured.<sup>6</sup> As for the cut antler pieces found among the workshop waste, it is clearly visible that they were sewed around and then the cancellous bone matrix was broken off (Fig. II/2-3).

The most outstanding find from the bone workshop of the legionary fortress was an ivory disc with a hole in its middle (Fig. III/1-3), considered as whether anthropic or result from an illness. Based on the study of the surface texture on the microscope pictures,<sup>7</sup> the ivory probably belonged to an elephant. Although no Schreger-lines are visible at the surface, the object is most likely made from the near tip part of a small sized elephant tusk,<sup>8</sup> a raw material which was considered exotic in this geographical region. The rarity of this raw material is an evidence supporting the presumed high quality of the Brigetio workshop.

A difficulty of the localisation of bone workshops lies in the non-specific character of the necessary tools as well as the fact that bone working does not require any special installations, the remains of which would unequivocally prove the function of a certain workshop. Thus it is workshop waste and semi-finished products which may indicate

local bone working, however these mainly come to light from secondary contexts, such as demolition layers.<sup>9</sup>

Raw material for bone working could be easily purchased by the craftsmen from local butchers and tawers. Archaeozoological research shows that in the Roman Age the bone consumption of the smaller, maybe itinerant workshops was far more diverse, while the large, sedentary workshops used the bone material of a restricted range of species.<sup>10</sup> Based on the workshop waste found in the legionary fortress of Brigetio we may presume the presence of larger workshop. This assumption is not only supported by the exotic ivory disc but also the large amount of worked antler pieces, which did not originate from kitchen waste either.

### CANABAE

In 2014, systematic archaeological research started at the site Szőny-Dunapart, located within the territory of the *canabae* of Brigetio, more precisely in the area northwest of the legionary fortress. In the course of the excavation preceding the construction of the flood protection dam between Komárom and Almásfüzitő, the relatively well preserved remains of a Roman bath were unearthed. Already in 2014 a concentration of finds related to bronze working, brought to light by topsoil stripping, was apparent in the area east of the bath. In contrary to our earlier expectations, we could not localize a bronze workshop in the adjacent area of the site during the 2015 campaign as neither a workshop building nor furnaces were excavated. However, the existence of a local bronze workshop is evidenced by the altogether 119 artefacts related to bronze working, which came to light during the two excavation campaigns (Cat. no. 33-152). These finds concentrated in the northern half of the *horreum*,<sup>11</sup> in the eastern part of the territory excavated in 2015. The find material mainly consists of crucibles but

<sup>5</sup> CSIPPÁN 2009, 195. Based on the antler cores found in a 18<sup>th</sup> century waste pit it is possible to distinguish between the technique of cutting the antler core at its base and pulling the horn off in a single piece and that of sewing the antler core lengthwise and straining off the horn.

<sup>6</sup> CSIPPÁN 2009, 195.

<sup>7</sup> The microscopic picture was made with a ZEISS AxioScope A1: transmitted and incident light optic microscope (25x-500x), ZEISS AxioCam MRc5 (5MP) camera, purchased by the Institute of Archaeological Sciences of the ELTE-Eötvös Loránd University in the framework of the tender KMOP-4.2.1/B-10-2011-0002.

<sup>8</sup> No Schreger-lines are visible on the surface of the artefact.

<sup>9</sup> This is also stated by A. Choyke based on the find material from Aquincum; CHOYKE 2009, 236.

<sup>10</sup> CHOYKE 2009, 247.

<sup>11</sup> BARTUS—BORHY—CZAJLIK 2016, 69.



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Fig. II. Finds from Brigetio/Fortress. 1-2. Antler with cutting traces (Cat.16.) 3. Antler burr with cut-off beam (Cat.10.) 4-5. Bone plate with three borehole, and two unfinished borehole on the back-side. (Cat.8.).



also of casting waste, spoilt pieces, ingots (Fig. IV/4) and casting moulds. The surface of the crucibles is covered by a thick, colourful layer of slag (Fig. IV/1), in some cases the hand-formed handle is also identifiable (Fig. IV/2). The fragmentary state of the casting moulds makes the definition of the produced objects impossible. Only in the case of a single mould can we presume that it was used to produce a certain type of fibula (Fig. IV/3). Incidentally, the manufacturing of fibulae is evidenced by some ingots on which one can undoubtedly observe that the accomplished artefact was attached to them by several rectangular stems (Fig. IV/6).<sup>12</sup> As for the spoilt piece (Fig. IV/3), it is easy to observe that the bores marked out for the studs were spoiled and also the whole artefact is burred.

Beside the artefacts related to bronze working, those in connection with bone working also came to light at the excavation of the *canabae* (Fig. I. and Cat. no. 22-32). The occurrence of these artefacts shows a concentration in the southern half of the excavated part of the *horreum*. Among the bone waste sawed-off pieces of antler, bone sticks and horn cores can be identified. Signs of

bone working are clearly visible on the artefacts. A remarkable piece is a slab of antler from which a round, disc-shaped object was cut out (Cat. no. 23; Fig. I/1-2). According to the tool marks on other pieces of antler waste, sewing was done from one direction cutting all through the bone. This technique differs fundamentally from that observed at the legionary fortress.

Similarly to bronze objects, only very few bone objects can be attributed to an actual workshop due to certain characteristics of style or manufacturing technique. Local bone working can mainly be assumed based on the presence of semi-finished products as well as workshop waste. Beside these, the occurrence of a large amount of worked bone artefacts in a restricted area may also hint to a local workshop. This latter is exactly what was observed during the latest excavations carried out in the territory of the legionary fortress and *canabae* of Brigetio. The altogether 152 artefacts in relation with bronze- and bone working are univocal evidences of local production. The large number and high quality of the finds hint to permanent workshops producing on the order of local customers.

<sup>12</sup> From the civilian town of Brigetio a semi-finished fibula came to light on which the ingot and the fibula itself were not yet separated. SEY 2015, Fig. 2/14.

## CATALOGUE

Szőny-Mol ltp, Kiskertek

## Cat. 1. Elaborated antler

Antler with sawn trace on the both end, and with lengthwise cutting trace on the surface.

Inv. Nr.: 2015.7.031.1.

Site: Szőny-Mol ltp, Kiskertek

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum

Size: L: 98 mm D: 28 mm

Lit.: Unpublished.

## Cat. 2. Elaborated bone object

Elongated object severed from a bone. Traces of cuts are visible on its side and one of the end.

Inv. Nr.: 2015.7.032.4.

Site: Szőny-Mol ltp, Kiskertek

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum

Size: L: 70 mm W: 13 mm H: 10 mm

Lit.: Unpublished.

## Cat. 3. Elaborated antler

Sharp-ended antler, with sawn trace on the other side.

Inv. Nr.: 2015.7.030.2.

Site: Szőny-Mol ltp, Kiskertek

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum

Size: L: 115 mm D: 23 mm

Lit.: Unpublished.

## Cat. 4. Elaborated bone object

Elongated bone stick with circular cross section, one of its end is rounded off, the other end is cut sharply.

Inv. Nr.: 2015.7.019.3.

Site: Szőny-Mol ltp, Kiskertek

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum

Size: L: 85 mm D: 13 mm

Lit.: Unpublished.

## Cat. 5. Elaborated bone object

Unfinished small bone dice having two opposite sides with not processed cuts. It is probably a defective piece meant to be a dice.

Inv. Nr.: 2015.7.118.1.

Site: Szőny-Mol ltp, Kiskertek

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum

Size: L: 8 mm W: 8 mm H: 6 mm

Lit.: Unpublished.

## Cat. 6. Elaborated antler

Sharp-ended antler, with sawn trace on the other side. Traces of sawing are also visible close to the pointy end but these were not finished.

Inv. Nr.: 2015.7.045.1.

Site: Szőny-Mol ltp, Kiskertek

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum

Size: L: 183 mm W: 33 mm H: 23 mm

Lit.: Unpublished.

## Cat. 7. Elaborated bone object

Bone with lengthwise cutting trace on the surface.

Inv. Nr.: 2015.7.046.1.

Site: Szőny-Mol ltp, Kiskertek

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum

Size: L: 124 mm W: 43 mm H: 30 mm

Lit.: Unpublished.

## Cat. 8. Elaborated bone object

Bone plate with three borehole, and two unfinished borehole on the back-side.

Inv. Nr.: 2015.7.019.4.

Site: Szőny-Mol ltp, Kiskertek

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum

Size: L: 62 mm W: 26 mm H: 3 mm

Lit.: Unpublished.

## Cat. 9. Elaborated antler

Antler burr with cut-off beam.

Inv. Nr.: 2015.7.032.2.

Site: Szőny-Mol ltp, Kiskertek

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum

Size: L: 85 mm W: 68 mm H: 68 mm

Lit.: Unpublished.

## Cat. 10. Elaborated antler

Antler burr with cut-off beam.

Inv. Nr.: 2015.7.066.1.

Site: Szőny-Mol ltp, Kiskertek

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum

Size: L: 95 mm W: 85 mm H: 80 mm

Lit.: Unpublished.

## Cat. 11. Elaborated antler

Antler cutting end.

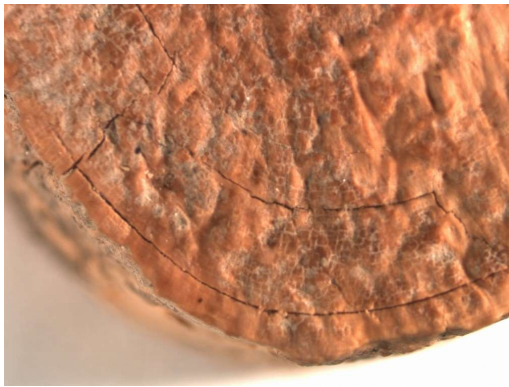
Inv. Nr.: 2015.7.019.2.

Site: Szőny-Mol ltp, Kiskertek

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum

Size: L: 96 mm D: 22 mm

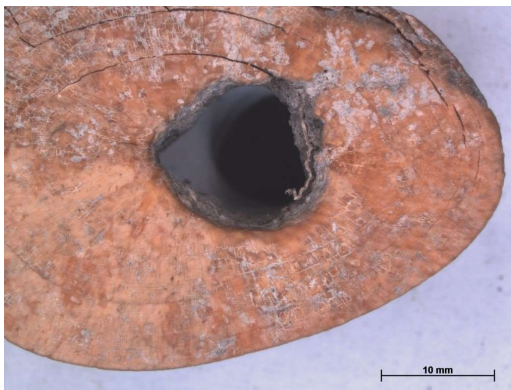
Lit.: Unpublished.



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Fig. III. 1-3. Surface of an Elephant tusk disk, with a round punched hole (Cat.21.) 4. Unfinished small bone dice having two opposite sides with not processed cuts (Cat.5.) 5-6. Sharp-ended antler with traces of sawing (Cat.6.).

- Cat. 12. Elaborated antler  
Antler cutting end.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.7.026.2.  
Site: Szőny-Mol ltp, Kiskertek  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 57 mm D: 16 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 13. Elaborated antler  
Cutting piece of antler with sawn trace at the ends.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.7.039.1.  
Site: Szőny-Mol ltp, Kiskertek  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 54 mm W: 29 mm H: 25 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 14. Elaborated antler  
Bifurcate antler, with sawn trace at the bottom.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.7.030.1.  
Site: Szőny-Mol ltp, Kiskertek  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 195 mm W: 98 mm H: 30 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 15. Elaborated antler  
Cutting piece of antler with sawn trace at the ends.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.7.026.1.  
Site: Szőny-Mol ltp, Kiskertek  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 61 mm W: 30 mm H: 28 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 16. Elaborated antler  
Antler cutting end.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.7.032.1.  
Site: Szőny-Mol ltp, Kiskertek  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum-  
Size: L: 112 mm D: 23 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 17. Elaborated antler  
Antler cutting end.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.7.020.1.  
Site: Szőny-Mol ltp, Kiskertek  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum-  
Size: L: 69 mm D: 23 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 18. Antler  
Broken end of Antler.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.7.020.2.  
Site: Szőny-Mol ltp, Kiskertek  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 44 mm D: 18 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 19. Elaborated antler  
Cutting piece of antler with sawn trace at the ends.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.7.004.1.  
Site: Szőny-Mol ltp, Kiskertek  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 46 mm W: 31 mm H: 26 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 20. Elaborated antler  
Cutting piece of antler with sawn trace at the ends.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.7.019.5.  
Site: Szőny-Mol ltp, Kiskertek  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 50 mm W: 55 mm H: 53 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 21. Ivory disk  
Ivory disk, with a round punched (?) hole.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.7.019.1.  
Site: Szőny-Mol ltp, Kiskertek  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 25 mm W: 17 mm H: 14 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*
- Cat. 22. Elaborated bone object  
Cut-off horn.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.397.2.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 39 mm W: 25 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 23. Elaborated antler. A section cut out of an antler missing a circular, sawed out part.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.1030.1.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 65 mm W: 49 mm H: 15 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 24. Elaborated bone object  
Elongated bone stick with trace of processing and grinding on its surface.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.570.1.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum-  
Size: L: 155 mm D: 12 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.





Fig. IV. Finds from the Bronze Workshop in Brigetio/*canabae*. 1. Bottom of grey pottery crucible, with red slag on the surface (Cat.34.) 2. Rim of grey pottery crucible, with a handcraft holder and thick slag on the surface (Cat.101.) 3. Rectangular ceramic casting mould, with trace of an object (brooch?) inside (Cat.113.) 4. Pointed bronze waste truncated after casting an object (Cat.140.) 5. Failed bronze mount with casting ridge equipped with a long profiled shaft decorated with pelta (Cat.145.) 6. Pointed bronze waste truncated after casting a brooch with forked stem (Cat.143.).

- Cat. 25. Elaborated bone object. A section of an antler with cut marks at the end.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.596.1.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 50 mm H: 45 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 26. Elaborated bone object.  
A piece cut out of a long bone with marks of sawing at the end.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.536.1.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 58 mm W: 34 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 27. Elaborated bone object  
An elongated, flat object of bone with traces of processing at the sides.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.847.1.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 100 mm W: 24 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 28. Elaborated bone  
Horn core with cut marks at the end.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.503.1.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 94 mm W: 62 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 29. Elaborated bone  
Horn core with cut mark at the end.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.631.1.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 100 mm W: 50 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 30. Elaborated bone object  
Horn core with cut mark at the end.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.499.2.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 125 mm W: 55 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 31. Elaborated bone object  
Bone with cutting trace, probably waste.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.702.1.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 68 mm W: 28 mm, Lit.: Unpubl.
- Cat. 32. Elaborated bone object  
Bone with cutting trace, probably waste.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.970.1.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 54 mm W: 38 mm, Lit.: Unpubl.
- Cat. 33. Sherd of crucible  
Bottom of grey pottery crucible, with red slag on the surface.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.783.2.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 59 mm W: 56 mm H: 40 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 34. Sherd of crucible  
Bottom of grey pottery crucible, with red slag on the surface, Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.386.1.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 95 mm H: 92 mm, Lit.: Unpubl.
- Cat. 35. Sherd of crucible  
Body of grey pottery crucible. White slag on the surface. Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.580.4.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 46 mm W: 29 mm H: 10 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 36. Sherd of crucible  
Body of grey pottery crucible. White slag on the surface.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.580.5.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 35 mm W: 25 mm H: 11 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 37. Sherd of crucible  
Bottom of grey pottery crucible, with blue slag on the surface.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.587.1.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 42 mm H: 50 mm, Lit.: Unpubl.
- Cat. 38. Sherd of crucible  
Body of grey pottery crucible, with thin slag on the surface.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.407.1.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 34 mm W: 29 mm H: 8 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.

- Cat. 39. Sherd of crucible  
Body of grey pottery crucible, with rest of bronze on the inner side. White slag on the surface.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.407.2.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 48 mm W: 41 mm H: 13 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 40. Sherd of crucible  
Body of grey pottery crucible, with slag on the surface.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.415.1.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 55 mm W: 50 mm H: 23 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 41. Sherd of crucible  
Rim of grey pottery crucible, with horizontal handle.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.713.1.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 48 mm W: 40 mm H: 9 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 42. Sherd of crucible  
Grey pottery crucible, with rounded bottom and thick slag on the surface.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.580.1.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 86 mm H: 75 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 43. Sherd of crucible  
Body of grey pottery crucible, with slag on the surface.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.580.2.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 53 mm W: 51 mm H: 13 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 44. Sherd of crucible  
Body of grey pottery crucible, with slag on the surface.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.580.3.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 37 mm W: 33 mm H: 10 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 45. Sherd of crucible  
Body of grey pottery crucible, with red slag on the surface.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.783.3.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 84 mm W: 66 mm H: 28 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 46. Sherd of crucible  
Rim of grey pottery crucible, with slag on the surface.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.595.1.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 40 mm W: 28 mm H: 12 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 47. Sherd of crucible  
Rim of grey pottery crucible, with slag on the surface.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.595.2.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 26 mm W: 21 mm H: 11 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 48. Sherd of crucible  
Rim of grey pottery crucible, with slag on the surface, and rest of bronze on the inner side.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.673.86.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 30 mm W: 25 mm H: 5 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 49. Sherd of crucible  
Body of grey pottery crucible, with red slag on the surface.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.563.1.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 38 mm W: 30 mm H: 10 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 50. Sherd of crucible  
Body of grey pottery crucible, with red slag on the surface.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.563.2.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 37 mm W: 26 mm H: 14 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.



- Cat. 51. Sherd of crucible  
Body of grey pottery crucible, with slag on the surface, and rest of bronze on the inner side. Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.607.1.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 65 mm W: 40 mm H: 14 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 52. Sherd of crucible  
Body of grey pottery crucible, with slag on the surface, and rest of bronze on the inner side.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.607.2.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 45 mm W: 35 mm H: 11 mm  
Lit.: Size: L: Unpublished.
- Cat. 53. Sherd of crucible  
Pointed bottom of grey pottery crucible, with thick red slag on the surface.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.884.1.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 86 mm H: 52 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 54. Sherd of crucible  
Rim of grey pottery crucible, with slag on the surface.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.448.1.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 38 mm W: 31 mm H: 11 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 55. Sherd of crucible  
Body of grey pottery crucible, with slag and rest of bronze on the surface.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.713.2.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 50 mm W: 35 mm H: 16 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 56. Sherd of crucible  
Body of grey pottery crucible, with slag and rest of bronze on the surface.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.713.3.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 40 mm W: 30 mm H: 15 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 57. Sherd of crucible  
Body of grey pottery crucible, with slag in the surface.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.713.4.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 74 mm W: 52 mm H: 12 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 58. Sherd of crucible  
Pointed bottom of grey pottery crucible, with thin slag on the surface.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.788.1.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 66 mm H: 65 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 59. Sherd of crucible  
Rim of grey pottery crucible, with slag on the surface.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.795.2.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 42 mm W: 30 mm H: 15 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 60. Sherd of crucible  
Rim of grey pottery crucible, with slag on the surface.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.795.3.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 30 mm W: 39 mm H: 17 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 61. Sherd of crucible  
Body of grey pottery crucible, with slag on the surface.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.795.4.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 58 mm W: 60 mm H: 11 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 62. Sherd of crucible  
Body of grey pottery crucible, with slag on the surface.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.411.2.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 15 mm W: 18 mm H: 9 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.

- Cat. 63. Sherd of crucible  
Rim of grey pottery crucible, with blue slag on the surface.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.411.3.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 59 mm W: 35 mm H: 17 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 64. Sherd of crucible  
Body of grey pottery crucible, with thin slag on the surface.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.411.4.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 40 mm W: 33 mm H: 15 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 65. Sherd of crucible  
Rim of grey pottery crucible, with brown slag on the surface.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.411.5.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 30 mm W: 30 mm H: 7 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 66. Sherd of crucible  
Rim of grey pottery crucible, with slag on the surface.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.814.1.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 50 mm W: 50 mm H: 15 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 67. Sherd of crucible  
Body of grey pottery crucible, with thick slag on the surface.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.783.1.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 62 mm W: 60 mm H: 25 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 68. Sherd of crucible  
Body of grey pottery crucible, with thick slag on the surface.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.676.1.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 32 mm W: 24 mm H: 15 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 69. Sherd of crucible  
Body of grey pottery crucible, with slag on the surface.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.665.1.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 35 mm W: 35 mm H: 12 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 70. Sherd of crucible  
Body of grey pottery crucible, with slag on the surface.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.665.2.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 45 mm W: 30 mm H: 12 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 71. Crucible  
Small grey pottery crucible, with rounded bottom and slag on the surface.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.665.3.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: D: 22 mm H: 35 mm T: 10 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 72. Crucible  
Rim of grey pottery crucible, with slag on the surface.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.795.1.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 40 mm W: 40 mm H: 10 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 73. Crucible  
Pointed bottom of grey pottery crucible, with thick slag on the surface.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.860.1.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: W: 45 mm H: 25 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 74. Crucible  
Rim of grey pottery crucible.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.815.1.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 37 mm W: 40 mm H: 11 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.

## Cat. 75. Crucible

Pointed bottom of grey pottery crucible, with slag on the surface.

Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.413.1.

Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum

Size: L: 55 mm D: 50 mm H: 10 mm

Lit.: Unpublished.

## Cat. 76. Crucible

Rim of grey pottery crucible, with slag on the surface.

Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.1134.1.

Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum

Size: L: 50 mm W: 30 mm H: 11 mm

Lit.: Unpublished.

## Cat. 77. Crucible

Rim of grey pottery crucible, with slag on the surface.

Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.1134.2.

Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum

Size: L: 52 mm W: 62 mm H: 11 mm

Lit.: Unpublished.

## Cat. 78. Crucible

Rim of grey pottery crucible, with slag on the surface.

Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.1134.3.

Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum

Size: L: 48 mm W: 55 mm H: 8 mm

Lit.: Unpublished

## Cat. 79. Crucible

Body of grey pottery crucible, with slag on the surface.

Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.739.1.

Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum

Size: L: 33 mm W: 25 mm H: 12 mm

Lit.: Unpublished.

## Cat. 80. Crucible Body of grey pottery crucible, with slag on the surface.

Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.739.2.

Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum

Size: L: 38 mm W: 33 mm H: 12 mm

Lit.: Unpublished.

## Cat. 81. Crucible

Rim of grey pottery crucible, with slag on the surface.

Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.739.3.

Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum

Size: L: 21 mm W: 15 mm H: 8 mm

Lit.: Unpublished.

## Cat. 82. Crucible

Pointed bottom of grey pottery crucible, with slag on the surface.

Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.782.1.

Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum

Size: L: 65 mm W: 53 mm H: 10 mm

Lit.: Unpublished.

## Cat. 83. Crucible

Rim of grey pottery crucible, with slag on the surface.

Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.782.2.

Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum

Size: L: 40 mm W: 30 mm H: 7 mm

Lit.: Unpublished.

## Cat. 84. Crucible

Rim of grey pottery crucible, with slag on the surface.

Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.782.3.

Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum

Size: L: 26 mm W: 28 mm H: 6 mm

Lit.: Unpublished.

## Cat. 85. Crucible

Pointed bottom of grey pottery crucible.

Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.782.4.

Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum

Size: L: 40 mm W: 39 mm H: 10 mm

Lit.: Unpublished.

## Cat. 86. Crucible

Rim of a grey pottery crucible with spout and layers of slag and bronze residue on the outside.

Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.782.5.

Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum

Size: L: 67 mm W: 68 mm H: 11 mm

Lit.: Unpublished.



- Cat. 87. Crucible  
Rim of grey pottery crucible.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.782.6.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 34 mm W: 40 mm H: 8 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 88. Crucible  
Body of grey pottery crucible, with thin slag on the surface.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.782.7.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 40 mm W: 25 mm H: 5 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 89. Crucible  
Body of grey pottery crucible, with thin slag on the surface.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.782.8.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 31 mm W: 22 mm H: 10 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 90. Crucible  
Body of grey pottery crucible, with thick slag on the surface.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.615.1.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 30 mm W: 25 mm H: 12 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 91. Crucible  
Body of grey pottery crucible, with thick slag on the surface.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.615.2.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 50 mm W: 44 mm H: 20 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 92. Crucible  
Body of grey pottery crucible, with thick slag on the surface. Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.756.1.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 30 mm W: 24 mm H: 15 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 93. Crucible  
Body of grey pottery crucible.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.499.1.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*
- Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 55 mm W: 28 mm H: 9 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 94. Crucible  
Body of grey pottery crucible, with thick slag on the surface.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.491.1.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 30 mm W: 25 mm H: 12 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 95. Crucible  
Body of grey pottery crucible.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.412.1.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 42 mm W: 24 mm H: 11 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 96. Crucible  
Body of grey pottery crucible, with thick slag on the surface.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.812.1.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 36 mm W: 25 mm H: 12 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 97. Crucible  
Body of grey pottery crucible, with thick slag on the surface.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.812.2.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 37 mm W: 38 mm H: 12 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 98. Crucible  
Body of grey pottery crucible, with thick slag on the surface.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.784.1.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 52 mm W: 25 mm H: 15 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 99. Crucible  
Rim of grey pottery crucible, with slag on the surface.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.397.1.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 38 mm W: 33 mm H: 10 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.

## Cat. 100. Crucible

Body of grey pottery crucible, with slag on the surface.

Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.687.1.

Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum

Size: L: 46 mm W: 30 mm H: 11 mm

Lit.: Unpublished.

## Cat. 101. Crucible

Rim of grey pottery crucible, with a handicraft holder and thick slag on the surface.

Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.411.1.

Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum

Size: L: 65 mm W: 61 mm H: 13 mm

Lit.: Unpublished.

## Cat. 102. Crucible

Body of grey pottery crucible, with slag on the surface.

Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.479.1.

Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum

Size: L: 40 mm W: 30 mm H: 14 mm

Lit.: Unpublished.

## Cat. 103. Crucible

Body of grey pottery crucible, with slag on the surface.

Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.479.2.

Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum

Size: L: 33 mm W: 30 mm H: 12 mm

Lit.: Unpublished.

## Cat. 104. Crucible

Body of grey pottery crucible, with slag in the surface.

Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.479.3.

Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum

Size: L: 38 mm W: 25 mm H: 9 mm

Lit.: Unpublished.

## Cat. 105. Crucible (2 pieces)

Rim of grey pottery crucible, with slag on the surface.

Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.772.1.

Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum

Size: L: 55 mm W: 65 mm H: 9 mm

Lit.: Unpublished.

## Cat. 106. Crucible

Rim of a grey pottery crucible with thin slag on the outside and a hand crafted handle.

Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.772.2.

Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum

Size: L: 35 mm W: 30 mm H: 7 mm

Lit.: Unpublished.

## Cat. 107. Crucible

Body of grey pottery crucible, with slag on the surface.

Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.772.3.

Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum

Size: L: 35 mm W: 23 mm H: 7 mm

Lit.: Unpublished.

## Cat. 108. Crucible

Body of grey pottery crucible, with slag on the surface.

Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.479.4.

Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum

Size: L: 50 mm W: 35 mm H: 9 mm

Lit.: Unpublished.

## Cat. 109. Crucible

Body of grey pottery crucible, with slag on the surface.

Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.967.12.

Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum

Size: L: 29 mm W: 25 mm H: 7 mm

Lit.: Unpublished.

## Cat. 110. Crucible

Body of grey pottery crucible, with slag on the surface.

Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.611.2.

Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum

Size: L: 50 mm W: 36 mm H: 14 mm

Lit.: Unpublished.

## Cat. 111. Casting mould

Grey pottery casting mould, with trace of a rectangular object inside, and slag on the surface.

Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.611.1.

Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum

Size: L: 50 mm W: 43 mm H: 12 mm

Lit.: Unpublished.

- Cat. 112. Casting mould  
Rectangular pottery casting mould, with trace of a rectangular object inside.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.772.5.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 38 mm W: 22 mm H: 12 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 113. Casting mould  
Rectangular pottery casting mould, with trace of an object (brooch?) inside.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.665.4.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 32 mm W: 20 mm H: 19 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 114. Casting mould  
Grey pottery casting mould, with trace of an object (brooch?) inside, and slag on the surface.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.607.3.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 52 mm W: 35 mm H: 11 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 115. Casting mould  
Grey pottery casting mould, with trace of a round object inside.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.836.1.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 49 mm W: 32 mm H: 20 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 116. Casting mould (?)  
Grey pottery object, with trace of a rectangular object inside, and slag on the surface.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.836.2.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 65 mm W: 52 mm H: 22 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 117. Casting mould (?)  
Grey pottery object, with slag on the surface.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.836.3.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 40 mm W: 35 mm H: 15 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 118. Fraction of a ceramic object  
Fraction of a grey ceramic conical object with slag on the outside.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.407.3.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 46 mm W: 25 mm H: 23 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 119. Crucible  
Body of grey pottery crucible, with slag on the surface. Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.817.6.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 27 mm W: 14 mm H: 6 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 120. Crucible  
Body of grey pottery crucible, with slag on the surface. Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.787.11.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 33 mm W: 31 mm H: 10 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 121. Crucible  
Body of grey pottery crucible, with slag on the surface. Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.787.12.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 40 mm W: 32 mm H: 7 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 122. Crucible  
Body of grey pottery crucible, with slag on the surface. Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.785.1.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 37 mm W: 20 mm H: 10 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 123. Crucible  
Rim of grey pottery crucible.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.890.1.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 40 mm W: 37 mm H: 8 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 124. Crucible  
Rim of grey pottery crucible, with slag on the surface. Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.890.2.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 28 mm W: 29 mm H: 7 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.



## Cat. 125. Crucible

Leírás: Body of grey pottery crucible, with slag on the surface, and rest of bronze on the inner side.

Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.890.3.

Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum

Size: L: 43 mm W: 33 mm H: 8 mm

Lit.: Unpublished.

## Cat. 126. Crucible

Body of grey pottery crucible, with slag on the surface.

Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.890.4.

Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum

Size: L: 34 mm W: 19 mm H: 9 mm

Lit.: Unpublished.

## Cat. 127. Crucible

Rim of grey pottery crucible, with thick slag on the surface.

Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.784.3.

Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum

Size: L: 42 mm W: 47 mm H: 10 mm

Lit.: Unpublished.

## Cat. 128. Crucible

Rim of grey pottery crucible, with thick slag on the surface.

Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.784.4.

Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum

Size: L: 58 mm W: 34 mm H: 9 mm

Lit.: Unpublished.

## Cat. 129. Crucible

Body of grey pottery crucible, with thin slag on the surface.

Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.784.44.

Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum-

Size: L: 42 mm W: 26 mm H: 4 mm

Lit.: Unpublished.

## Cat. 130. Crucible

Rim of grey pottery crucible.

Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.788.3.

Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum

Size: L: 44 mm W: 34 mm H: 7 mm

Lit.: Unpublished.

## Cat. 131. Crucible

Body of grey pottery crucible.

Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.788.4.

Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum

Size: L: 67 mm W: 50 mm H: 5 mm

Lit.: Unpublished.

## Cat. 132. Crucible

Body of grey pottery crucible, with thin slag on the surface.

Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.788.5.

Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum-

Size: L: 41 mm W: 23 mm H: 6 mm

Lit.: Unpublished.

## Cat. 133. Crucible

Body of grey pottery crucible, with thin slag on the surface, and rest of bronze on the inner side. Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.788.6.

Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum

Size: L: 50 mm W: 35 mm H: 9 mm

Lit.: Unpublished.

## Cat. 134. Casting mould

Ceramic casting mould with processed edges on two sides. The interior was burnt orange, the exterior black. The imprint of a cylindrical object is visible in the inside. Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.788.7.

Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum-

Size: L: 59 mm W: 35 mm H: 12 mm

Lit.: Unpublished.

## Cat. 135. Crucible

Body of grey pottery crucible, with thin slag on the surface, and rest of bronze on the inner side. Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.782.9.

Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum-

Size: L: 43 mm W: 25 mm H: 5 mm

Lit.: Unpublished.

## Cat. 136. Crucible

Body of grey pottery crucible, with thin slag on the surface.

Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.782.10.

Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum

Size: L: 40 mm W: 35 mm H: 8 mm

Lit.: Unpublished.

- Cat. 137. Crucible  
Rim of grey pottery crucible.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.782.11.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 53 mm W: 43 mm H: 7 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 138. Crucible  
Body of grey pottery crucible, with thick red slag on the surface.  
Inv. Nr.: 2015.8.782.12.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 68 mm W: 52 mm H: 21 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 139. Bronze waste  
Pointed bronze waste truncated after casting an object. Inv. Nr.: 2014.6.1.1.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 29 mm W: 26 mm H: 22 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 140. Bronze waste  
Pointed bronze waste truncated after casting an object. Inv. Nr.: 2014.6.1.2.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 32 mm W: 28 mm H: 25 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 141. Bronze waste  
Pointed bronze waste truncated after casting an object.  
Inv. Nr.: 2014.6.1.3.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 25 mm W: 23 mm H: 11 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 142. Bronze waste  
Pointed bronze waste truncated after casting an object.  
Inv. Nr.: 2014.6.1.4.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 14 mm W: 14 mm H: 11 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 143. Bronze waste  
Pointed bronze waste truncated after casting a brooch with forked stem.  
Inv. Nr.: 2014.6.1.5.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*
- Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 21 mm W: 17 mm H: 18 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 144. Bronze slug  
Prismatic bronze slug.  
Inv. Nr.: 2014.6.1.6.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 33 mm W: 13 mm H: 10 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 145. Failed bronze mount  
Mount with casting ridge and equipped with a long profiled shaft decorated with pelta.  
Inv. Nr.: 2014.6.1.7.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 57 mm W: 28 mm H: 5 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 146. Bronze waste  
Bronze waste generated during casting.  
Inv. Nr.: 2014.6.1.8.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 42 mm W: 37 mm H: 7 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 147. Bronze melt  
Amorphous bronze melt generated during casting.  
Inv. Nr.: 2014.6.1.9.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 43 mm W: 25 mm H: 18 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 148. Bronze melt  
Amorphous bronze melt generated during casting.  
Inv. Nr.: 2014.6.1.10.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 45 mm W: 28 mm H: 11 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.
- Cat. 149. Bronze waste  
Bronze plate waste with cut marks generated during creating a round shape object. Inv. Nr.: 2014.6.35.1.  
Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*  
Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum  
Size: L: 42 mm W: 37 mm H: 7 mm  
Lit.: Unpublished.

## Cat. 150. Silver object

Column shaped silver block with widening flat part at one end and traces of rolling. Inv. Nr.: 2014.6.105.1.

Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum

Size: L: 28 mm W: 15 mm H: 6 mm

Lit.: Unpublished.

## Cat. 151. Lead object

Round object, flat at one side and curved on the other side. Inv. Nr.: 2014.6.1.11.

Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum

Size: D: 25 mm W: 10 mm

Lit.: Unpublished.

## Cat. 152. Lead testing melt (?)

Melt of a long shaped slightly deformed buckle made of lead.

Inv. Nr.: 2014.6.1.12.

Site: Szőny-Dunapart, *canabae*

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum

Size: L: 45 mm W: 17 mm H: 8 mm

Lit.: Unpublished.

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# THIN WALLED POTTERY WITH BARBOTINE DECORATION FROM BRIGETIO

ZITA KIS

Thin walled pottery is relatively frequent in Pannonia among fine tableware ceramics. In most cases they are found in early Roman cemeteries and settlement layers. In Pannonia they are spread over the whole province, but they are concentrated mainly along the Amber Road and the *limes* and appear in various forms and qualities.

This paper presents a brief summary of thin walled pottery from Brigetio (Komárom/Szőny, Hungary),<sup>1</sup> taking into account only those thin walled vessels and shards that are decorated with barbotine technique. Most of the 27 potteries discussed in this paper are fragments and were uncovered during the modern systematic excavations of the Department of Classical and Roman Archaeology of the ELTE–Eötvös Loránd University (Budapest) in the civil town of Brigetio (Komárom/Szőny-Vásártér) from 1992–2014.<sup>2</sup> Seven of the ceramics came from old cemetery excavations of the *canabae* and the *municipium*<sup>3</sup>

and other three are in the private collection of I. Bodor (Klapka György Museum, Komárom).<sup>4</sup>

## THIN WALLED POTTERY WITH BARBOTINE DECORATION

By this term ‘thin walled pottery’ we usually mean vessels that belong to the group of fine tableware, mainly to drinking and dinner services, used as drinking vessels and for serving various sauces and fruits. These vessels, with a wall thickness of only a few millimetres, were made of refined clay and they were burnt hard. Regarding their form, the most common types are cups, little beakers and small, low bowls. The main centres of production were in Italian workshops. In the case of Pannonia, mainly those production centres are significant, which are located north of the Apennines,<sup>5</sup> in the Po-Valley.<sup>6</sup> The production of this kind of pottery flourished during the late Republic and early Roman Empire. The first pieces were probably brought by Italian immigrants, thereafter these potteries started to be imported into Pannonia from the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The vessels from Brigetio are now located in different museum collections: Hungarian National Museum, Budapest; Kuny Domokos Museum, Tata; Klapka György Museum, Komárom. Hereby I would like to say thanks for the help of the colleagues of the museums.

<sup>2</sup> It is worthy to note that a little part of the site of the *municipium* (approximately 1–2% of the 3.5 ha of the whole area) has been investigated so far (DOBOSI – BORHY 2015, 184), so the number of this type of ceramics from there is not so few considering the investigated area.

<sup>3</sup> Originally the appellation of the cemeteries in the western side of the *municipium* was as follows: the one on the northern side of the main road was called the II. cemetery, and the one on the southern side of the main road was called the III. cemetery of the civil town. Now it is presumable that these are cohere and belong to one great cemetery, so in this article we refer to them as the western cemetery of the *municipium*.

<sup>4</sup> The collection consists of 79 objects, which were donated to the Klapka György Museum in 2006. Unfortunately it has no indications of the find circumstances. I processed the objects of the collection which can be dated to the Roman period in my BA thesis (KIS 2010).

<sup>5</sup> SCHINDLER-KAUDELKA 1975, 175; GREENE 1979, 75–81; SENA CHIESA 1985, 392.

<sup>6</sup> According to V. Gassner until the Flavian period mainly the products of the Middle- or South-Italian workshops were imported, only thereafter can we calculate with North-Italian workshops. (GASSNER 1992, 453)

<sup>7</sup> KREKOVIČ 2002, 161.



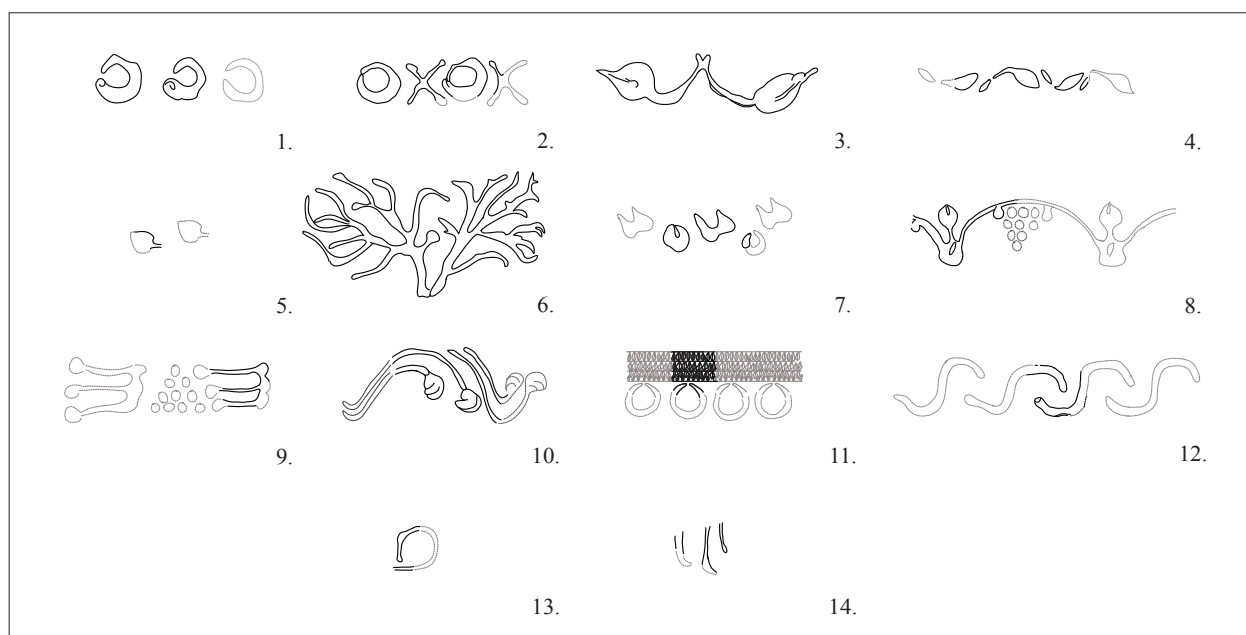


Fig. 1. Decorative motifs of the thin walled pottery from Brigetio.

Depending on their production area thin-walled vessels were produced either in reducing or in oxidizing atmosphere. The surface of the vessels was usually decorated with coating and several other methods for instance barbotine, rouletting, grooving, incisions, sandblasting and impressing. These techniques were used by almost all the workshops where this kind of pottery was made. Some decoration techniques and motifs are specific for a production area, but new workshops probably reproduced and applied them in their own production.<sup>8</sup> The actual place of production cannot be determined only on the basis of the decoration with certainty but some connections can be presumed. In many instances the import vessels and their imitations are distinguishable from each other relatively easily, but sometimes it is not clear. For instance in the case of Poetovio the observation of J. Istenič is similar: some of the high quality oxidised vessels made in Poetovio could not be distinguished from their Italian prototypes.<sup>9</sup>

Most of the thin walled potteries in Brigetio are characterized by a reduction fired thin wall with a glossy light to dark grey or blackish coating which is sometimes seedy/worn-out.<sup>10</sup>

The specimens typologically rate to cups, beakers and small, low bowls. Cups usually have hemispherical or biconical body and a narrow base. Most of them have two handles in the middle of the body opposite each other. The decorations have been applied on the middle part of the body, usually in the line of the handles. Beakers are higher than cups, and they usually do not have handles. Little bowls are characterized by a low body and a wide rim, and compared to cups they usually have a wider base. Bowls with a narrower rim were probably used for drinking too, but the lower bowls were probably unsuitable for this purpose. These vessels were presumably used for serving various sauces, vegetable purees, olives, and fruits.<sup>11</sup>

#### Decorative motifs

The focus of this paper is on the decoration of the potteries, so the vessels are classified according to the motifs appearing on them. A great variety of barbotine motifs appear on the potteries, for instance leaves of various designs, semilunar motifs, various plants, berries and stalks. A total of 14 different decorations are

<sup>8</sup> KREKOVIČ 2002, 161.

<sup>9</sup> KREKOVIČ 2002, 161.

<sup>10</sup> The colour of the coating is varying of these tones: 2.5Y 2.5/1 black, 2.5Y 3/1 very dark grey, 2.5Y 4/1 dark grey,

2.5Y 5/2 greyish brown, 5Y 3/1 very dark grey, 5Y 5/1 grey, 5Y 2.5/1 black, Gley 1 2.5/N black, Gley 1 3/N very dark grey, Gley 1 3/3 very dark grey, Gley 1 4/N dark grey, Gley 1 5/N grey

<sup>11</sup> SCHINDLER-KAUDELKA 1975, 180-181.

identified (Fig. 1). The ornamentation is on the middle or upper part of the body in all cases. Only on one cup (Cat. 22) appears another kind of decoration beside the barbotine: a 10 mm wide rouletting band on the upper part of its body (Fig. 1/11).<sup>12</sup>

#### Hoop motif (Fig. 1/1-2)

Five vessels fall into this group (Cat. 1-5).<sup>13</sup> The decoration of Cat. 1-3. cups is almost the same. In the case of these vessels, the top section of the body – in the line of the handles – is decorated with a hoop motif. Similar examples both in form and decoration are known from Savaria,<sup>14</sup> Aquae Iasae,<sup>15</sup> and from Cremona.<sup>16</sup> Another parallel was found in the northern necropolis of Emona with the coin of Domitian.<sup>17</sup> The Cat. 2. cup came from the western cemetery of the *municipium* together with a coin of Hadrian and a glass bottle dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.<sup>18</sup> Cat. 3. came from the western cemetery of the *municipium*, with a glass bottle dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century.<sup>19</sup> The decoration of the Cat. 4. vessel corresponds to the decoration of the Cat. 1-3. cups, but in this case the cup was decorated with a variation of a hoop and an X motif. The partly preserved decoration of the Cat. 5. fragment was either similar to the decoration of the cups described above or maybe it was a hoop or a semilunar/scale motif. This kind of decoration appears only on little cups with hemispherical body. All of the whole cups have two little

handles, and probably this was originally true for the shards (Cat. 4-5), as well. The decoration was situated on the top section of the body. The quality of the cups is almost the same, the Cat. 2. and the 4-5. vessels' coating is the best quality.

#### Double lance shape leaves motif (Fig. 1/3)

Altogether five cups are decorated with this motif (Cat. 6-10). Four of them have a narrow base and a belly body. The upper one-third of the body is mildly shrunk, and then the top of the cup is cylindrical. The rim is rounded and slightly out-turned. All the cups were decorated in the line of the handles with two double lance shape leaves motif, analogies of which are known only from Pannonia.<sup>20</sup>

The Cat. 6. vessel came from the western cemetery of the *municipium* together with a bronze knee-brooch.<sup>21</sup> Cat. 7. cup came from the same cemetery together with a glass bottle dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.<sup>22</sup> Cat. 8. cup was found in a cremation grave together with the coins of Iulia Domna and Trajan Decius and a glass bottle.<sup>23</sup> While the decoration of the Cat. 10. cup was similar to the decoration of Cat. 6-9, this shard probably belonged to a low bowl, and its quality was poorer. We have not found analogous finds for this kind of decoration in the available literature yet.

#### Little leaves motif (Fig. 1/4-5)

Two kinds of decorations fall into this group. On the surface of the Cat. 11. shard a little heart shape leaf motif can be identified which probably returns in one or more lines on the middle of the body. This shard probably belongs to the group of cups with hemispherical body. On the shard we did not find the trace of handles but maybe it had them originally because the cups with this kind of profile usually did.<sup>24</sup>

<sup>12</sup> This kind of decorations combination is relatively frequent in other sites eg. in Mursa, Emona, etc.

<sup>13</sup> It is necessary to note that another very similar cup's fragments (Inv. no.: 2009.3.64.5) came from the western cemetery of the *municipium*, which is published in the present volume: (BORHY-DÉVAI 2018). Unfortunately we could not find this ceramic in the store.

<sup>14</sup> BÓNIS 1942, 155, Taf. XXI. 11/3, Taf. XLI. 2; SZŐNYI 1970, T. VII.

<sup>15</sup> VIKIĆ-BELANČIĆ 1973, 99, Tab. XIII, 5.

<sup>16</sup> Little two handled cup with the same decoration in the collection of the Museo Archeologico Civico di Forlimpopoli Tobia Aldini: <http://www.ibcmultimedia.it/contenti/ad-mensam-ceramiche-da-tavola/>

<sup>17</sup> PETRU 1972, Grob 37. T. XIV, 3.

<sup>18</sup> BARKÓCZI 1966-1967, 77-78, Kat. 25/a, Abb. 31/3. According to L. Barkóczy the production centre of the bottle is probably in the area of northern Italy or Noricum.

<sup>19</sup> BARKÓCZI 1966-1967, 76, Kat. 18/i.

<sup>20</sup> Komárom-Esztergom County: BÓNIS 1942, 155, Taf. XXI. 13/5, Taf. XLI. 7; a cup with unknown occurrence from the collection of the Hungarian National Museum: BÓNIS 1942, 155, Taf. XXI. 13/4.

<sup>21</sup> MERCZI 2011, Kat. 131, 14/8. This kind of brooch type was in use mainly in the 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.

<sup>22</sup> BARKÓCZI 1966-1967, Kat. 20/f.

<sup>23</sup> Nothing is known about the further find circumstances.

<sup>24</sup> Vide Cat. 1-3.

Parallel cups with a similarly small and heart shape leaf motif are known from northern Italy.<sup>25</sup> The Cat. 12. cup was decorated with up- and downward turned leaves or buds with a short stem. The form of this vessel is similar to those cups which were decorated with double lance shape motif, but this did not have handles. Regarding the shape and the decoration a good parallel is known from Carnuntum, though if so the stems ended in rounded berries.<sup>26</sup> More analogies are known from other sites of Pannonia.<sup>27</sup>

### Stylized plants motif (Fig. 1/6-7)

This kind of decoration appears on two cups. One is a double handled cup (Cat. 13) characterized by a globular body with a narrow base. The fabric is grey and hard, the coating is glossy black and the quality is high. The top section of the body is decorated with a stylized vegetable motif as is usually the case with double handled cups. The find circumstances are unfortunately not known, for this item belongs to a private collection. The Cat. 14. specimen is also decorated with vegetable motif (?) in crisscross line. This vessel belongs to a different cup form: it has a belly body which is mildly shrunk at the upper one-third of the body. The fabric is pale grey and of fine quality, the coating is dark grey and shabby. We have not found analogous finds for these types of decorations in the available literature yet.

### Arcs and dots like bunch of grapes (Fig. 1/8-9)

We can assign four vessels into this group which were decorated with a pattern of barbotine arcs and dots. The decorations are similar to each other, but as the forms of the vessels are different we can separate them into two subgroups. The Cat. 15. cup is a double handled cup with a biconical body. The top section of the body was decorated with bunch of grapes under vegetable stalks in the line of the handles. Good analogies are known from Voghenza,<sup>28</sup> and from Lentia,

dated to the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.<sup>29</sup> The decoration is known from cups without handles and small low bowls from several sites.<sup>30</sup> Unpublished specimens are mentioned by L. Plesničar-Gec from Nin and Benkovac, now in the collection of the Museum of Split.<sup>31</sup>

The same motif decorated the Cat. 16-17. shards: a fine encircling furrow under the rim, a pattern of barbotine arcs and dots like bunch of grapes in the middle part of the body under vegetable stalks. These shards probably belonged to low cups with cylindrical body. Numerous analogies are known from Noricum<sup>32</sup> and Pannonia.<sup>33</sup> Concerning fabric, form and decoration good parallels are known from the northern necropolis of Emona dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD,<sup>34</sup> and from Ravenna dated to the 1<sup>st</sup> half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.<sup>35</sup>

The decoration of the Cat. 18. cup slightly varies from the decoration of the above mentioned three cups. Very similar form and decoration is known from Carnuntum, from a context dated between the Flavian period and the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.<sup>36</sup> The top section of the body is decorated with a pattern of barbotine arcs and dots like bunches of grapes. Analogies are known from many sites of Italy,<sup>37</sup> Noricum,<sup>38</sup> and Pannonia.<sup>39</sup>

<sup>29</sup> SCHÖRGENDORFER 1942, 3, 172, Taf. 2. Form 22.

<sup>30</sup> Arrabona: SZŐNYI 1972, 3 ábra, 15; Fertőrákos-Golgota: SZŐNYI 1970, T. IX; Emona: four specimens are dated to the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century, and one is dated to the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century: BÓNIS 1942, 151, Taf. XX. 71/1-4; Aquincum: BÓNIS 1942, 151, Taf. XX. 71/6.

<sup>31</sup> PLESNIČAR-GEC 1977, 17.

<sup>32</sup> Hofheim and Iuvavum: BÓNIS 1942, 20.

<sup>33</sup> From the legionary fortress of Carnuntum: GRÜNEWALD 1979, 20, Taf. 15/7; Mursella: SZŐNYI 1999, 517, Plate 1/7; Mursa: FILIPOVIĆ – CRNKOVIĆ 2014, Pl. 4:31.

<sup>34</sup> PLESNIČAR-GEC 1977, 75, T. 1/31-34; PETRU 1972, Grob 528, T. XXXV/2, Grob 533, T. XXXIV/13, Grob 635, T. XLI/12, Grob 61 (1066), T. LXXXV/6.

<sup>35</sup> MAIOLI 1972-1973, 122, FIG. 47.

<sup>36</sup> PETZNEK 2000, 217-218, 258. Kat. 1478. Taf. 2/1478.

<sup>37</sup> Ravenna: MAIOLI 1972-1973, 120, FIG. 24; Joannis and Budrio: PETZNEK 2000, 218.

<sup>38</sup> From Virunum dated to the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century: SCHÖRGENDORFER 1942, 2-3, 172, Taf. 2. Form 21.

<sup>39</sup> From Emona dated to the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century: PLESNIČAR-GEC 1977, T. 1/73; from a cemetery of Arrabona dated to the period of Trajan-Hadrian: BÍRÓ

<sup>25</sup> Minusio, Grabungsplatz Cadra (together with coins of Augustus): SIMONETT 1941, 134, Gr. 4/26, (Abb. 117/26), 140, Gr. 5/17 (Abb. 119/17).

<sup>26</sup> GRÜNEWALD 1983, Taf. 15, 11; GASSNER 1992, Abb. 4.

<sup>27</sup> Scarbantia: SZŐNYI 1970, IX. T; Arrabona, Savaria and Poetovio: SZŐNYI 1970, 19-20.

<sup>28</sup> BERTI 1985, Tomba 23/6, Tav. XXII; Tomba 48/1. Tav. XXXII.

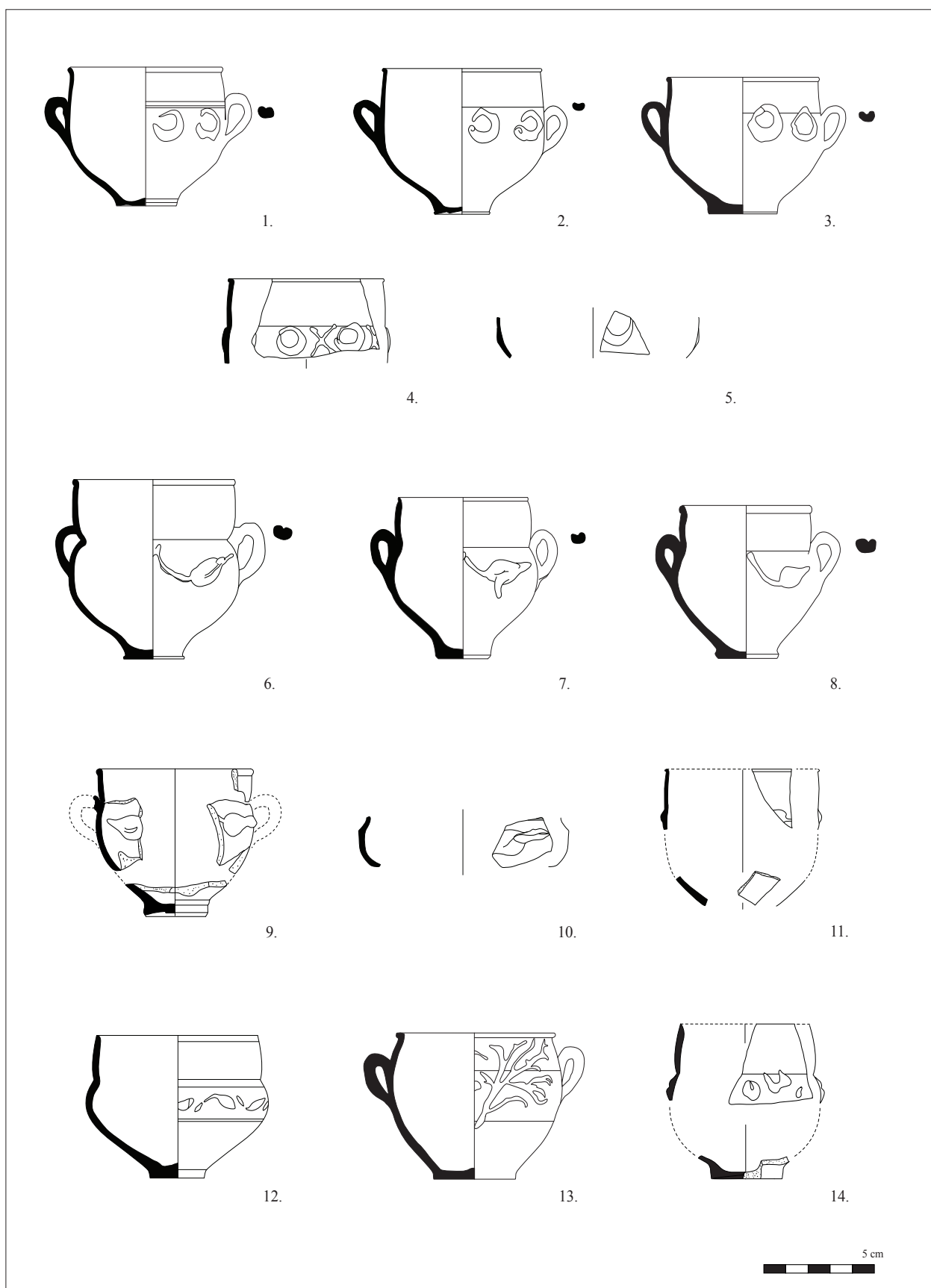


Fig. 2. Thin walled pottery from Brigetio.



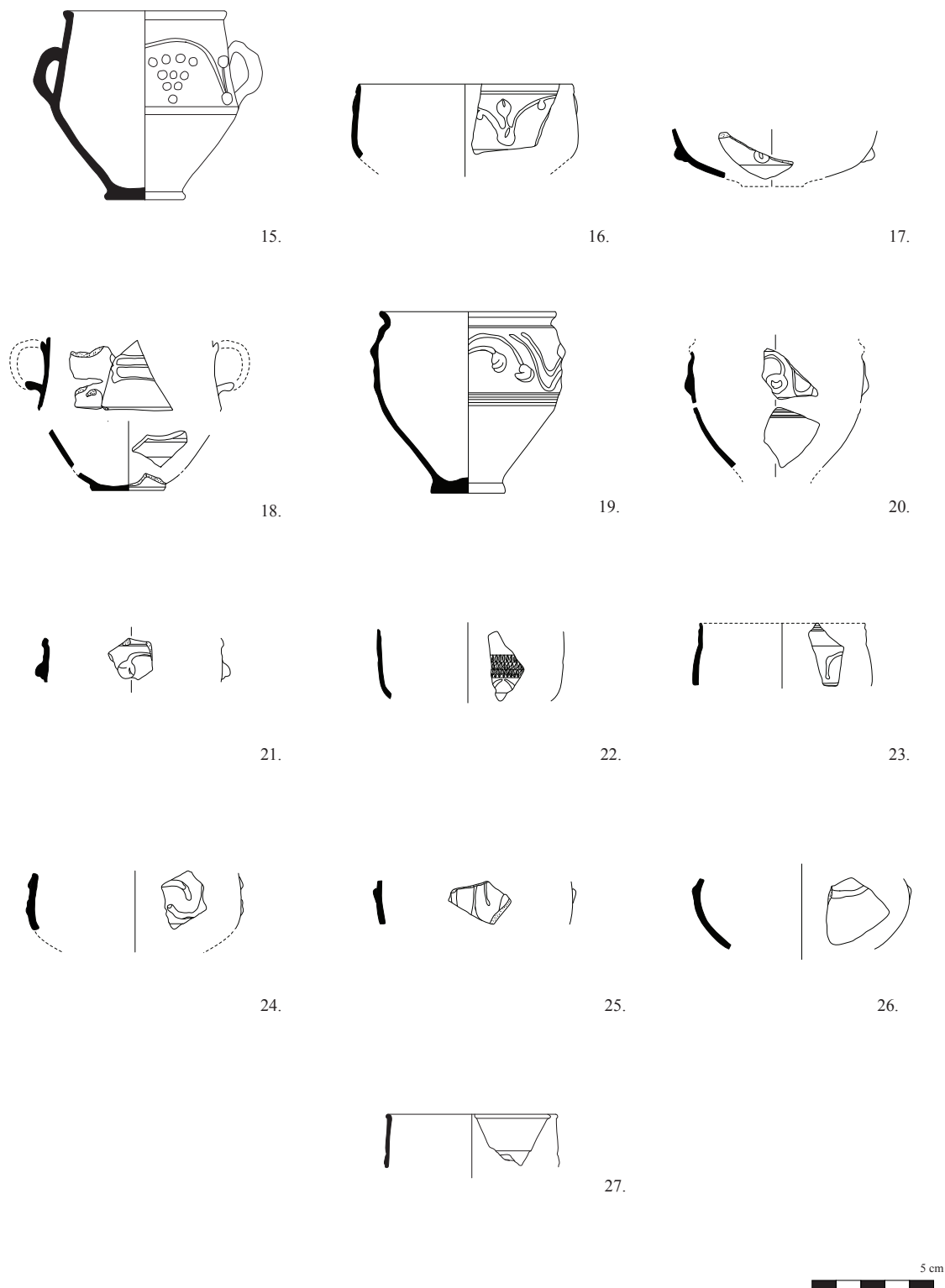


Fig. 3. Thin walled pottery from Brigetio.

Vegetable stems ending in berries (Fig. 1/10)

This type of decoration appears on one whole vessel and on two shards. The whole vessel is characterized by a narrow base, and a flared egg shape body. The body is mildly turned in under the rim, and then the rim is turned out. Both the clay and the coating are of good quality in all three vessels: the fabric is hard burnt and well purified, the coating is glossy, very dark grey.

In the case of Cat. 19. vessel, we can see that the upper part of the cup's body is decorated with double vegetable stems ending in berries and under it there are horizontal girth-grooves. The Cat. 20. and Cat. 21. shards probably belong to other cups of the same shape. The latter differs from the other two specimens in that the berries are on the left end of the stem while on the other two they are situated on the right end. This kind of decoration is usually on the middle or upper part of the body. Sometimes the stems and the berries are single, sometimes they are double. This kind of decoration often appears on small bowls, little cups with or without handles. Similar vessels with this kind of decoration are known from Italy,<sup>40</sup> Noricum<sup>41</sup> and from Pannonia.<sup>42</sup>

1961, 240, 1. sír, 3. kép, 1; SZŐNYI 1972, 3. ábra, 16; Fertőrákos-Golgota: GABLER 1973, 153. Abb. 11, 8. Taf. XXXII/5; Salla: MARÓTI 1978, 423, Abb. 78, 9; Poetovio: BÓNIS 1942, 147, Taf. XX. 46/1, XX. 48; SCHÖRGENDORFER 1942, 172; Savaria: SZŐNYI 1970, VII. T; from Szöllös with a coin of Domitian: BÓNIS 1942, 20, Taf. XX. 47; Aquincum: BÓNIS 1942, 147, Taf. XX. 46/2-4; BÓNIS 1947, I. T. 12.

<sup>40</sup> From Ravenna: MAIOLI 1972-1973, Fig. 17, 19; Voghenza: BERTI 1985, Tomba 59/1. Tav. XXXVI. Fig. 113; Vistrum: BLOIER 2014, Kat. 107-109; Macerata: PETZNEK 2000, 219; Losone-Arcegnò: DE MICHELI SCHULTHESS 2001, Pl. 4.

<sup>41</sup> From Iuvavum: BÓNIS 1942, 20.

<sup>42</sup> Carnuntum: GASSNER 1992, Abb. 4; PETZNEK 2000, Kat. 1487, Taf. 3; Poetovio: BÓNIS 1942, 146. Taf. XX. 44/2; Emona dated to the end of the 1st century: PLESNIČAR-GEC 1977, T. 2/34, BÓNIS 1942, 146. Taf. XX, 44/1; Arrabona: cemetery of Kálvária-domb and one from the Széchenyi-tér dated to the reign of Hadrian: SZŐNYI 1972, 2. ábra 10, 6. ábra; a double handled cup from Salla: MARÓTI 1978, 423, Abb. 78, 10; a cup from an early Roman, rich grave from the territory of Savaria dated to the reign of Domitian-Trajan: FÜLÖP *et alii* 2010, 112. 10. ábra 6.

Semilunar motif with rouletting (Fig. 1/11)

Only one shard is decorated with the combination of two kinds of decoration techniques (Cat. 22). The middle part of the body is decorated with horizontal bands of rouletting and there are semilunar motifs in the bottom section of the vessel. This shard may belong to a cup with cylindrical body and narrow base.

Scroll/garland motif (Fig. 1/12-13)

The Cat. 23 fragment belongs to a little cup with cylindrical body, the Cat. 24. shard is probably the upper part of a small, low bowl. The surface of the shards is decorated with a horizontal scroll or garland motif. A parallel is known to this decoration (like the cat. 24. cup) from Emona dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.<sup>43</sup>

Vertical strings/ridges motif (Fig. 1/14)

This kind of motif only appears on one shard (Cat. 25). The fabric is grey of fine quality, the coating is shabby dark grey, and it probably belongs to a cup with hemispherical body or a low bowl. The exact decoration is not possible to determine, because of the partial barbotine decoration. In my opinion there are two kinds of potential decorations which are possible: one is vertical strings on the mid body, like analogous cups from Mursa,<sup>44</sup> Emona<sup>45</sup> and from Cremona.<sup>46</sup> Another probable motif is a combination of vertical strings and vegetable scrolls which ended in little leaves. This kind of decoration type is known for instance from Emona dated to the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.<sup>47</sup>

Undefinable motifs

In the case of Cat. 26-27. cups, the precise type of the motif is undefinable because of the small size of the fragment with a partial barbotine decoration. The fabric in both cases is fine; the coating is glossy, dark grey.

<sup>43</sup> PLESNIČAR-GEC 1977, T. 1/37.

<sup>44</sup> FILIPOVIĆ – CRNKOVIĆ 2014, Pl. 2:17. In the authors' opinion, this kind of pottery probably could have been produced locally in Mursa, because of the poor quality and the lack of analogies.

<sup>45</sup> PLESNIČAR-GEC 1977, T. 1/75.

<sup>46</sup> BREDÁ 1996, Fig. 14.

<sup>47</sup> PLESNIČAR-GEC 1977, T. 1/35, 40-41.



Fig. 4. Thin walled pottery from Brigetio.

## CONCLUSION

According to the analogies of other sites, based on the decorations and clay texture, the conclusion can be drawn that parallels appear to the East of Northern Italy in the line of the *limes* and along the merchant routes. In the region of the northern part of the Alps, Emona is the richest in thin walled vessels. In the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD Emona was presumably a significant emporium of the north-eastern part of Italy, one of the stations of the Roman merchant route, the Amber Road. Beside terra sigillata ware, thin walled pottery is the finest of the ceramics in the graves.<sup>48</sup> This kind of pottery represented luxury ware which had to have come to these parts by trade in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. The production place of the reduction fired vessels was mainly located in the north of the Apennines.<sup>49</sup> Supposed producer workshops are Aquileia, Cremona and Ravenna. Moreover, there might have been workshops in the area of Ticino and at the mid-west Adriatic coast. At the first time, probably the vessels came from these production centres into Pannonia, then after the mid-1<sup>st</sup> century AD Pannonian workshops started the production of imitations with more or less success. This kind of pottery was produced in Sirmium for certain in a typical form and a typical barbotine decoration in the pre-Flavian times.<sup>50</sup> There was a workshop in the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD in Mursella,<sup>51</sup> and in the 1<sup>st</sup> century in Carnuntum which produced this kind of imitation.<sup>52</sup> In spite of the earlier investigations, now it seems that in the case of Emona the production of the reduction fired thin walled potteries with glossy black coating

is unverifiable.<sup>53</sup> However, an oxidised ware with a brown-red slip and barbotine decoration is classified as a local product, so it seems that these kinds of vessels were produced locally.<sup>54</sup> In the opinion of S. Filipovič and M. Crnkovič it is possible that some kind of reduction fired pottery could have been produced in Mursa, because of their low quality.<sup>55</sup> In Poetovio there was a workshop where thin walled pottery was also produced in Italian style. Both oxidised and reduced vessels were made here from the Flavian period to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.<sup>56</sup> According to J. Istenič the greater part of the reduction fired thin walled vessels are original import vessels produced possibly in the region of Northern Italy, Emilia Romagna. Probably this supposition could be possible in the case of Brigetio, because of the analogous types of the vessels both in form and quality. In Pannonia these kinds of reduction fired vessels with grey or black coating appear in the 1<sup>st</sup> century, mainly in the early Roman cemeteries.<sup>57</sup> In Brigetio seven cups came from cemeteries, three of them together with a glass bottle dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. Some of the thin walled pottery – decorated only with rouletting without barbotine – came from the earliest settlement layers with remains of timber-framed structures from the *municipium*. Based on their fabric fineness and the quality of the coating we can separate them into two main groups. Some of them have hard, grey fabric but in some cases we can observe that in the clay

<sup>48</sup> The observation of N. Lamboglia is the same in the case of the cemetery of Tessin. This kind of pottery usually appears together with Arretian terra sigillata from the cemetery of Tessin, and was probably made in the region of the Alps (LAMBOGLIA 1943, 182).

<sup>49</sup> SCHINDLER-KAUDELKA 1975, 175; SENA CHIESA 1985, 392.

<sup>50</sup> PREMK 1987, 445.

<sup>51</sup> SZŐNYI 1999, 523.

<sup>52</sup> GASSNER 1991, 267.

<sup>53</sup> L. Plesničar-Gec published some thin walled vessels from a refuse pit nearby a pottery kiln. Initially in her opinion these ceramics were made locally in this kiln (PLESNIČAR-GEC 1987, 459, Fig. 8). Afterwards, in another publication J. Istenič and L. Plesničar-Gec clarified that the pit was not necessary a refuse pit, and the thin walled ceramics - which had been previously interpreted as local products - were probably Italian imports (ISTENIČ – PLESNIČAR-GEC 2001, 144).

<sup>54</sup> ISTENIČ *et alii* 2003, 90, Fig. 3. 1, Fig. 5.

<sup>55</sup> FILIPOVIČ – CRNKOVIČ 2014, 107. These kinds of potteries are characterized by a dark grey fabric of poor quality and remains of a blackish coating of poor quality too.

<sup>56</sup> ISTENIČ 1999, 111-112.

<sup>57</sup> The cemetery of Savaria is dated between 85 and 140 AD. (MÓCSY 1954, 189), a cemetery of Arrabona is dated until the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD (BÍRÓ 1961, 247), a cemetery of Aquincum (Aranyhegyi-árok) is dated between the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century until the reign of Marcus Aurelius (SZŐNYI 1972, 21).



there are little remains of burnt out organic materials. One part of the vessels has a good quality glossy dark grey coating on the outer and inner wall (e.g. Kat. 2, 4, 11, 18-21) while others have remains of weaker quality shabby greyish coating on their outer walls (e.g. Kat. 7-9, 13, 16). The same decoration appears on more vessels of various qualities. For example, in the case of the Cat. 1-4 vessels, the form and the decoration are the same, but the quality varies from fine to weaker. It is more notable in the case of the vessels decorated with lance shape

leaves. The wall of the Cat. 9 and 10. cups are visibly thinner and the coating is finer, while, for instance, the Cat. 6-8. cups are of poorer quality and there are little remains of burnt out organic materials on the surface. In the case of the finer vessels it is possible that they were made in the region of Northern Italy, Emilia Romagna, while the weaker ones (which have poorer fabric and coating) maybe we can suppose a currently unidentified Pannonian workshop, where these kinds of reduction fired types with barbotine decoration were made.

## CATALOGUE

The Munsell Soil Color Chart (2009 Revised edition) was used for colour recognition.

Abbreviations:

Coll: collections

Inv. no.: inventory number

S: site

H: height

Rd: rim diameter

Bd: base diameter

Wt: wall thickness

Lit: literature

Cat. 1. (Fig. 2. 1, Fig. 4. 1) Inv. no.: 2.1931.2.

Coll.: Hungarian National Museum

Double-handled cup with hemispherical body. The top section of the body is decorated with a hoop motif in barbotine technique.

Clay: hard, well purified, 5Y 6/1 (grey).

Coating: glossy, 2.5Y 4/1 (dark grey).

H: 6 cm; Rd: 6.9 cm; Bd: 2.7 cm;

Wt: 0.2 cm.

S: cemetery of the *canabae* (Járóka cemetery), I. excavation, 1. grave

Lit.: BÓNIS 1942, 154-155, Taf. XXI. 11/2;

FÉNYES 2003, Kat. a/2. I. t. 2.

Cat. 2. (Fig. 2. 2) Inv. no.: K589.

Coll.: Kuny Domokos Museum, Kállay-collection. Double-handled cup with hemispherical body. The top section of the body is decorated with a hoop motif in barbotine technique, similar to the previous cup (Cat. 1).

Clay: hard, well purified, 5Y 6/1 (grey).

Coating: glossy, 5Y 3/1 (very dark grey) – 2.5Y 3/1 (very dark grey).

H: 6.3 cm, Rd: 7.1 cm, Bd: 2.1 cm,

Wt: 0.15-0.2 cm.

S: western cemetery of the *municipium* (III. cemetery), cremation grave.

Lit.: -

Cat. 3. (Fig. 2. 3, Fig. 4. 2) Inv. no.: 2.1936.3.

Coll.: Hungarian National Museum

Double-handled cup with hemispherical body. The top section of the body is decorated with a hoop motif in barbotine technique, similar to the previous cups

(Cat. 1-2).

Clay: hard, well purified, 5Y 7/1 (light grey).

Coating: shabby, 5Y 5/1 (grey) – Gley1

4/N (dark grey). H: 6 cm; Rd: 6.9 cm;

Bd: 3.1 cm; Wt: 0.2 cm.

S: western cemetery of the *municipium*

(III. cemetery), inhumation grave

Lit.: BÓNIS 1942, 154-155, Taf. XXI. 11/1;

FÉNYES 2003, Kat. a/3. I. t. 3.

Cat. 4. (Fig. 2. 4, Fig. 4. 3) Inv. no.: 2006.F17.

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Museum

Rim fragment of a cup. The top section of the body is decorated with a variation of a hoop and an X motif in barbotine technique.

Clay: fine, 2.5Y 6/1 (grey).

Coating: glossy, 2.5Y 4/1 (dark grey).

S: Komárom/Szőny-Vásártér, the exact

layer is unknown. Rd: 7 cm, Wt: 0.2 cm.

Lit.: -

Cat. 5. (Fig. 2. 5) Inv. no.: 2013.N15.071.372.

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Museum

Fragment of a bowl with belly body.

The middle of the body is decorated with a hoop or semilunar/scale motif in barbotine technique. The wall of the bowl is thin, fine quality.

Clay: fine, 5Y 6/1 (grey).

Coating: good quality, glossy, 5Y 2.5/1 (black). Wt: 0.15 cm.

S: Komárom/Szőny-Vásártér.

Lit.: -

Cat. 6. (Fig. 2. 6) Inv. no.: K484a.

Coll.: Kuny Domokos Museum, Kállay-

collection. Double-handled cup with a narrow base and belly body. The upper one third of the body is mildly shrunk, and then the top section is cylindrical. The body is decorated with two double lance shape leaves motif in the line of the handles. Broke, but restored.

Clay: there are little remains of burnt out organic materials, 2.5Y 7/1 (light grey)

Coating: shabby, 2.5Y 4/1 (dark grey) – 5/2 (greyish brown)

H: 7.8 cm, Rd: 7 cm, Bd: 2.8 cm

S: western cemetery of the *municipium* (II. cemetery), cremation grave

Lit.: BÓNIS 1942, 155, Taf. XXI. 13/2.

## Cat. 7. (Fig. 2. 7)

Inv. no.: K494a

Coll.: Kuny Domokos Museum, Kállay-collection

Double-handled cup with a narrow base and belly body. The upper one third of the body is mildly shrunk, and then the top section is cylindrical. The body is decorated with two double lance shape leaves motif in the line of the handles, similarly to the previous cup (Cat. 6). One of the handle is missed but restored. Clay: there are little remains of burnt out organic materials, 2.5Y 6/1 (grey)  
Coating: shabby, Gley1 4/N (dark grey)  
H: 7 cm, Rd: 5.8 cm, Bd: 2.4 cm, Wt: 0.25 cm  
S: western cemetery of the *municipium* (II. cemetery), cremation grave  
Lit.: BÓNIS 1942, 155, Taf. XXI. 13/1.

## Cat. 8. (Fig. 2. 8, Fig. 4. 4)

Inv.no.: 4.1936.4.

Coll.: Hungarian National Museum

Double-handled cup with a narrow base and belly body. The upper one third of the body is mildly shrunk, and then the top section is cylindrical. The body is decorated with two double lance shape leaves motif in the line of the handles, similarly to the previous cups (Cat. 6-7). Clay: 5Y 7/1 (light grey)  
Coating: shabby, Gley1 4/N (dark grey) – 5Y 5/1 (grey)  
H: 6.5 cm; Rd: 6.1 cm; Bd: 2.8 cm; Wt: 0.2-0.3 cm  
S: Szőny, 1936, „B” cremation grave  
Lit.: BÓNIS 1942, 155, Taf. XXI. 13/3; FÉNYES 2003, Kat. a/9, I. t. 5.

## Cat. 9. (Fig. 2. 9)

Inv. no.: 2002.-E17.025.67; 2002.-E17.025.73; 2002.-E17.025.75; 2002.-E18.121.73.

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Museum  
Double-handled cup with a narrow base and belly body. The upper one third of the body is mildly shrunk, and then the top section is cylindrical. The body is decorated with two double lance shape leaves motif in the line of the handles, similarly to the previous cups (Cat. 6-8). Clay: 5Y 6/1 (grey)

Coating: glossy 2.5Y 4/1 (dark grey), several fingerprints are visible on the surface

Rd: about 7 cm, Bd: 2.7 cm, Wt: 0.3 cm

S: Komárom/Szőny-Vásártér

Lit.: -

## Cat. 10. (Fig. 2. 10)

Inv. no.: 2008.J11.058.7.

Coll: Komáromi Klapka György Museum  
Fragment of a belly bowl. The body is decorated with two double lance shape leaves motif.

Cay: Gley1 6/N (grey)

Coating: silvery glossy, Gley1 5/N (grey) - 4/N (dark grey), several fingerprints are visible on the surface

Wt: 0.2 cm

S: Komárom/Szőny-Vásártér. Lit.: -

## Cat. 11. (Fig. 2. 11)

Inv. no.: 2002.H14.122.39; 2003.

H14.089.9.

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Museum  
Fragments of a cup. The middle of the body is decorated with heart shape leaf motif in barbotine technique.

Clay: hard, fine, 2.5Y 6/1 (grey)

Coating: fine quality, glossy, 2.5Y 4/1 (dark grey)

Rd: about 6 cm, Wt: 0.17-0.25 cm

S: Komárom/Szőny-Vásártér

Lit.: -

## Cat. 12. (Fig. 2. 12, Fig. 4. 5)

Inv. no.: K610b

Coll.: Kuny Domokos Museum, Kállay-collection

Cup with a belly body and a narrow base. The upper one third of the body is mildly shrunk. The middle of the body is decorated up- and downward turned leaves or buds with a short stem. Broken but restored.

Clay: 2.5Y 7/2 (light grey), there is a little remain of burnt out organic material

Coating: shabby Gley1 3/N (very dark grey)

H: 6.2 cm, Rd: 7.4 cm, Bd: 2.4 cm,

Wt: 0,28-0,3 cm

S: western cemetery of the *municipium* (III. cemetery), cremation grave

Lit.: FÉNYES 2003, Kat. a/31. II. t. 7.

- Cat. 13. (Fig. 2. 13, Fig. 4. 6)  
 Inv. no: 2006.B.1.2.  
 Coll: Komáromi Klapka György Museum,  
 Bodor-collection  
 Double-handled cup with a globular body.  
 The body is decorated with a stylized  
 vegetable motif.  
 Clay: hard, fine quality, 5Y 6/1 (grey)  
 Coating: good quality, glossy 2.5Y 2.5/1  
 (black)  
 H: 6.38 cm; Rd: 7.18 cm; Bd: 3 cm;  
 Wt: 0.26 cm, S: Szőny, the further find  
 circumstances are unknown, Lit.: -
- Cat. 14. (Fig. 2. 14, Fig. 4. 7)  
 Inv. no.: 1998.G18.058.87-88.  
 Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Museum  
 Fragments of a cup. It has a belly body  
 which is mildly shrunk at the upper part  
 of the body. On the middle of the body  
 decorated with vegetable (?) motif in  
 crisscross line.  
 Clay: fine quality, Gley1 5/N (grey)  
 Coating: shabby, Gley1 2.5/N (black)  
 Wt: 0.2 cm  
 S: Komárom/Szőny-Vásártér  
 Lit.: FÉNYES 2003, Kat. a/48. III. t. 12.  
 (only the 1998.G18.058.87. fragment)
- Cat. 15. (Fig. 3. 15, Fig. 4. 8)  
 Inv. no.: 2006.B.1.1.  
 Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Museum  
 Double-handled cup with a biconical  
 body. The top section of the body is  
 decorated with bunch of grapes under  
 vegetable stalks in the line of the handles.  
 Clay: hard, well purified brownish grey  
 Coating: shabby grey on the both sides of  
 the wall  
 H: 7.81 cm, Rd: 6.9 cm, Bd: 3.2 cm,  
 Wt: 0.25 cm, S: Szőny, Lit.: -
- Cat. 16. (Fig. 3. 16, Fig. 4. 9)  
 Inv. no.: 1992.2.76.38.  
 Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Museum  
 Fragment of a biconical bowl. The body is  
 decorated with a fine encircling furrow  
 under the rim, a pattern of barbotine  
 arcs and dots like bunch of grapes under  
 vegetable stalks in the middle part of the  
 body.  
 Clay: good quality, Gley1 7/N (light grey) -  
 7/1 (light greenish grey)
- Coating: shabby Gley1 3/N (very dark  
 grey)  
 Rd: 9 cm, Wt: 0.22 cm  
 S: Komárom/Szőny-Vásártér  
 Lit.: FÉNYES 2003, Kat. a/41. III. t. 6.
- Cat. 17. (Fig. 3. 17)  
 Inv. no.: 2003.F15.106.37.  
 Coll: Komáromi Klapka György Museum  
 Fragment of a bowl which is decorated  
 with a barbotine dot, similarly to the  
 previous bowl (Cat.16). The wall is very  
 thin. Clay: good quality, Gley1 6/N (grey)  
 Coating: glossy, Gley1 5/N (grey) - 4/N  
 (dark grey), Wt: 0.2 cm.  
 S: Komárom/Szőny-Vásártér, Lit.: -
- Cat. 18. (Fig. 3. 18, Fig. 4. 10)  
 Inv. no.: 1994.S11.260.133; 1994.  
 S11.281.372-373; 1994.S11.281.375-376.  
 Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Museum  
 Fragments of a double-handled cup  
 with biconical body. The top section  
 of the body is decorated with fruits of  
 stems and vegetable stalks. The cup is  
 fragmentary, the handles are missing.  
 Clay: hard, good quality, 2.5Y 6/1 (grey)  
 Coating: glossy, Gley1 3/N (very dark  
 grey) - 2.5Y 4/1 (dark grey)  
 Rd: 7 cm, Bd: 3 cm, Wt: 0.15-0.2 cm  
 S: Komárom/Szőny-Vásártér  
 Lit.: FÉNYES 2003, Kat. a/45. III. t. 9. (only  
 the 1994.S11.260.133. fragment)
- Cat. 19. (Fig. 3. 19, Fig. 4. 11)  
 Inv. no.: 2006.B.1.4.  
 Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Museum,  
 Bodor-collection  
 Cup with flared egg shape body. On the  
 top section of the body is decorated with  
 double vegetable stems ending in berries  
 and under it there are horizontal girth-  
 grooves.  
 Clay: hard, good quality  
 Coating: glossy very dark grey  
 H: 7.42 cm; Rd: 7.26 cm; Bd: 3.22 cm;  
 Wt: 0.2 cm  
 S: Szőny, Lit.: -
- Cat. 20. (Fig. 3. 20)  
 Inv. no.: 1995.E14.014.64; 1995.  
 F14.078.19;  
 Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Museum  
 Fragments of a cup with flared egg shape



body. On the top section of the body decorated with double vegetable stems ending in berries in barbotine technique and under it there are horizontal girth-grooves. The wall is very thin.

Clay: hard, good quality, 2.5Y 5/1 (grey)

Coating: glossy, good quality, 2.5Y 3/1 (very dark grey) – 2.5Y 2.5/1 (black)

S: Komárom/Szőny-Vásártér

Wt: 0.2 cm

Lit.: FÉNYES 2003, 22. Kat. a/47. III.t.11. (only the 1995.E14.014.64. fragment)

Cat. 21. (Fig. 3. 21, Fig. 4. 12)

Inv. no.: 2004.E16.053.4.

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Museum  
Fragment of a cup. It probably belongs to a cup with a same form and quality like the previous two cups (Kat. 19-20). The wall is very thin.

Clay: hard, good quality, Gley1 5/N (grey)

Coating: glossy, Gley1 2.5/N (black)

S: Komárom/Szőny-Vásártér

Wt: 0.15 cm. Lit.: -

Cat. 22. (Fig. 3. 22, Fig. 4. 13)

Inv. no.: 1992.1.86.55.

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Museum  
Fragment of a cup with cylindrical body. The middle part of the body is decorated with horizontal bands of rouletting and there are semilunar motifs in the bottom section of the vessel. The wall is very thin.

Clay: hard, good quality, 2.5Y 6/1 (grey)

Coating: slightly shabby, Gley1 2.5/N (black), Wt: 0.18-0.2 cm.

S: Komárom/Szőny-Vásártér.

Lit.: FÉNYES 2003, a/38, III. t. 3.

(the inventory number is incorrect)

Cat. 23. (Fig. 3. 23, Fig. 4. 14)

Inv. no.: 1992.1.79.130.

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Museum  
Fragment of a cup with cylindrical body. The top section of the body is decorated with a horizontal scroll or garland motif. The clay is hard, well purified.

Clay: good quality, Gley1 5/N (grey).

Coating: glossy, Gley1 3/N (very dark grey)

Rd: about 7 cm, Wt: 0.16-0.2 cm

S: Komárom/Szőny-Vásártér

Lit.: FÉNYES 2003, Kat. a/36. III. t. 1.

Cat. 24. (Fig. 3. 24, Fig. 4. 15)

Inv. no.: 1998.-H18.021.47.

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Museum

Fragment of a low bowl. The middle of the body is decorated with scroll/garland motif.

Clay: good quality, hard burnt, Gley1 5/1-6/1 (greenish grey)

Coating: glossy, 2.5Y 4/1 (dark grey)

Wt: 0.2 cm

S: Komárom/Szőny-Vásártér

Lit.: FÉNYES 2003, 22. Kat. a/49. III. t. 13. (the inventory number is incorrect)

Cat. 25. (Fig. III. 25, Fig. IV. 16)

Inv. no.: 1992.1.86.56.

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Museum  
Fragment of cup with hemispherical

body. There is a barbotine decoration on the middle of the body, but the exact decoration is not possible to determine because of the partial decoration.

Clay: good quality, 2.5Y 6/1 (grey)

Coating: shabby, Gley1 3/N (very dark grey), Wt: 0.2-0.25 cm.

S: Komárom/Szőny-Vásártér.

Lit.: FÉNYES 2003, Kat. a/39. III.t.4. (the drawn is incorrect)

Cat. 26. (Fig. 3. 26, Fig. 4. 17)

Inv. no.: 1992.SZ.973.

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Museum  
Fragments of a belly bowl. The precise type of the decoration is undefinable because of the partial decoration.

Clay: good quality, Gley1 5/N (grey)

Coating: good quality, glossy, Gley1 2.5/N (black), Wt: 0.25 cm.

S: Komárom/Szőny-Vásártér, Lit.: -

Cat. 27. (Fig. 3. 27)

Inv. no.: 2010.K16.143.28.

Coll.: Komáromi Klapka György Museum  
Rim fragment of a hemispherical cup.

There is a barbotine decoration in the middle of the body. The precise type of the decoration is undefinable because of the small size of the fragment and a partial decoration.

Clay: good quality, 2.5Y 5/1 (grey)

Coating: glossy dark gray, very good quality, Gley1 3/N (very dark grey)

Rd: about 7 cm, Wt: 0,2 cm , Lit.: -

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# ROMAN FIBULAE AS PART OF WOMEN'S COSTUME: EXAMINATION OF TOMBSTONES FROM KOMÁROM-ESZTERGOM COUNTY

CSILLA SÁRÓ

Much research has been made on Roman Pannonia out of which the examination of tombstones has a long history. Generally one or more pictures representing deceased people and some other scenes can be seen on these tombstones. The main aim of this study is the presentation of 19 tombstones from Komárom-Esztergom County which are decorated with pictures of women wearing the so-called "native costume".

All the main pictures of the 19 tombstones and even the secondary pictures of Cat. 15 and Cat. 19 are relevant to our study. In the pictures women appear alone (Cat. 1-6) or in pairs (Cat. 7-8); they are illustrated with a man who may be their husband (Cat. 9-15), or they are illustrated with a man and a child (Cat. 17-19). In the main picture of an *aedicula* (Cat. 16) two women are represented with a man.

The so-called "native costume" is composed of several items of clothing and jewellery. Fibulae can be well identified, and their types can be also defined by means of the known archaeological finds. In this paper we would like to update the database of tombstones from Komárom-Esztergom County and discuss the fibulae which appear on their illustrations.

## RESEARCH HISTORY OF THE NATIVE COSTUME REPRESENTATIONS

As we mentioned before, research on native costume representations began in Hungary in the early period of Roman archaeology. The earliest project to be mentioned is two catalogues of the Hungarian National Museum made by F. Rómer together with

E. Desjardins (1873)<sup>1</sup> and J. Hampel (1906, 1907, 1910).<sup>2</sup> In these studies, tombstones with women's costume representations were discussed together with other tombstones. At the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century some studies concentrated specifically on native costume.<sup>3</sup>

It is to be mentioned that the Pannonian native costume depictions were presented and discussed together with items from Noricum and that is why this native costume is called "Norico-Pannonian costume". However, as U. Rothe wrote about this, the earliest studies should be treated with caution.<sup>4</sup> The works of M. Láng (1919), R. Egger (1921) and V. Geramb (1933)<sup>5</sup> have a great importance and are very useful until today, but these studies suffer from some shortcomings, just like the monographic study of J. Garbsch (1965)<sup>6</sup> which is the most relevant for us. Although several critical studies have been made about J. Garbsch's work,<sup>7</sup> it is an important milestone in the history of research. He used a new methodology: he collected and described the tombstones, and compared the depicted fibulae and belt fittings with archaeological finds.

Finally, three studies about Pannonian native costume are to be mentioned. The first one is the study of J. Fitz (1957)<sup>8</sup> on the costume of the Eravisci. J. Fitz newly published a number

<sup>1</sup> RÓMER-DESJARDINS 1873.

<sup>2</sup> HAMPEL 1906; HAMPEL 1907; HAMPEL 1910.

<sup>3</sup> E.g. LÁNG 1919.

<sup>4</sup> ROTHE 2013, 34-36.

<sup>5</sup> LÁNG 1919; EGGER 1921; GERAMB 1933.

<sup>6</sup> GARBSCH 1965.

<sup>7</sup> ETTLINGER 1966; FITZ 1966; SZABÓ 1966.

<sup>8</sup> FITZ 1957.



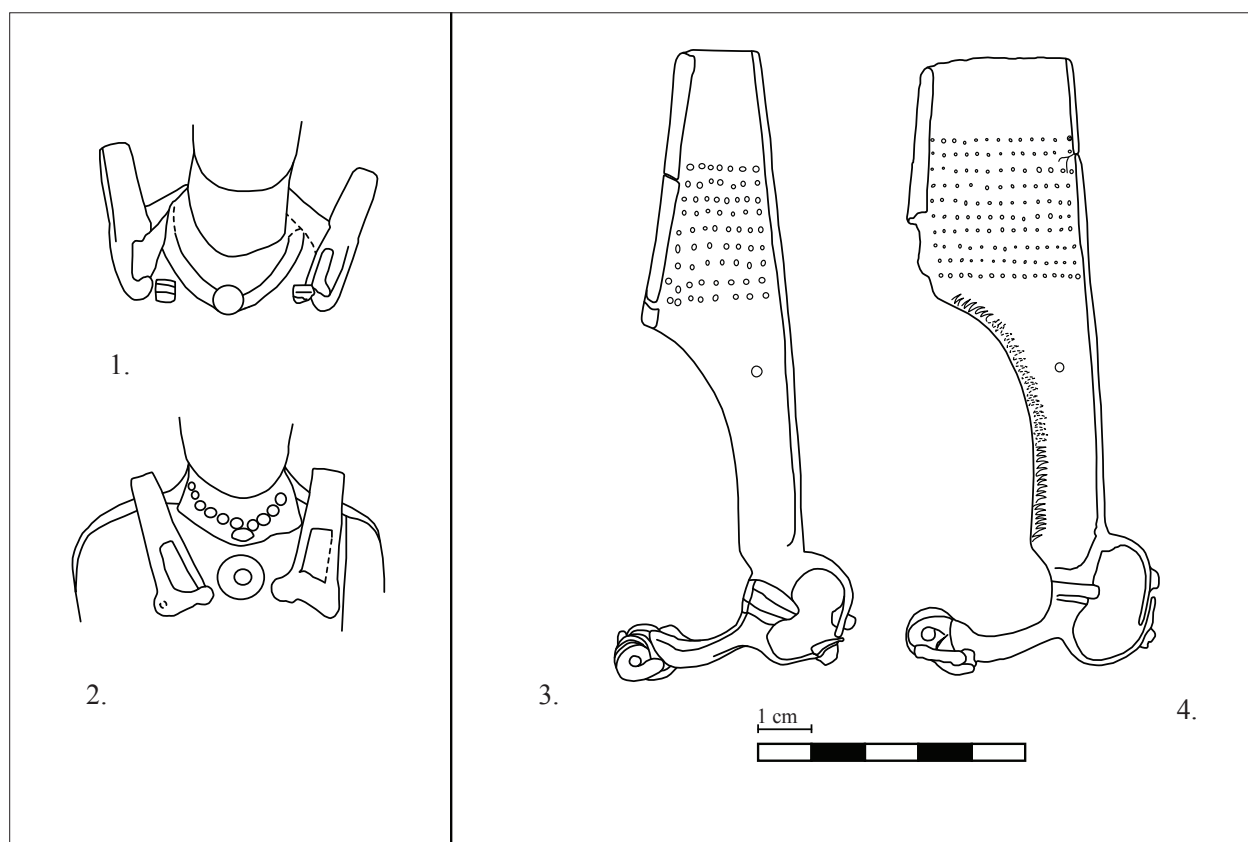


Fig. 1. Norico-Pannonian winged fibulae. 1.: Cat. 19/1 (Esztergom, Komárom-Esztergom County), 2.: Cat. 16/2 (Szomor, Komárom-Esztergom County), 3.: MNM 72.55.1a. (Solymár-Dinnyehegy, Pest County), 4.: MNM 72.85.4. (Solymár-Dinnyehegy, Pest County).

of tombstones from Fejér County, and made a detailed catalogue of the discussed tombstones.<sup>9</sup> In his paper he attempted to define the ensemble (clothing and jewellery) of the Eraviscus tribe, and he tried to make a timeline of the depicted costume types. The second study is K. Csontos's paper (1999)<sup>10</sup> about a special fibula type, the so-called "Pannonian plated fibula." She collected the tombstones representing this fibula, and she also collected the known archaeological finds. Afterwards, all the "Pannonian plated fibulae" were classified in six types. The third study belongs to K. Csontos (2003)<sup>11</sup> as well; it is about another fibula type, the so-called "cicada". Here she applied a methodology similar to that of her other paper.

After this short summary it is clear that many of the mentioned papers are out-of-date. Another problem is the definition of the costume

elements. We can find several differences when comparing the descriptions of these studies. Therefore our aim is to summarize the available data about the tombstones, then complement them and make some new observations if it is possible.

#### SOME DETAILS ABOUT THE SO-CALLED "NATIVE COSTUME"

Before starting our presentation on depicted fibulae, it is necessary to clarify some facts related to the "native costume". Although a high number of tombstones with native costume depictions are known from Noricum and Pannonia, this kind of illustration appears on tombstones from the Rhine-Moselle region and the former provinces of Dacia, Dalmatia and Raetia as well. Consequently, the term "Norico-Pannonian costume" should not be used anymore.<sup>12</sup> This costume style is widespread in

<sup>9</sup> FITZ 1957, 134-136, 146-151.

<sup>10</sup> CSONTOS 1999.

<sup>11</sup> CSONTOS 2003.

<sup>12</sup> ČREMOŠNIK 1964, 760; ROTHE 2013.

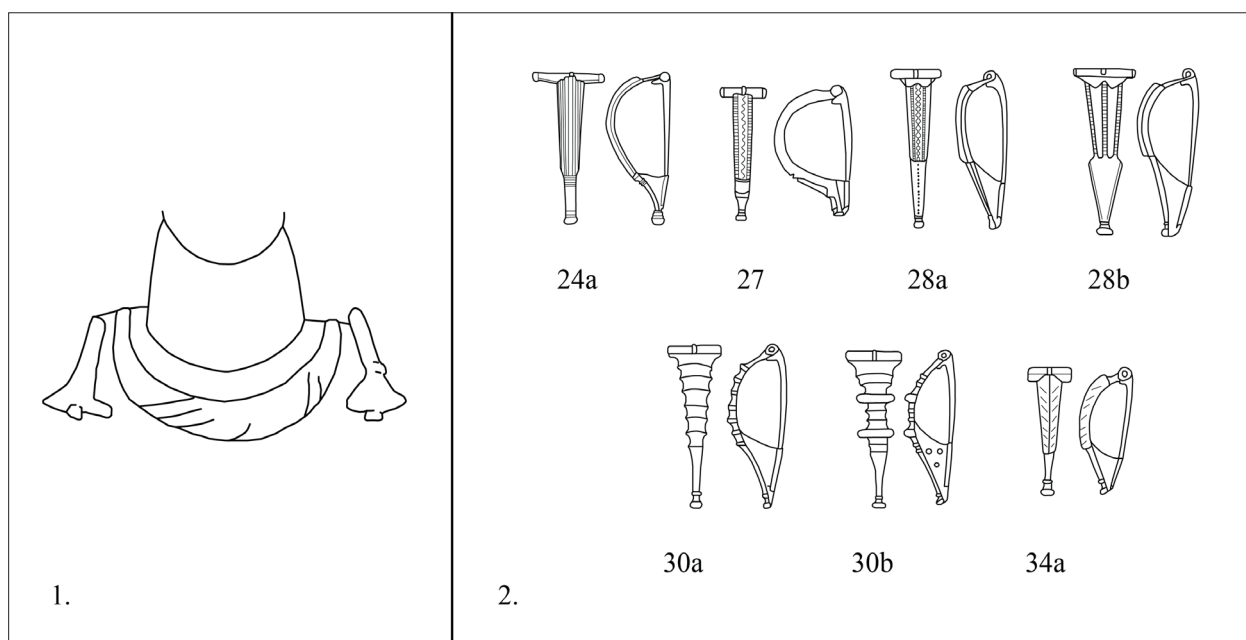


Fig. 2. Hinged-pin fibulae. 1.: Cat. 9 (Környe, Komárom-Esztergom County), 2.: GASPAR 2007, Abb. 22-23, Typ. 24a, 27, 28a-b, 30a-b, 34a.

various territories with some local elements. The well-known tombstone of Menimane from Mainz/Mogontiacum is a perfect proof of that. The woman on it is wearing a two-piece dress with fibulae on her shoulders and a belt on her waist.<sup>13</sup> In further examples<sup>14</sup> women are wearing dresses with fibulae and belts in the same way.

How can we describe women's native costume based on the tombstone pictures? Based on the known data of tombstones from Hungary, the costume elements are the following. It can consist of a two-piece dress (Cat. 1, 5, 6, 8, 10-12, 14-19) or a one-piece dress with densely plaited skirt (Cat. 2-3), a headwear of different types,<sup>15</sup> a scarf (Cat. 1, 10-11), an apron (Cat. 5),<sup>16</sup> an underclothing,<sup>17</sup> a belt (Cat. 2, 8, 14, 16, 19),

several fibulae,<sup>18</sup> some kind of jewels connected to the fibulae,<sup>19</sup> a pair of earrings,<sup>20</sup> a necklace (Cat. 1-6, 8-12, 15-19) and bracelets (Cat. 1, 3-6, 9-12, 17, 19) in different numbers. A number of combinations of these elements can be noted, and the richness or poorness of the ensembles varies a lot.

#### ROMAN FIBULAE AS PART OF WOMEN'S TRADITIONAL/NATIVE COSTUME

As part of the depicted women's costume bow fibulae and plate fibulae can be seen as well. These fibulae are comparable with the archaeological finds, so in most cases their type can be defined. On the discussed tombstones twenty-four persons are wearing fibulae. The depicted fibulae can be seen on the women's shoulder and under the neckline of their dress. On their shoulders bow fibulae fix the dress, while on their breast plate fibulae pin it. Four types of bow fibulae and one type of plate fibulae

<sup>13</sup> ROTHE 2009, 61-62, 154, Pl. XXV. M12; ROTHE 2013, 37; LUPA Nr. 16485.

<sup>14</sup> E.g. Seča Reka (COCIȘ 2006, Pl. XIII. 1-2.) and Zenica (ČREMOŠNIK 1964, Abb. 9; ČREMOŠNIK 1964, Abb. 1. = COCIȘ 2006, Pl. XIV. 4).

<sup>15</sup> All depicted women of this catalogue were illustrated wearing some kind of headwear except for Cat. 14.

<sup>16</sup> Furthermore see GARBSCH 1965, 153, Nr. 114.20 (Dunaújváros/Intercisa); LUPA Nr. 734 (Dunaújváros/Intercisa); LUPA Nr. 765 (Budapest/Aquincum); LUPA Nr. 2977 (Martonvásár); LUPA Nr. 3956 (Dunaújváros/Intercisa); LUPA Nr. 3974 (Dunaújváros/Intercisa).

<sup>17</sup> It appears supposedly in the case of Cat. 5.

<sup>18</sup> Fibulae can be seen on all tombstones of this catalogue.

<sup>19</sup> See under 35<sup>th</sup> and 36<sup>th</sup> footnote in this study.

<sup>20</sup> E.g. LUPA Nr. 734 (Dunaújváros/Intercisa); LUPA Nr. 3112 (Dunaújváros/Intercisa); LUPA Nr. 3586 (Tácz/Gorsium); LUPA Nr. 3945 (Dunaújváros/Intercisa); LUPA Nr. 3952 (Dunaújváros/Intercisa); LUPA Nr. 3974 (Dunaújváros/Intercisa).

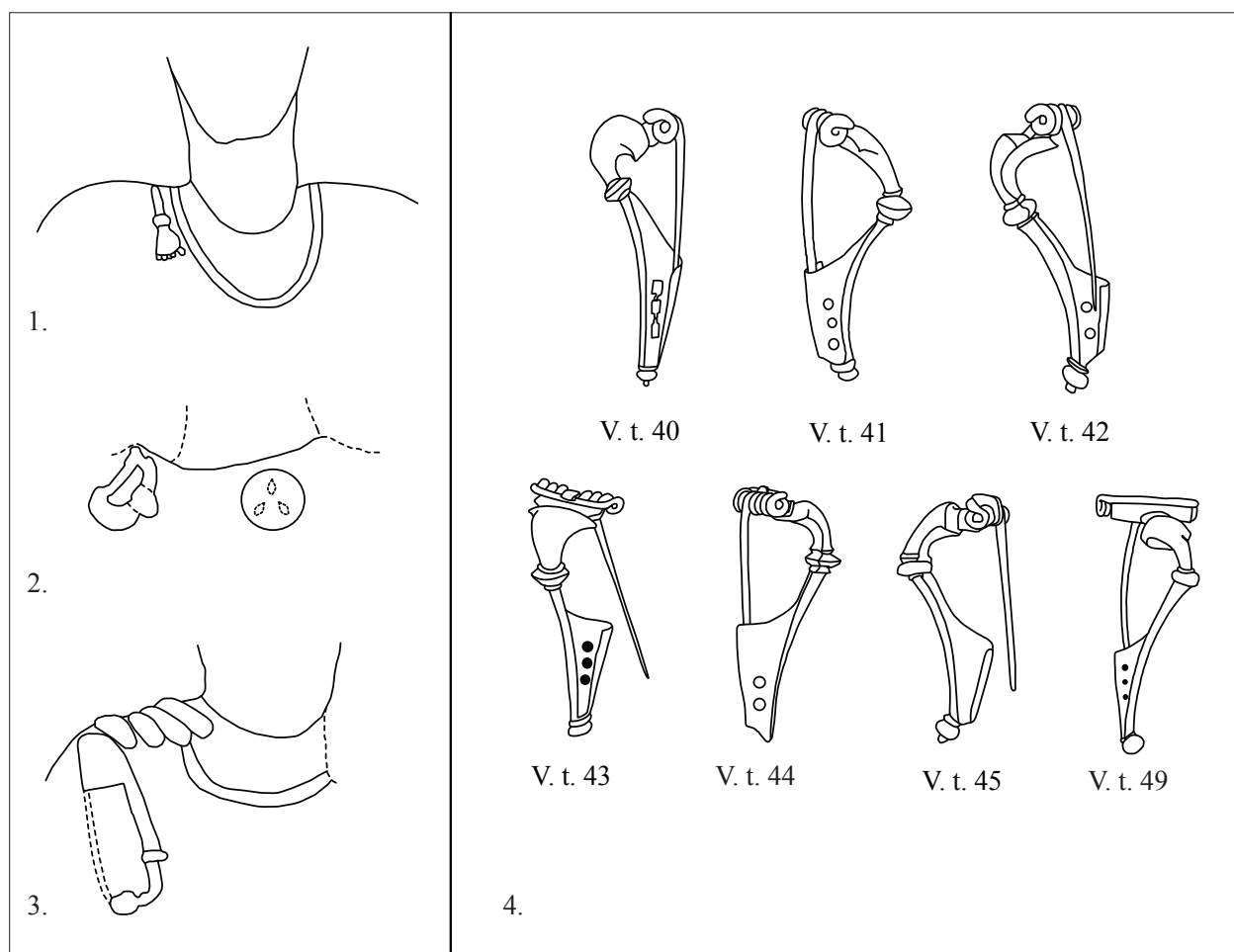


Fig. 3. Strongly profiled fibulae 1.: Cat. 2 (Szomor (?), Komárom-Esztergom County), 2.: Cat. 13 (Szőny, Komárom-Esztergom County), 3.: Cat. 18 (Tatabánya, Komárom-Esztergom County), 4.: KOVRIG 1937, T. V, Typ. 40-45, 49.

can be seen on the tombstones. Let us discuss first the type of fibula that appears the most: the Norico-Pannonian winged fibula (norisch-pannonische Flügelfibel).

Norico-Pannonian winged fibulae are part of sixteen women's costume (Cat. 1, 4-6, 8/1-2, 10-12, 14, 15/1-2, 16/1-2, 19/1-2). This type is easy to recognize thanks to some typical marks. Based on the archaeological finds these are the following:

- large size is typical of them
- they are made with a spring pin-construction
- they are decorated with a button and two wings and generally small buttons can be seen on the wings
- their catchplate is very large, rectangular or trapezoid and richly decorated.<sup>21</sup>

The Norico-Pannonian winged fibulae are illustrated in profile on the tombstones from Komárom-Esztergom County. The position of their spring pin-construction suggests that these fibulae were pinned into the cloth by an overhand move.<sup>22</sup>

The catchplate has a main role in classifying the Norico-Pannonian winged fibulae. Their forms and decorations are various which has been noted by many researchers.<sup>23</sup> Unfortunately, no decorations of depicted Norico-Pannonian winged fibulae can be identified, but they were possibly decorated by painting. Originally the surfaces of the tombstones were painted as it can be observed on some examples

<sup>21</sup> GARBSCH 1965, 49.

<sup>22</sup> WILD 1965.

<sup>23</sup> E.g. PULSZKY 1880; KOVRIG 1937, 9-11; PATEK 1942, 15-17; GARBSCH 1965, 49-75.

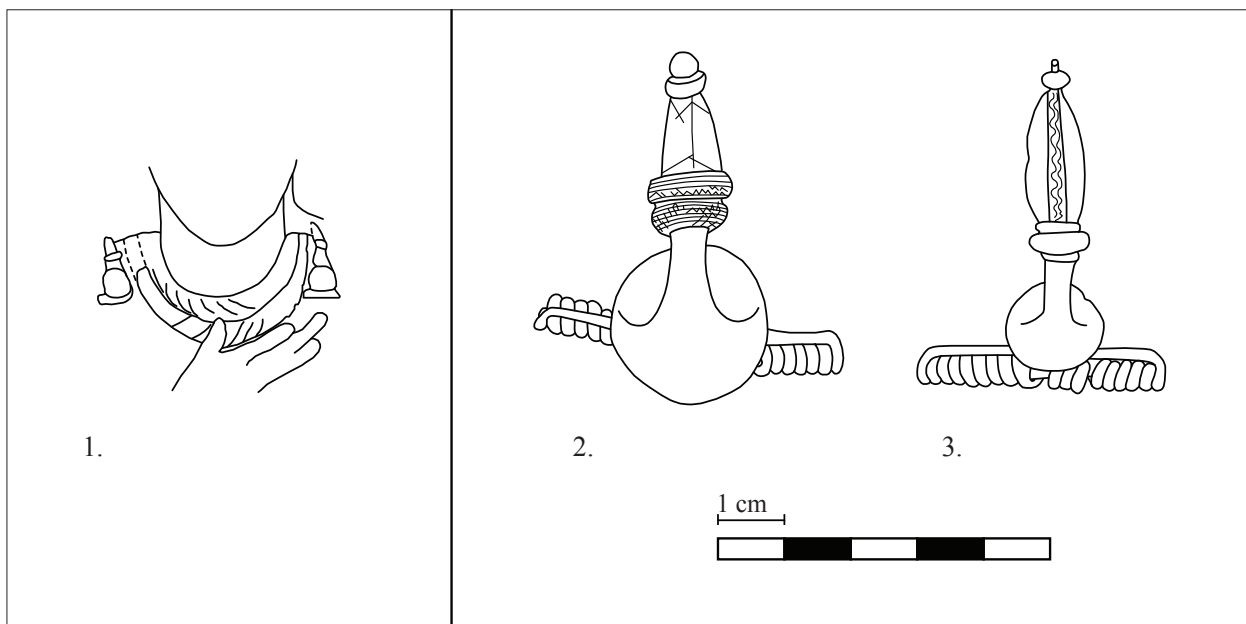


Fig. 4. Trumpet-shaped bow fibulae. 1.: Cat. 17 (Esztergom, Komárom-Esztergom County), 2.: Cat. MNM 62.1894.5. (Regöly, Tolna County), 3.: MNM 68.1888.8. (Kiskajdacs, Tolna County).

even today,<sup>24</sup> therefore some of the typical perforations of this fibula type can be observed. The forms of the catchplates and some details of the bows should be discussed in detail.

The forms of the catchplates are similar to the examples known from archaeological finds.<sup>25</sup> The quality of the tombstones has made our work more difficult but in most cases the forms were definable. Trapezoid catchplates (2 examples)<sup>26</sup> are rarer than the rectangular ones (9 examples)<sup>27</sup> (Fig. 1). The question is to which subtypes of Norico-Pannonian winged fibulae they can correspond within the archaeological record. According to the typology of J. Garbsch, the trapezoid catchplate characterizes the A238a-u subtypes.<sup>28</sup> The A238v subtype is notable since it occurs with both rectangular

and trapezoid catchplates.<sup>29</sup> According to J. Garbsch this subtype is very common in Pannonia.<sup>30</sup> The question is whether all the depicted fibulae can correspond to the A238v subtype.

The examination of the details of the bow will reveal some more information. In the main picture of Cat. 11 (Szomor), Cat. 12 (Brigetio/Szőny) and Cat. 14 (Tata) wings and two knobs can be seen on each of the Norico-Pannonian winged fibulae. All of the Norico-Pannonian winged fibulae are illustrated in profile, so the real number of buttons cannot be defined. If we compare the archaeological finds with the depicted items we will see that Norico-Pannonian winged fibulae were made with two (Garbsch A238b, c, u, v),<sup>31</sup> three (Garbsch A238d, e, m, r)<sup>32</sup> and four (Garbsch A238f, h, i, k, l, n, o, p, q, s, t)<sup>33</sup> wing-buttons.

There are two possible answers for the question asked earlier: can all the depicted fibulae correspond to the A238v subtype? In the first case the depicted fibulae were made based on the image of a common subtype, while in the

<sup>24</sup> The scarf of a woman was painted red on a tombstone from Szentendre/Ulcisia Castra (SZU 2002, 44, Kat. 5 = LUPA Nr. 3182). Moreover we can find an example in our catalogue as well, the skirt of the Cat. 4. woman was painted red too.

<sup>25</sup> J. Fitz also tried to find parallels to the depicted fibulae. He compared them to two fibula types of E. Patek: T. II. 1. and T. II. 2 (FITZ 1957, 138).

<sup>26</sup> Both fibulae of Cat. 19, and right fibula of Cat. 16/2 are mentionable.

<sup>27</sup> Fibula of Cat. 16/1 and left fibula of Cat. 12, 16/2 moreover fibulae of Cat. 1, 8/1–2, 11, 14, 15/1 are mentionable.

<sup>28</sup> GARBSCH 1965, 50–74.

<sup>29</sup> GARBSCH 1965, 74–75.

<sup>30</sup> GARBSCH 1965, 75.

<sup>31</sup> GARBSCH 1965, 51–54, 73–75.

<sup>32</sup> GARBSCH 1965, 55–57, 63–64, 70–71.

<sup>33</sup> GARBSCH 1965, 57–62, 64–73.



second case these fibulae followed a schematic picture of the Norico-Pannonian winged fibulae, and thus no further subtypes can be defined. The tiny details might only be visible because of the stonemason's skills? Anyway, the question remains open and it might never be answered.

Jewellery connected to fibulae should be mentioned here. It is well known that several items, such as chains and pendants, are related to Norico-Pannonian winged fibulae. The archaeological finds<sup>34</sup> and the tombstone pictures<sup>35</sup> provide several examples.<sup>36</sup>

<sup>34</sup> For example the treasure from Ászár is mentionable. In this treasure two roman military diplomas, three bronze vessels, a fibula, seven bracelets, two necklaces, two pendants, two earrings and a chain of eight-shaped links were found (HAMPEL 1885).

<sup>35</sup> Dunaújváros/Intercisa (Pannonia): GARBSCH 1965, 153, Nr. 114.14 = LUPA Nr. 3578; Gols/Gálos (Pannonia): GARBSCH 1965, 155, Nr. 120 = LUPA Nr. 17; Szentendre/Ulcisia Castra (Pannonia): GARBSCH 1965, 160, Nr. 149.14 = LUPA Nr. 705; Szentendre/Ulcisia Castra (Pannonia): GARBSCH 1965, 160, Nr. 149.11 = LUPA Nr. 760.

<sup>36</sup> Other types of fibulae – anchor-like fibulae, knee fibulae, pannonian plated fibulae – can be also listed here. Archeological finds and tombstones can be mentioned as well. Archeological finds: POPOVIĆ 2010, Fig. 2; POPOVIĆ 2011, 182-183, Fig. 8.2, Fig. 9; Bumbești (Dacia): COCIȘ 2006, Pl. XII. 2; Southwards of Craiova (Dacia): COCIȘ 2004, Pl. XCIV. 1333 = COCIȘ 2006, Pl. VI. 2; Târgu Jiu/Zsilvásárhely (Dacia): COCIȘ 2004, Pl. XCII. 1325 = COCIȘ 2006, Pl. VII. 1; Ivoševci/Burnum (Dalmatia): POPOVIĆ 2010, Fig. 4; Podgrade/Asseria (Dalmatia): POPOVIĆ 2010, Fig. 5; Brigetio/Szőny (Pannonia): POPOVIĆ 1997, 79-80, Fig. 7 = POPOVIĆ 2010, Fig. 3; Tombstones: Bajina Bašta (Dacia): COCIȘ 2006, Pl. XIII. 4; Seča Reka (Dacia): COCIȘ 2006, Pl. XIII. 1; Celje/Celeia (Noricum): GARBSCH 1965, 136, Nr. 6 = LUPA Nr. 3616; Wels/Ovilaba Other types of fibulae – anchor-like fibulae, knee fibulae, pannonian plated fibulae – can be also listed here. Archeological finds and tombstones can be mentioned as well. Archeological finds: POPOVIĆ 2010, Fig. 2; POPOVIĆ 2011, 182-183, Fig. 8.2, Fig. 9; Bumbești (Dacia): COCIȘ 2006, Pl. XII. 2; Southwards of Craiova (Dacia): COCIȘ 2004, Pl. XCIV. 1333 = COCIȘ 2006, Pl. VI. 2; Târgu Jiu/Zsilvásárhely (Dacia): COCIȘ 2004, Pl. XCII. 1325 = COCIȘ 2006, Pl. VII. 1; Ivoševci/Burnum (Dalmatia): POPOVIĆ 2010, Fig. 4; Podgrade/Asseria (Dalmatia): POPOVIĆ 2010, Fig. 5; Brigetio/Szőny (Pannonia): POPOVIĆ 1997, 79-80, Fig. 7 = POPOVIĆ 2010, Fig. 3; Tombstones: Bajina Bašta (Dacia): COCIȘ 2006, Pl. XIII. 4; Seča Reka (Dacia): COCIȘ 2006, Pl. XIII. 1; Celje/Celeia (Noricum): GARBSCH 1965, 136, Nr. 6 = LUPA Nr. 3616; Wels/Ovilaba (Noricum): GARBSCH 1965, 146, Nr. 78.2 = LUPA Nr. 593; Bruckneudorf/Királyhida (Pannonia): GARBSCH 1965, 157-158, Nr. 139.3 = LUPA Nr. 76; Dunaújváros/Intercisa (Pannonia): GARBSCH 1965, 152, Nr. 114.6 = LUPA Nr. 734.

Unfortunately, we have no examples of depicted chains, round pendants or pendants in the form of ivy-leaves on the tombstones from Komárom-Esztergom County, but we have an example of another type of jewel. In the main picture of Cat. 19 the woman is wearing Norico-Pannonian winged fibulae with a square jewel next to each of them (Fig. 1. 1). The square jewels are decorated with horizontal stripes. There is one more example from Hungary, a tombstone from Szentendre/

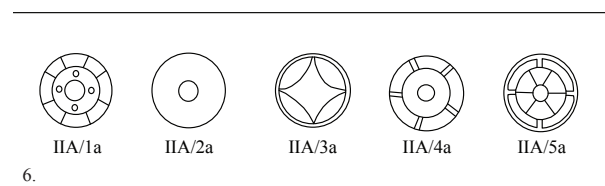
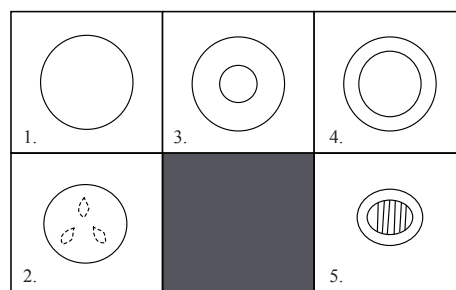


Fig. 5. Disc fibulae. 1.: LUPA Nr. 3945 (Dunaújváros, Fejér County), 2.: Cat. 13 (Szőny, Komárom-Esztergom County), 3.: Cat. 16/2 (Szomor, Komárom-Esztergom County), 4.: LUPA Nr. 3878 (Csákvár, Fejér County), 5.: LUPA Nr. 3952 (Dunaújváros, Fejér County), 6.: BEREZ 2008, 4. típusú tábla, IIA/1a, 2a, 3a, 4a, 5a.

Ulcisia Castra:<sup>37</sup> in the main picture the woman is wearing Norico-Pannonian winged fibulae with a lozenge jewel below each of them.

How can these jewels be identified? Are they plate fibulae, or are they some kind of pendants joined to the fibulae or to the necklace? An answer to this question might be found after more information is gained about cemetery-contexts in this territory of Pannonia.

As mentioned before, Norico-Pannonian winged fibulae were illustrated in most cases. However, some other fibula types can be also

<sup>37</sup> FITZ 1957, 147, Nr. 27; GARBSCH 1965, 159, Nr. 149.4, LUPA Nr. 740. For further literature see LUPA.

mentioned here.<sup>38</sup> In the main pictures of Cat. 2, 9, 13, 17, 18 bow fibulae appear. They are certainly not Norico-Pannonian winged fibulae, and their types might be identified with the help of the archaeological finds.

In the main picture of Cat. 9 (Környe), both of the fibulae of the woman are represented from above. J. Garbsch identified these as A236 (*Doppelknopffibeln*),<sup>39</sup> but we do not agree with him. The starting point for us is a tiny part of the fibulae's bow where the pin-construction is supposed to be. This part is different from a spring pin-construction. The second point is the shape of the bows, which shows a narrow form. In this case the fibulae are supposed to be hinged pin fibulae.

From Pannonia or, narrowly defined, from North-Eastern Pannonia several types of fibulae are known with hinged pin construction from the early Roman period. Alésia fibulae,<sup>40</sup> Aucissa fibulae and their different variants,<sup>41</sup> Gaspar 28,<sup>42</sup> Gaspar 29,<sup>43</sup> Gaspar 30,<sup>44</sup> Gaspar 34,<sup>45</sup>

Gaspar 35,<sup>46</sup> Gaspar 37<sup>47</sup> and Riha 5.15<sup>48</sup> are known today – approximately 35 fibulae of these types are already known from North-Eastern Pannonia.<sup>49</sup> Cat. 9 fibulae can belong to the Aucissa type and to the Gaspar 28, 30, 34 types as well (Fig. 2).

Hinged pin fibulae are newcomer items in the Eastern part of the Roman Empire. They were brought in by soldiers and their escort.<sup>50</sup> If we accept that Cat. 9 fibulae are some kind of hinged pin fibulae, this tombstone will confirm that some kind of new items, such as fibulae, can be easily mixed with traditional cloth elements.

Fibulae Cat. 2 and Cat. 17 are represented from above, while Cat. 13 and 18 are illustrated in profile. On tombstone Cat. 18 the fibula on the woman's right can be hardly seen. The fibula is large-sized, with a spring pin-construction, a highly arched bow, and a triangular catchplate. Fortunately, a division can be seen on the bow, so it is most probable that fibula Cat. 18 is a strongly profiled one (Fig. 3. 3). Strongly profiled fibulae with triangular catchplate are known from the archaeological finds (Fig. 3. 4).<sup>51</sup>

<sup>38</sup> From the territory of modern Hungary tombstones with depicted fibulae of different types are known. These fibulae were illustrated on the women's shoulder. The types are the following: strongly profiled fibulae (see above), trumpet-shaped bow fibulae (see above), knee fibulae (Kékkút: LUPA Nr. 3413; Sárszentmiklós: LUPA Nr. 727), cicada fibulae (Zsámbék: LUPA Nr. 3197), pannonian plated fibulae (Dunaújváros/Intercisa: CSONTOS 1999, 164, Cat. 13, Pl. II. 3 = LUPA Nr. 734; CSONTOS 1999, 164, Cat. 14, Pl. I. 2 = LUPA Nr. 3945; CSONTOS 1999, 163, Cat. 12, Pl. I. 4 = LUPA Nr. 3956; CSONTOS 1999, Cat. 11, Pl. III. 2 = LUPA Nr. 3974; Ercsi: CSONTOS 1999, 164, Cat. 17, Pl. III. 3 = LUPA Nr. 726; Lepsény: CSONTOS 1999, 164, Cat. 16, Pl. II. 2, VII. 2 = LUPA Nr. 6397; Pilisszántó: CSONTOS 1999, 163, Cat. 10, Pl. I. 3 = LUPA Nr. 3138; Székesfehérvár: CSONTOS 1999, 165, Cat. 18, Pl. II. 4; Tác/Gorsium: CSONTOS 1999, 164, Cat. 15, Pl. III. 1 = LUPA Nr. 3586; Unknown site: CSONTOS 1999, 165, Cat. 19, Pl. I. 1, Pl. VII. 1).

<sup>39</sup> GARBSCH 1965, 156.

<sup>40</sup> ETTLINGER 1973, Typ. 28 = RIHA 1979, Typ. 5.1 = FEUGÈRE 1985, Type 21-22a = GASPAR 2007, Type 21-23.

<sup>41</sup> ALMGREN 1923, Typ. 242 = RIHA 1979, Typ. 5.2-5 = FEUGÈRE 1985, Type 22b-e = GASPAR 2007, Type 24-27.

<sup>42</sup> ETTLINGER 1973, Typ. 31 = RIHA 1979, Typ. 5.12 = FEUGÈRE 1985, Type 23a = GASPAR 2007, Type 28.

<sup>43</sup> ETTLINGER 1973, Typ. 34 = RIHA 1979, Typ. 5.7 = FEUGÈRE 1985, Type 23d1 = GASPAR 2007, Type 29.

<sup>44</sup> ETTLINGER 1973, Typ. 32 = RIHA 1979, Typ. 5.6 = FEUGÈRE 1985, Type 23b = GASPAR 2007, Type 30.

<sup>45</sup> RIHA 1979, Typ. 5.13 = FEUGÈRE 1985, Type 23c1 = GASPAR 2007, Type 34.

<sup>46</sup> RIHA 1979, Typ. 5.14 = FEUGÈRE 1985, Type 23c2 = GASPAR 2007, Type 35.

<sup>47</sup> ETTLINGER 1973, Typ. 37 = RIHA 1979, Typ. 5.17 = FEUGÈRE 1985, Type. 26 = GASPAR 2007, Type 37.

<sup>48</sup> ETTLINGER 1973, Typ. 35 = RIHA 1979, Typ. 5.15.

<sup>49</sup> Bajót: MERCZI 2016, Kat. 4, 6, 1. tábla 4, 6; Budaörs: MERCZI 2012, 476-478, 1. kép 5-6; Budapest/Aquincum: HABLE 2009, 120-121, 10. kép; Csákbérény-Orondpuszta: SÁRÓ 2015, Cat. 3-5, Fig. 1. 3-5; Dunaújváros/Intercisa: SÁRÓ 2011, Kat. 4, II. tábla 1; Epöl: MERCZI 2016, Kat. 2, 5, 1. tábla 2, 5; Esztergom/Solva: MERCZI 2016, Kat. 3, 1. tábla 3; Páty: OTTOMÁNYI 2007, 134, 114. kép 3-4; Százhalombatta: SÁRÓ 2015, Cat. 1-2, Fig. 1. 1, Fig. 2. 2; Brigetio/Szőny: BEREZ 2008, Kat. A 59-65; SÁRÓ 2015, Cat. 6, Fig. 2. 6; Tokod-Altáró: SÁRÓ 2015, Cat. 7, Fig. 2. 7; six unpublished fibulae from Kuny Domokos Museum (Tata), three unpublished fibulae from Ferenczy Museum (Szentendre, Gödöllő) and one unpublished fibula from Aquincum Museum (Budapest).

<sup>50</sup> MERCZI 2016, 447.

<sup>51</sup> Different subtypes and variants of strongly profiled fibula with triangular catchplate are well known from Pannonia (E.g. KOŠČEVIĆ 1980, T. IX. 56, 58-61, T. X. 64, 65, 68, T. XI. 74, 76, 78, 79, T. XIII. 90-92; KOVRIG 1937, T. V. 40-45, 49; PATEK 1942, T. IV. 1, 6, 8, 10, T. X. 1-9, T. XI. 1-13).

Large-sized strongly profiled fibulae with triangular catchplate are known from Pannonia,<sup>52</sup> Noricum<sup>53</sup> and Dacia.<sup>54</sup>

Cat. 2 and Cat. 13 are definitely strongly profiled fibulae (Fig. 3. 1-2). The button on the bow of Cat. 2 and Cat. 13 is easy to see, but no other details, such as the shape of the catchplate are visible, thus there is no way to define the closest subtype of the strongly profiled fibulae.<sup>55</sup> A further example can be mentioned as a parallel from the collection of the Hungarian National Museum,<sup>56</sup> which has come from an unknown site. On this tombstone, the second woman is wearing a fibula on each of her shoulders, and one of them is a strongly profiled fibula.

Finally, let us discuss Cat. 17 women's fibulae. Two fibulae of the same size and form are represented on both of her shoulders. The main characteristics, such as the trumpet-shaped bow and the button on the bow made it easy to define their type (Fig. 4). This type of fibula with trumpet-shaped bow can be seen on the above-mentioned tombstone from the Hungarian National Museum as well.<sup>57</sup> Moreover, this type can be identified as an element of men's costume on some tombstones from Fejér County<sup>58</sup> and Pest County.<sup>59</sup>

Several types of trumpet-shaped bow fibulae are known from the archaeological finds of North-Eastern Pannonia.<sup>60</sup> These were popular types in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.<sup>61</sup>

Another fibula type can be seen on the breasts of the women: this belongs to the so-called disc fibulae. Only two tombstones can be mentioned here from Komárom-Esztergom County: Cat. 13 and Cat. 16/2. Cat. 13 is decorated with three leaf-like figures while the surface of Cat. 16/2 is decorated with a round element in the middle (Fig. 1. 2, Fig. 3. 2). From the territory of Hungary a few more tombstones<sup>62</sup> are known with depicted disc fibulae as part of women's native costume. Some of these fibulae are similar to Cat. 13 and Cat. 16/2 but three other types can also be seen (Fig. 5). Based on some tombstone representations, disc fibulae were worn by men as well.<sup>63</sup>

It is possible that these fibulae are the copies of enamelled disc fibulae. They may correspond to the five variants of enamelled disc fibulae with undivided edges (Fig 5. 6).<sup>64</sup> According to recent studies, these types of enamelled disc fibulae are known from the territory of North-Eastern Pannonia.<sup>65</sup>

Now we have to take a look at some items of jewellery of Cat. 1-2, 6, 7/2. In the main pictures of these tombstones the women are wearing different headwears with one or two discoid jewels. One woman is wearing a short voile (Cat. 2) and the others are wearing a turban with a long voile (Cat. 1, 6, 7/2). The discoid jewels vary in size, small (Cat. 2) and big (1, 6, 7/2) pieces can also be seen. None of these jewels have been decorated with relief decoration, and no painted surface can be seen.

<sup>52</sup> PATEK 1942, T. X. 1-9, T. XI. 1-8.

<sup>53</sup> JOBST 1975, 28-29, Taf. 1. 6.

<sup>54</sup> COCIŞ 2004, 52-53, Pl. XII. 171, Pl. XIII. 183, 188-190.

<sup>55</sup> The shape of the catchplate, the shape of its perforations and the number of perforations are some of the most important characteristics in the typology of strongly profiled fibulae. The derivation of different forms can be followed based on these characteristics (ALMGREN 1923, 35-37; KOVRIG 1937, 16).

<sup>56</sup> LUPA Nr. 9784.

<sup>57</sup> LUPA Nr. 9784.

<sup>58</sup> Iszka-szentgyörgy: LUPA Nr. 735; Szabadbattyán: LUPA Nr. 4027.

<sup>59</sup> Solymár: LUPA Nr. 3059.

<sup>60</sup> KOVRIG 1937, 51-54, T. VI. 60-61, T. VII. 62-63, 65-68, 70; PATEK 1942, 197-199, T. XXII. 5-6.

<sup>61</sup> JOBST 1975, 42-44; MERCZI 2012, 493.

<sup>62</sup> Baracska: LUPA Nr. 3874; Budapest/Aquincum: LUPA Nr. 2883; LUPA Nr. 4700; Csákvár: LUPA Nr. 3878; Dunaújváros/Intercisa: LUPA Nr. 734; LUPA Nr. 3214; LUPA Nr. 3945; LUPA Nr. 3952; LUPA Nr. 3956; Ercsi: LUPA Nr. 726; Martonvásár: LUPA Nr. 2977; Szentendre/Ulcisia Castra: LUPA Nr. 760; LUPA Nr. 3182; Tác/Gorsium: LUPA Nr. 3586; Unknown site: CSONTOS 1999, Cat. 19, Pl. I. 1, Pl. VII. 1.

<sup>63</sup> E.g. SZU 2002, 58, 60, Kat. 51, 61.

<sup>64</sup> BEREZ 2008, IIA/1a, 2a, 3a, 4a, 5a.

<sup>65</sup> Bicske: BEREZ 2008, Kat. C 117, 15. tábla 1, 28. tábla 7; Dunaújváros/Intercisa: BEREZ 2008, Kat. C 133-134; Környe: BEREZ 2008, Kat. C 221; Brigetio/Szőny: BEREZ 2008, Kat. C 188, 199-200. and each fibula from the collection of Ferenczy Museum and the Hungarian National Museum.

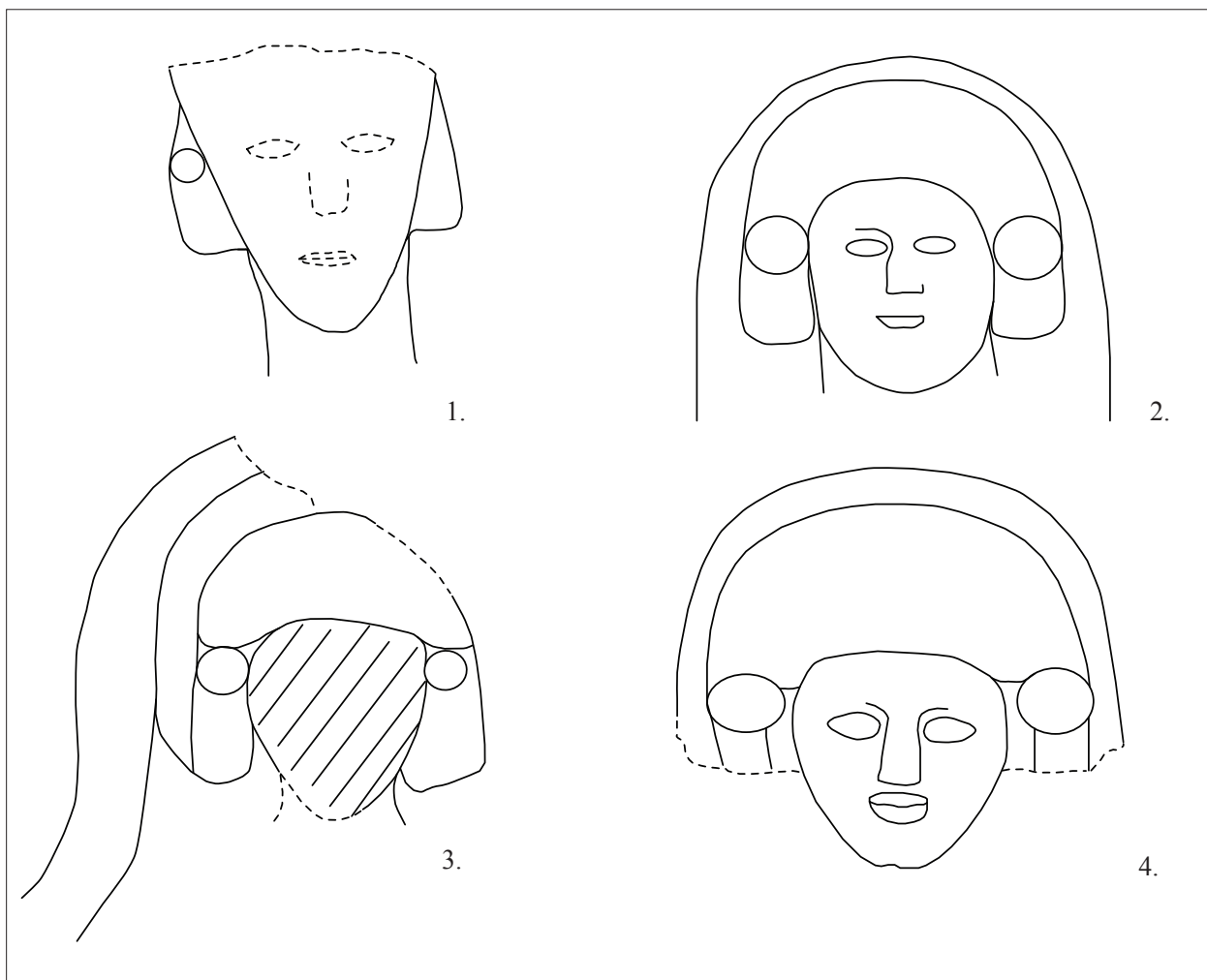


Fig. 6. Different headwears with one or two discoid jewels. 1.: Cat. 2 (Szomor), 2.: Cat. 1 (Szomód), 3.: Cat. 6 (Szőny), 4.: Cat. 7/2 (Lábatlan).

Further depicted jewels can be mentioned from the territory of Hungary. Most of these jewels are discoid items as well,<sup>66</sup> but two of them are flower-shaped.<sup>67</sup>

These jewels have characteristic shape in high or low reliefs, so we assume that their parallels from the archaeological finds were made of some material which differs from the fabric of the headwears. The question is: what kind of jewellery are they? If they were fixed with sewing, they would be some kind of buttons, however if they were seamless items, they could be disc fibulae. Unfortunately, none of the

cemeteries from North-Eastern Pannonia can help to answer this question, as no parallels from context are known yet. But if parallel disc fibulae were discovered, that would prove a new way of fibula wearing.

### SUMMARY

In this paper we tried to update the knowledge about women's native costume. First of all, it was necessary to recollect the tombstones representing women's native costume because in nine cases some items are missing from J. Garbsch's and J. Fitz's studies, or the researchers were not able to find the fibulae on the pictures. So this review was essential to examine women's native costume in this territory of Pannonia. When examining the costume of a nation or tribe, fibulae are important, because

<sup>66</sup> Dunaújváros/Intercisa: LUPA Nr. 734; LUPA Nr. 3952; Martonvásár: LUPA Nr. 2977; Szentendre/Ulcisia Castra: LUPA Nr. 704; LUPA Nr. 760.

<sup>67</sup> Budapest/Aquincum: LUPA Nr. 5126; Budapest-Nagytétény/Campona: LUPA Nr. 2779.



these items change quickly and follow the actual fashion. 19 tombstones were selected for the investigation of the fibulae depicted on them.<sup>68</sup> The examination of the archaeological finds proves that all fibulae have parallels. Not only Norico-Pannonian winged fibulae, but strongly profiled fibulae, trumpet-shaped bow fibulae, hinged pin fibulae and disc fibulae were also identified on these tombstones. As to the origin of this native costume, although some elements of these ensembles suggest a strong Celtic tradition of this costume style, it is not an entirely pure Celtic mode of clothing. Several fibula types are mixed with various jewels and headwears. For example, not only Norico-Pannonian winged fibulae were worn with torques (Cat. 1, 4-6, 8/1-2, 10, 12), but also hinged pin fibulae (Cat. 9), trumpet-shaped bow fibulae (Cat. 17) and a large strongly profiled fibula

(Cat. 18) were also depicted with it. However a significant difference can be observed in the case of headwears. On these tombstones turban and voile were illustrated solely with Norico-Pannonian winged fibulae (Cat. 1, 4-6, 10, 12, 15/1, 16/2, 19/1). The other fibula types were worn with a short voile (Cat. 2), a square shape hat with a voile (Cat. 9, 17) and a thick, square-shaped, cap-like headwear (Cat. 18). When our whole database of tombstones with native costume depictions from the territory of modern-day Hungary is ready, we will be able to examine and compare these combinations of clothes and jewels.

This paper is just a small part of a work we are planning to do, but contributes to our knowledge about the illustrated items. Further questions might be asked about women's native costume and we hope that these questions will be answered.

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<sup>68</sup> We have information about four more tombstones with depicted native costumes from Komárom-Esztergom County (Bajót: HORVÁTH *et alii* 1979, 51, 63. tábla 2; Esztergom/Solva: LUPA Nr. 5989; Gyermely: LUPA Nr. 3272; Környe: LUPA Nr. 787), but no fibulae can be identified on these.

## CATALOGUE

### Abbreviations:

H.: height  
W.: wideness  
Th.: thickness  
Coll.: collection  
Inv.no.: inventory number  
Lit.: literature

### Museums:

BBM: Balassa Bálint Múzeum (Esztergom)  
KDM: Kuny Domokos Múzeum (Tata)  
MNM: Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum (Budapest)  
PM: Podunajské múzeum v Komárne (Komárno)

#### Cat. 1. Fragment of a tombstone. (Fig. 7. 1)

In the main picture there is a half-length portrait of a woman who is wearing a two-piece dress and a scarf/voile on her shoulders. On her head she is wearing a big turban with a long voile. Her turban is decorated with two big, discoid jewels (perhaps fibulae). She is wearing two big Norico-Pannonian winged fibulae on her shoulders, a tight, thick and twisted torques around her neck and a scored bracelet in two rows on each of her wrists.  
H.: 63 cm W.: 62 cm Th.: 15 cm.

Site: Szomód. Coll.: PM, Inv.no.: II 2804.

Lit.: BARKÓCZI 1951, 35, I. t. 2; FITZ 1957, 148, Nr. 37; GARBSCH 1965, 161, Nr. 153.1; HARL 1993, Nr. 92; HARL *et alii* 2002, 9, Kat. 1; LUPA Nr. 830.

Fibula types according to the relevant literature: Norico-Pannonian winged fibulae (A238): FITZ 1957, 148; GARBSCH 1965, 161; HARL *et alii* 2002, 9; LUPA Nr. 830.

Dating: 70-120 (LUPA)

#### Cat. 2. Fragment of a tombstone. (Fig. 7. 2)

In the main picture there is a three-quarters figure portrait of a woman. Her dress is densely plaited under the waist but the upper part of the dress is undecorated. She is wearing a short voile which is decorated with one discoid jewel (perhaps fibula). On her waist a wide belt with four hanging parts is fixing the dress. She is wearing one strongly profiled fibula

on her right shoulder, a plain, pendulous necklace with a round pendant around her neck. No bracelet can be identified.

H.: 104,5 cm W.: 60,5 cm Th.: 30 cm.

Site: Szomor (?)

Coll.: MNM, Inv.no.: 64.1894.5.

Lit.: HAMPEL 1906, 73, Nr. 68, 21. t; GARBSCH 1965, 160, Nr. 152; BURGER 1974, 98, Nr. 10; LUPA Nr. 800.

Fibula types according to the relevant literature: two small sized fibulae: HAMPEL 1906, 73; Doppelknopffibeln (A236): GARBSCH 1965, 160.

Dating: 70-150 (LUPA).

#### Cat. 3. Broken tombstone. (Fig. 7. 3)

In the main picture there is a full portrait of a woman who is sitting in an arm-chair. She is wearing a densely plaited skirt and a square shape hat with a short voile. There are two big rounded jewels (probably earrings) in her ears. She is wearing two fragmentary fibulae, a loose, twisted torques around her neck, and a scored bracelet in two rows on each of her wrists. Names appearing in the inscription: Aicca (from the tribe azalus, daughter of Cansalus), Racio (husband of A.).

H.: 166 cm W.: 61 cm Th.: 30,5 cm.

Site: Sárissáp. Coll.: MNM, Inv.no.: 76.1901.1.

Lit.: HAMPEL 1906, 43, Nr. 36, 23. tábla; HAMPEL 1907, 295; LÁNG 1919, 241-242, Abb. 110; SCHÖBER 1923, 71, Nr. 152, Abb. 73; FERRI 1933, Fig. 238; NAGY 1945, 123, L. t. 2; BARKÓCZI 1951, 35, I. t. 5; FITZ 1957, 148, Nr. 39; MÓCSY 1959, 163, 168, 187, 247, Kat. 171/1; GARBSCH 1965, 158, Nr. 144, Taf. 15; BÓNIS 1971, 528, Abb. 2; ERDÉLYI 1974, 24; HORVÁTH *et alii* 1979, 310; RIU 3, Nr. 769, Abb. XCV; HARL 1993, Nr. 45; CSONTOS 2003, 103, Cat. 1, Tab. I.1, III.2; NAGY 2007, 23, Nr. 6; HD038309; LUPA Nr. 716.

Fibula types according to the relevant literature: two small sized fibulae: FITZ 1957, 148; Norico-Pannonian winged fibulae (A238): GARBSCH 1965, 158; Cicada fibulae: CSONTOS 2003, 103.

Dating: 71-200 (HD); 100-150 (LUPA).



Fig. 7. 1.: Cat. 1 (Szomód, HARL *et alii* 2002, 9), 2.: Cat. 2 (Szomor (?), 3.: Cat. 3 (Sárisáp), 4.: Cat. 4 (Szomód), 5.: Cat. 5 (Szomód), 6.: Cat. 6 (Szőny).

**Cat. 4. Broken tombstone. (Fig. 7. 4).**

In the main picture there is a full portrait of a woman who is sitting in an arm-chair. The densely plaited skirt of the woman was painted red. On her head she is wearing a turban with a long voile. She is wearing a pair of Norico-Pannonian winged fibulae on her shoulders, a loose, twisted torques around her neck, and plain bracelets in two rows on her wrists.

H.: 165 cm W.: 84 cm Th.: 32 cm.

Site: Szomód.

Coll.: KDM, Inv.no.: –

Lit.: BARKÓCZI 1951, 35, I. t. 4; FITZ 1957, 148, Nr. 38; GARBSCH 1965, 160, Nr. 151.1; ERDÉLYI 1974, 24, 19. kép; RIU 3, Nr. 715, Abb. LV; HARL 1993, Nr. 93; HD038199; LUPA Nr. 718.

Fibula types according to the relevant literature: Norico-Pannonian winged fibulae (A238): GARBSCH 1965, 160.

Dating: 71-200 (HD); 100-150 (LUPA).

**Cat. 5. Tombstone. (Fig. 7. 5).**

In the main picture there is a full portrait of a woman who is sitting in an arm-chair. The upper part of the two-piece dress is plaited as well as the woman's skirt and her apron. Above her ankle maybe a piece of underclothing can be seen. On her head she is wearing a turban with a long voile. She is wearing a pair of Norico-Pannonian winged fibulae on her shoulders, a plain, pendulous torques around her neck, and a scored bracelet on each of her wrists.

Names appearing in the inscription: Varzia (daughter of Lic(c)aius).

H.: 162 cm W.: 68 cm Th.: 32 cm.

Site: Szomód. Coll.: KDM, Inv.no.: –

Lit.: RIU 3, Nr. 714; BARKÓCZI 1982, 28, 6. kép 2; BARKÓCZI 1983, 128, 129, 130, Taf. 10. 13; HARL 1993, Nr. 59; HD038198; LUPA Nr. 707.

Fibula types according to the relevant literature: –

Dating: 71-200 (HD); 100-150 (LUPA).



Fig. 8. 7.: Cat. 7 (Lábatlan), 8.: Cat. 8 (Unknown site), 9.: Cat. 9 (Környe), 10.: Cat. 10 (Esztergom), 11.: Cat. 11 (Szomor), 12.: Cat. 12 (Szőny)

Cat. 6. Fragment of a tombstone. (Fig. 7. 6).

In the main picture there is a full portrait of a woman who is sitting in an arm-chair. She is wearing a two-piece dress with a densely plaited skirt. On her head she is wearing a big turban with a voile. The turban is decorated with two discoid jewels (perhaps fibulae). She is wearing a pair of Norico-Pannonian winged fibulae on her shoulders, a tight and twisted torques around her neck, and a scored bracelet in two rows on each of her wrists. H.: 137 cm W.: 69 cm Th.: 28 cm.

Site: Brigetio/Szőny.

Coll.: MNM, Inv.no.: 100.1885.13.

Lit.: HAMPEL 1906, 45, Nr. 38, 22. tábla; FITZ 1957, 148, Nr. 36; GARBSCH 1965, 161, Nr. 153.3; HARL 1993, Nr. 91; LUPA Nr. 801.

Fibula types according to the relevant literature: two large sized fibulae: HAMPEL 1906, 45; Norico-Pannonian winged fibulae (A238): FITZ 1957, 148;

GARBSCH 1965, 161.

Dating: 100-150 (LUPA).

Cat. 7. Fragment of a tombstone. (Fig. 8. 7).

In the main picture there is a fragmentary portrait of two women out of which only the heads have remained. The first woman is wearing a voile with a small turban which is covering her head tightly. The second woman is also wearing a voile with a big turban. The turban is decorated with two discoid jewels (perhaps fibulae).

H.: 34 cm W.: 65 cm Th.: 20 cm.

Site: Lábatlan, Rábl-völgy.

Coll.: BBM, Inv.no.: 67.3.1.

Lit.: HORVÁTH *et alii* 1979, 247, 63. tábla 1; LUPA Nr. 4454.

Fibula types according to the relevant literature: –

Dating: 70-150 (LUPA)

Cat. 8. Fragment of a tombstone. (Fig. 8. 8).

In the main picture there is a full-length portrait of two standing women who are making an offering. Their heads are





Fig. 9. 13.: Cat. 13 (Szőny), 14.: Cat. 14 (Tata), 15.1–2.: Cat. 15 (Tatabánya), 16.: Cat. 16 (Szomor).

broken. Both women are wearing long-sleeved underdresses with plaited skirts and shorter, sleeveless, densely plaited upper dresses. They are wearing pairs of big Norico-Pannonian winged fibulae on their shoulders. Around their neck, both women are wearing big, plain, pendulous torques. Belts with three hanging parts are fixing the dresses on their waist.

H.: 59,5 cm W.: 47 cm Th.: 21,5 cm.

Site: Unknown site.

Coll.: KDM, Inv.no.: – Lit.: LUPA Nr. 5666.

Fibula types according to the relevant literature: two large sized fibulae: LUPA Nr. 5666. Dating: –

Cat. 9. Broken tombstone. (Fig. 8. 9).

In the main picture there is a half-length portrait of a man and a woman. The woman is wearing a densely plaited dress. On her head she is wearing a square shape hat with a voile. She is wearing a pair of fibulae on her shoulders, a tight, thick and twisted torques around her neck, and a

scored bracelet in two rows on her left wrist.

Names appearing in the inscription: Albiunus (son of Toria), Toria (daughter of Licco, mother of A.).

H.: 182 cm W.: 96,5 cm Th.: 19 cm.

Site: Környe.

Coll.: MNM, Inv.no.: 90.1903.1.

Lit.: HAMPEL 1906, 66, Nr. 63, 9. tábla; HAMPEL 1907, 323; SCHÖBER 1923, 92, Nr. 196, Abb. 102; BARKÓCZI 1951, 35, V. t. 1; FITZ 1957, 148, Nr. 34; MÓCSY 1959, 163, Kat. 165/1; GARBSCH 1965, 156, Nr. 129.1; ERDÉLYI 1974, 15-16; HARL 1993, Nr. 25; RIU 3, Nr. 675; HD018631; LUPA Nr. 693.

Fibula types according to the relevant literature: Doppelknopffibeln (A236): GARBSCH 1965, 156; two large sized fibulae: ERDÉLYI 1974, 15.

Dating: 98-117 (HD); 90-120 (LUPA).

Cat. 10. Fragment of a tombstone. (Fig. 8. 10).

In the main picture there is a waist up portrait of a man and a woman. The woman

is wearing a two-piece dress and a scarf/voile on her shoulders. Her hair is fixed with a headband or headscarf, and above that she is wearing a turban with voile. She is wearing a pair of Norico-Pannonian winged fibulae on her shoulders and a thick, twisted torques around her neck. She is wearing plain bracelets in two rows on her right wrist.

Names appearing in the inscription: Avonia, Mogitimarus (heir of A.).

H.: 95 cm W.: 67 cm Th.: 26 cm.

Site: Esztergom/Solva.

Coll.: BBM, Inv.no.: 2011.2.3.

Lit.: HD069235; LUPA Nr. 5984.

Fibula types according to the relevant literature: – Dating: –

Cat. 11. Fragment of a tombstone. (Fig. 8. 11)

In the main picture there is a waist up portrait of a man and a woman. Their heads are partly broken. The woman is wearing a two-piece dress with a scarf/voile on her shoulders and a voile on her head. There is a pair of Norico-Pannonian winged fibulae on her shoulders, a plain, tight necklace with a round pendant around her neck and a scored bracelet in two rows on her right wrist.

Names appearing in the inscription: Nigrina (daughter of Caletus).

H.: 104,5 cm W.: 89 cm Th.: 25,5 cm.

Site: Szomor. Coll.: MNM, Inv.no.: –

Lit.: HAMPEL 1906, 59, Nr. 56; FITZ 1957, 148, Nr. 32; AEp 1974, Nr. 511; BURGER 1974, 101, Nr. 9, i. kép; RIU 3, Nr. 733, Abb. LXXI; HD011364; LUPA Nr. 3273.

Fibula types according to the relevant literature: Norico-Pannonian winged fibulae (A238): FITZ 1957, 148; LUPA Nr. 3273.

Dating: 51-150 (HD); 100-150 (LUPA).

Cat. 12. Fragment of a tombstone. (Fig. 8. 12).

In the main picture there is a waist up portrait of a man and a woman. The woman is wearing a two-piece dress and a little turban with a voile. She is wearing a pair of Norico-Pannonian winged fibulae on her shoulders and a pendulous, loose coiled torques around her neck. We can see a scored bracelet in two rows on her

left wrist and another bracelet in one row on her right.

H.: 92,5 cm W.: 94 cm Th.: 20 cm.

Site: Brigetio/Szőny.

Coll.: MNM, Inv.no.: 98.1880.1.

Lit.: HAMPEL 1880, 310, XXXVII. tábla 1; FITZ 1957, 148, Nr. 35; GARBSCH 1965, 161, Nr. 153.2; SRÉTER 2012, 98, Kat. 27; LUPA Nr. 10176.

Fibula types according to the relevant literature: Norico-Pannonian winged fibulae (A238): FITZ 1957, 148; GARBSCH 1965, 161; SRÉTER 2012, 98; LUPA Nr. 10176. Dating: –

Cat. 13. Fragment of a tombstone. (Fig. 9. 13).

In the main picture there is a waist up portrait of two persons. The first person is wearing a strongly profiled fibula on her shoulder. A disc fibula can also be identified under the neck-line.

Names appearing in the inscription: Aurel(ius) Vindex, Aurelia Amma.

H.: 109,5 cm W.: 93 cm Th.: 26 cm.

Site: Brigetio/Szőny.

Coll.: MNM, Inv.no.: –

Lit.: RÓMER-DESJARDINS 1873, 91, Nr. 166, XXIX. tábla; BARKÓCZI 1951, 38, 53, Kat. 33, XII. t. 2; RIU 2, Nr. 538, Abb. CLXIII; HD039438; LUPA Nr. 3445.

Fibula types according to the relevant literature: –

Dating: 201-300 (HD); 200-250 (LUPA)

Cat. 14. Tombstone. (Fig. 9. 14)

In the main picture there is a three-quarters figure portrait of a man and a woman. The woman is wearing a two-piece dress which has a boat neck. She has a parted hairstyle. She is wearing a broad belt under her breast and a pair of Norico-Pannonian winged fibulae on her shoulders. No necklace or bracelet can be identified.

Names appearing in the inscription: Dasius Tastus, Anna Sammonis (wife of D.), Aurelius Capito (an heir).

H.: 190 cm W.: 83 cm Th.: 26,5 cm.

Site: Tata.

Coll.: KDM, Inv.no.: –

Lit.: SCHÖBER 1923, 114, Nr. 252; BARKÓCZI 1951, 37, 52, Nr. 25, IX. t. 2; FITZ

1957, 151, Nr. 103; BURGER 1959, 34, Nr. 68, XVIII. t; GARBSCH 1965, 161, Nr. 156; RIU 3, Nr. 690; BERECZ 1987, 32, Kat. 12; HARL 1993, Nr. 23; HD037829; LUPA Nr. 802. Fibula types according to the relevant literature: Norico-Pannonian winged fibulae (A238): FITZ 1957, 151; GARBSCH 1965, 161; BERECZ 1987, 32.

Dating: 171-230 (HD); 140-180 (LUPA).

Cat. 15. Tombstone. (Fig. 9. 15.1-2).

In the main picture there is a three-quarters figure portrait of a man and a woman. The woman is wearing a two-piece dress with a slightly plaited skirt. On her head she is wearing a little turban with a long voile. She is wearing a pair of Norico-Pannonian winged fibulae on her shoulders and a plain, necklace with a round pendant around her neck. In the secondary picture there is a portrait of a woman and a man with a horse. The woman is wearing a two-piece dress and a pair of Norico-Pannonian winged fibulae on her shoulders.

Names appearing in the inscription: P(ublius) Ael(ius) Dasses, Ael(ia) Marina (wife of P. A. D.).

H.: 229 cm W.: 77,5 cm Th.: 28 cm.

Site: Tatabánya.

Coll.: MNM, Inv.no.: 20.1907.14.

Lit.: MAHLER 1907, 241, Nr. 5; HAMPEL 1910, 337, 36. ábra; SCHÖBER 1923, 112, Nr. 246, Abb. 127; BARKÓCZI 1951, 37, 51, Nr. 14, V. t. 3; FITZ 1957, 151, Nr. 102; BURGER 1959, 34, Nr. 69, XII. t; MÓCSY 1959, 171, Kat. 177/1; GARBSCH 1965, 161, Nr. 157.1; ERDÉLYI 1974, 33, 31. kép; RIU 3, Nr. 717, Abb. LVII; HD038201; LUPA Nr. 3267.

Fibula types according to the relevant literature: Norico-Pannonian winged fibulae (A238): FITZ 1957, 151; GARBSCH 1965, 161; LUPA Nr. 3267.

Dating: 131-230 (HD); 130-170 (LUPA).

Cat. 16. Broken back of an *aedicula*. (Fig. 9. 16).

In the main picture there is a full-length portrait of two women and a man. Both women are wearing two-piece dresses with belts on their waists. The head of the first woman has broken down, but that

of the second one has remained. She is wearing a little turban with a long voile. A Norico-Pannonian winged fibula can be seen on the left shoulder of the first woman. The second woman has several fibulae: a pair of Norico-Pannonian winged fibulae on her shoulders and a disc fibula on her breast. She is wearing a pearl necklace with lunula around her neck.

H.: 196 cm W.: 137 cm Th.: 24 cm.

Site: Szomor.

Coll.: MNM, Inv.no.: 62.135.1.

Lit.: HAMPEL 1880, 311, XXXIX. t. 4; HAMPEL 1906, 73; HAMPEL 1907, 300, 11. ábra; HAMPEL 1910, 327, 19. ábra; LÁNG 1919, 214-216, Abb. 96; FITZ 1957, 151, Nr. 101; GARBSCH 1965, 160, Nr. 151.2, Taf. 14; BURGER 1974, 98, Nr. 7, g kép; ERDÉLYI 1974, 99-100, 137a-c; BERECZ 1987, 31, Kat. 10; KREMER 2001, 166, Abb. 15; NAGY 2007, 71, Nr. 67; LUPA Nr. 3863.

Fibula types according to the relevant literature: Norico-Pannonian winged fibulae (A238): FITZ 1957, 151; GARBSCH 1965, 160; BURGER 1974, 98; ERDÉLYI 1974, 100; BERECZ 1987, 31; NAGY 2007, 71; LUPA Nr. 3863. and a disc fibula: GARBSCH 1965, 160; BERECZ 1987, 31.

Dating: Severan Age (LUPA).

Cat. 17. Broken tombstone. (Fig. 10. 17).

In the main picture there is a half-length portrait of a man, a woman, and a child. The woman has a two-piece dress. She is wearing a thrice/four times wound scarf and a square-shaped hat with a voile on her head. She is wearing a pair of trumpet-shaped bow fibula on her shoulders and a tight, twisted torques around her neck. She is wearing plain bracelets in two rows on her right wrist.

Names appearing in the inscription: Asper, Iucundus (son of Talalnus).

H.: 156 cm W.: 83,5 cm Th.: 27,5 cm.

Site: Esztergom/Solva.

Coll.: BBM, Inv.no.: 98.6.1.

Lit.: AEp 1997, Nr. 1261; KOVÁCS 2005, Nr. 117; HD037996; LUPA Nr. 2856.

Fibula types according to the relevant literature: –

Dating: 71-100 (HD); 70-90 (LUPA)





17.



18.



19.1.



19.2.

Fig. 10. 17.: Cat. 17 (Esztergom), 18.: Cat. 18 (Tatabánya), 19.1–2.: Cat. 19 (Esztergom).

## Cat. 18. Tombstone. (Fig. 10. 18).

In the main picture there is a half-length portrait of a man, a woman, and a child. The woman has a two-piece dress. She is wearing a thick, square-shaped, cap-like headwear. She is wearing a big strongly profiled fibula on her right shoulder and a tight, plain torques around her neck. No bracelet can be seen.

Names appearing in the inscription: Admoni[a?] Caraco, Abascantus (husband of A.). H.: 179 cm W.: 98 cm Th.: 23 cm.

Site: Tatabánya.

Coll.: MNM, Inv.no.: 20.1907.15.A.

Lit.: MAHLER 1907, 241, Nr. 6; BARKÓCZI 1951, 37, 52, Nr. 16, VI. t. 2; GARBSCH 1965, 162, Nr. 157.2; RIU 3, Nr. 716, Abb. LVI; HARL 1993, Nr. 51; HD038200; LUPA Nr. 746.

Fibula types according to the relevant literature: Norico-Pannonian winged fibulae (A238): GARBSCH 1965, 162.

Dating: 101-200 (HD); 175-225 (LUPA).

## Cat. 19. Tombstone. (Fig. 10. 19.1–2).

In the main picture there is a three-quarters figure portrait of a man, a woman and a child. The woman has a two-piece dress with a V-shaped pleated skirt. On her head she is wearing a small turban with a voile. She is wearing a wide belt on her waist, a pair of Norico-Pannonian winged fibulae on her shoulders and a necklace with discoid pendant around her neck. Next to her fibulae, two squared jewels can be seen. She is wearing plain bracelets in two rows on her right wrist. In the secondary picture there is a portrait of a woman and a man who are making an offering. The woman is wearing a two-piece dress with a pair of Norico-Pannonian winged fibulae on her shoulders.

Names appearing in the inscription: Acuta (daughter of Lucius), Vale(n)s (son of Licalus), T(itus) Ael(ius) Gallunus.

H.: 257 cm W.: 79 cm Th.: 16,5 cm.

Site: Esztergom/Solva.



Coll.: BBM, Inv.no.: 98.9.1.

Lit.: AEp 1997, 1264; KOVÁCS 2005, Nr. 120; HD037999; LUPA Nr. 2859.

Fibula types according to the relevant literature: Norico-Pannonian winged fibulae (A238): LUPA Nr. 2859.

Dating: 131-170 (HD); 120-150 (LUPA).

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## LATE ROMAN PERIOD QUAD SETTLEMENT AT PÁSZTÓ–CSONTFALVA

ESZTER SOÓS - KÁROLY TANKÓ

Archaeological material of the Roman Period has not yet known well enough in the mountainous regions of Northeast Hungary. Until the last decade sporadic data were available about the Barbarian tribes that inhabited north to the Great Hungarian Plain, between the Danube Bend and the Bodrog River in the Roman Period.<sup>1</sup> The difficulties of research are mainly caused by the lack of the large-scale investigated, well-documented sites and/or its detailed publications. This situation is recently changing, when new archaeological investigation carried out in connection to road constructions and utility network developments. For example, the Roman Period settlements east of the Sajó (Slaná – SK) can be linked to the Pzeworsk culture based on the findings of recent excavations as well as the characteristics and developments of recently interpreted rural settlements.<sup>2</sup> However, we have only few information about the chronology and the cultural characteristics of Barbarian settlements west of the Przeworsk territory that is the mountainous area between the Ipoly (Ipel' – SK) and Sajó Rivers in Northeast Hungary (Fig. 1). The archaeological sites of Roman Period in this area were researched by test trenches in former excavations,<sup>3</sup> while the results of the

present-day fieldworks are only known from preliminary reports.<sup>4</sup> Although, the published topographical volumes from Pest County provide data for the settlement network that can be analysed, but the data gained mainly by field survey and therefore cannot be chronologically clarified within the Roman Period (Fig. 2).<sup>5</sup> At this juncture, the importance of the Pásztó–Csontfalva settlement is that it gives us an important insight into the Roman Age settlement history of this less known region.

### THE SITE AT PÁSZTÓ – CSONTFALVA

Pásztó is a mid-size town in Nógrád County in foreground of the Mátra Mountain in Northeast-Hungary. Here is a wide and plain area of the trough valley where the Zagyva River running through between the two mountains of Mátra and Cserhát. The unearthed site can be found in Csontfalva-dűlő on the western side of the Zagyva valley south of Pásztó (Fig. 4). In this area, the Zagyva arrives to a gorge called Mátrakapu enclosed by the eastern range of the Cserhát and the western range of the Mátra. The archaeological site is situated on the gently sloped side of the west-east extending hill range of the Cserhát, which penetrates deep into the onetime floodplain of the Zagyva. The territory is bordered in the north and the

<sup>1</sup> SALAMON 1966, 84-87; VÉGH 1975, 65-129.

<sup>2</sup> GINDELE-ISTVÁNOVITS 2009; SOÓS 2014; SOÓS 2015; SOÓS 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Ipolytölgyes - 1. lh.: ERDÉLYI-LAMIOVÁ-SCHMIEDLOVÁ 1971, 51-72; Letkés-Vízfogyó: PAPP 1970, 111-118; PAPP-SALAMON 1980, 85-92, 343-348; Szilvásvár: SALAMON-TÖRÖK 1960, 145-172; In details: SZABÓ-VADAY 2009, 277-279.

<sup>4</sup> Vác-Csörögi rét: KULCSÁR 2004, 229-241; Salgótarján-Ipari park/TESCO: VADAY-SZABÓ 2008, 5-42; SZABÓ-VADAY 2009, 277-348; Kazár: VADAY 2003, 51-64; VADAY 2004, 203-216; VADAY 2005, 99-108.

<sup>5</sup> MRT 9 (1993); MRT 11 (2012).

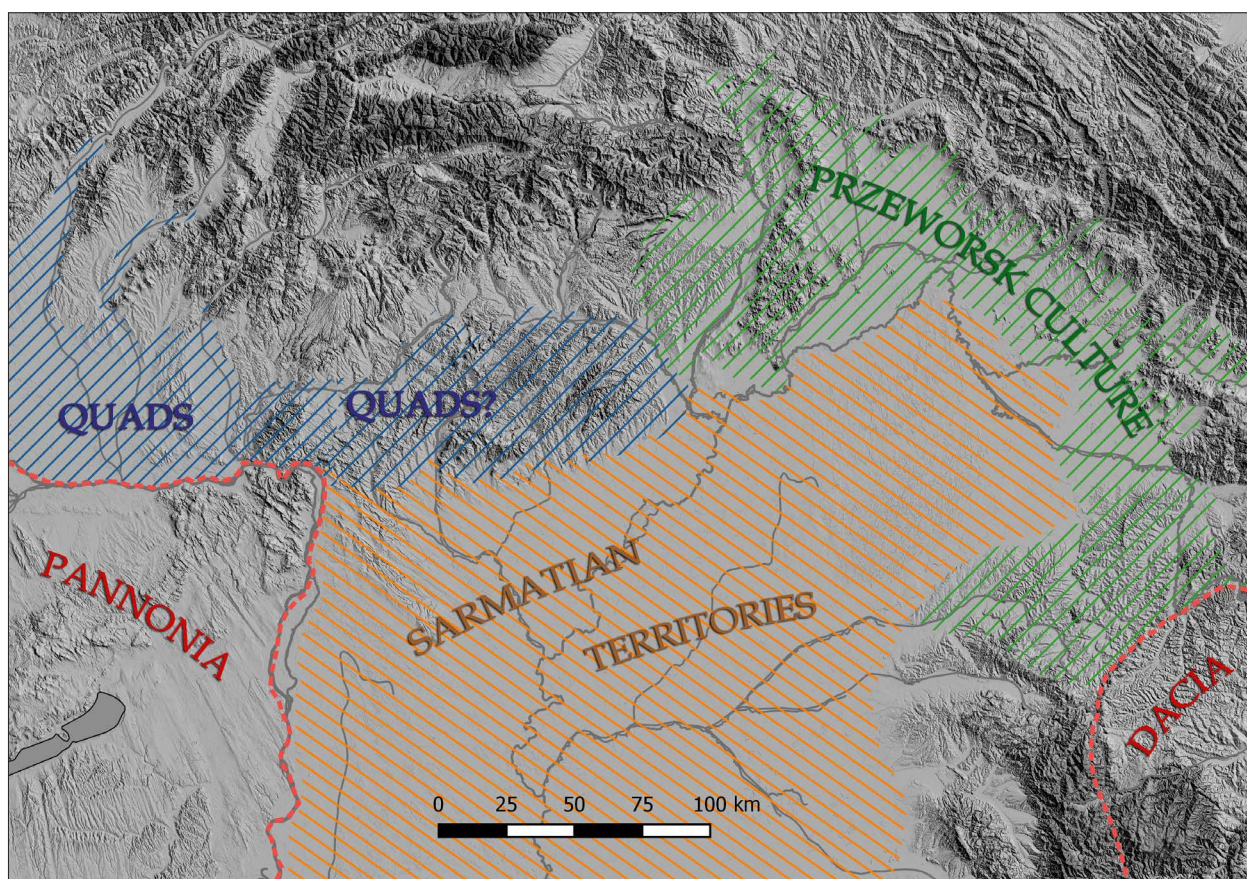


Fig. 1. : Northeast part of the Carpathian Basin in the 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD (Drawing: E. Soós).

east by the temporary water flow of the Zagyva basin from before regulation and the Nádasdi stream in the south. A dense pine forest covers the ridge where it rises toward north, which hinders the determination of the extent of the site in this direction. On the eastern side of the hill, the land is cultivated in narrow parcels and Route 21 crosses it in north-south direction (Fig. 3-5).

### THE EXCAVATION

The track of the widening of Route 21 partly crossed the territory of the onetime Csontfalva in 2005, a settlement known from sources<sup>6</sup> and old maps.<sup>7</sup> The archaeological field survey conducted preceding the excavation revealed, at

the same time, that the occurrence of features from the late Iron Age and the Migration Period could also be expected on the territory of the medieval village. The excavation was started in spring of 2005 with the removal of the topsoil layer. The black humus topsoil was intensively cultivated for decades, therefore it was stripped by backhoe, resulting in a ground surface about 30-40 cm lower than the surrounding modern ground level. The present landscape, dominated by intensively cultivated agricultural fields makes it difficult to visualise how the environs of the site might have looked in the past. It could be observed that the humus soil was strongly eroded from upper part to the foot of the hill in consequence of intensive agricultural activity and the plough even reached the subsoil and the archaeological features at certain spots. Despite the stripping of the agricultural cultivated topsoil a number of archaeological features survived to be exposed during the continuous inspection. The large number of stray finds collected at the site indicates that the higher

<sup>6</sup> The medieval village called Chonthfalwa was mentioned in the vicinity of Pásztó in 1471. CSÁNKI 1890, 60.

<sup>7</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> military mapping survey of Austrian Empire: Coll. XVI. Sec. XVI; 2<sup>nd</sup> military mapping survey (1853): Col. XXXV. Sec. 46; 3<sup>rd</sup> military mapping survey of Austro-Hungarian Monarchy (1873) 37-48.



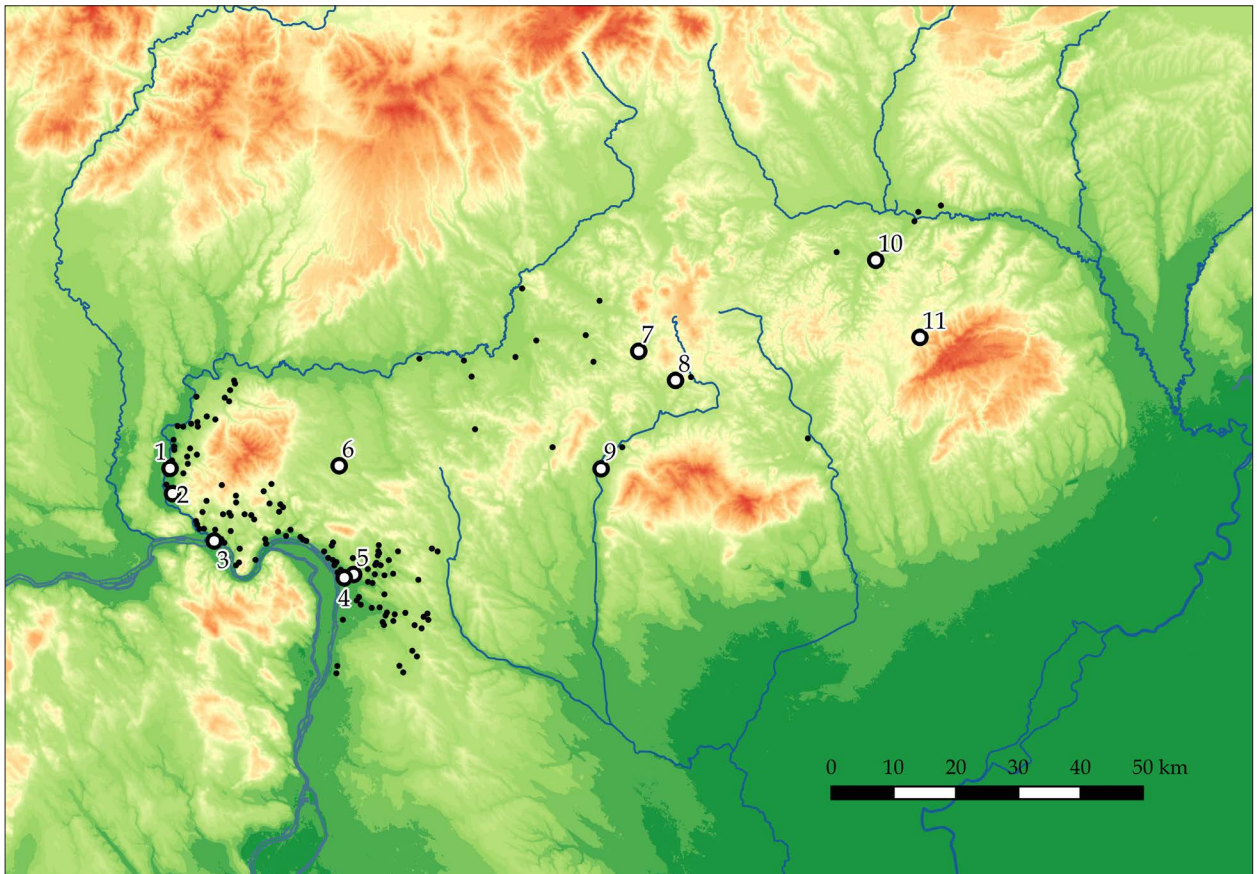


Fig. 2. Roman Age settlements in the North Hungarian Mountains. Black dots: Sites known from filed survey. Excavated sites: 1: Ipolytölgyes; 2: Letkés-Vízfogó; 3: Szob-Öregfalu; 4: Vác-Csörögi rét; 5: Vác-Kavicsbánya; 6: Rétság-Király haraszt; 7: Salgótarján-Ipari park/TESCO; 8: Kazár; 9: Páztó-Csontfalva; 10: Ózd-Stadion; 11: Szilvásvárad-Lovaspálya (Drawing: E. Soós).

floor levels and the features that started from the upper layers were partly or entirely destroyed. Other earth movements also disturbed the site. The value of the archaeological finds that were destroyed during the establishment of the route and the ditches along it and the main pipe of water supply system and some communication cables laid at the same time cannot even be estimated. After the removal of the black humus, different features appeared on the ground surface (Fig. 6). On the uncovered surface of cca. 7500 m<sup>2</sup>, 323 features of various periods were documented (Bronze Age, Iron Age, Migration Period and Middle Ages).<sup>8</sup> The archaeological features, mostly pits in different size were usually backfilled with the brown-black topsoil or a mix of humus and subsoil which was removed when the original pit was dugged out. Some parallelly running ditches were also

observed on the site which could be associated with medieval and later cultivation. In parallel to field work and the documentation of the archaeological phenomena, the find material was cleaned and taken into a preliminary registry on the base set up at the near village of Hasznos. In the followings, the present study of the Roman Period settlement will be given.

#### FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT STRUCTURE

According to observation made on the surface prior to the excavation, the occurrence Roman Period settlement seemed probable on the northern slope of the hill. A number of storage pits filled in with debris were found on the surface opened in the planned track of the road. Some features with characteristic shards of the La Tène culture were also unearthed in this area of the excavation and dated them from the late

<sup>8</sup> TANKÓ 2005.





Fig 3. Areal photo of the Zagyva valley with mark of position of the archaeological site (Photo: G. Farkas).

Iron Age.<sup>9</sup> The remains of a barbarian settlement from the Roman Period was unearthed in the northern zone of the site on the southern bank of the former Zagyva basin. The large number of finds scattered on the surface suggests that modern agriculture has destroyed the onetime floor levels and only the distribution of semi-subterranean building, postholes and pits can inform us about the structure of the settlement (Fig. 7). Three square-shaped buildings with rounded corners and semi-subterranean floor were found on the territory. Only feature no. 186 (Fig. 8B) could entirely be unearthed from among them. It measured 250×210 cm, and its relative depth from the scraped surface was only 15 cm (Fig. 9). A small bench was observed on the north side of the building, on which two

postholes were uncovered. Two pits filled in with ash were unearthed in the south-west corner of the house and each a posthole was found in the northeast and northwest corners. The pit of the house was filled in with a single layer of black humus. No trace of a floor was found on the bottom. Only limited observations could be made at the other two buildings with semi-subterranean floor (features nos. 273 and 288) since the trench of main pipe of water supply system had destroyed their east sides. In sunken-featured building no. 273 (Fig. 8A, Fig. 10) two postholes stood on the southwest side and a single pit was dug in the north corner. Consequently, the constructions of the partly destroyed buildings cannot be established precisely. However, the postholes in the feature no. 273 might be considered as remains of a typical building structure with six postholes (*Sechspfostenhaus*) that were widespread in the German Barbaricum and used commonly from the early to the late Roman Period.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Celtic settlement existed at northern slope of the excavated site of Csontfalva near Pásztó in the late Iron Age, where significant iron smelting was carried out in the southern peripheries. The pottery material from the unearthed features suggests that it can be dated from the La Tène B2-C1 periods, from the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC. The fibula fragment collected as a stray find (TANKÓ 2006, Fig. 2. 8) corroborates this dating since the short and high arch is characteristic of the same period (TANKÓ 2006, 88-90).

<sup>10</sup> LEUBE 2009, 147; DROBERJAR 1997, 22; KOLNÍK 1998, 145, Abb. 1; SOÓS 2017, 20, Plate 1.

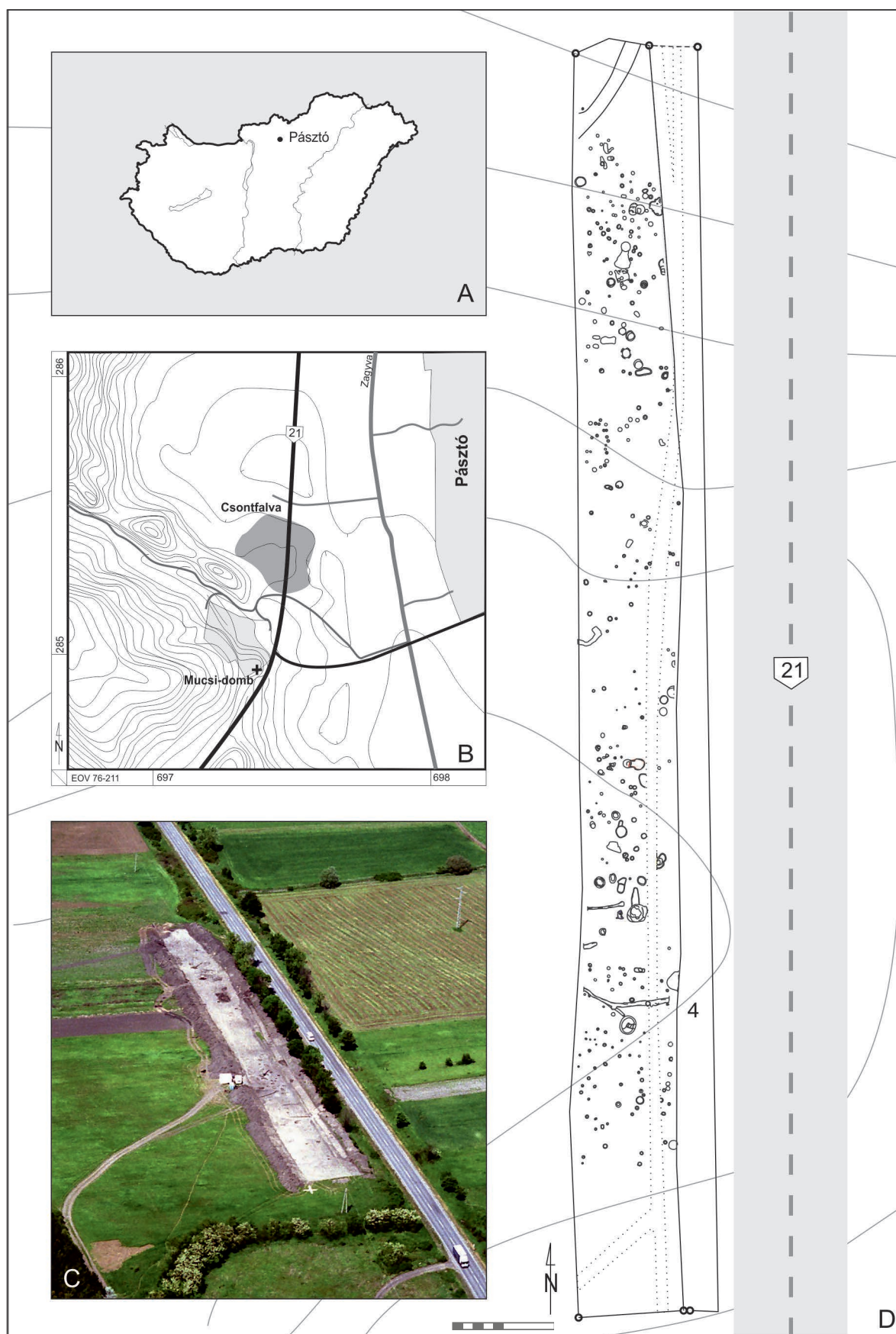


Fig 4. Excavation plan and topographical situation (Drawing: K. Tankó).





Fig 5. Areal photo of the excavation and its environment (Photo: G. Farkas)

There were storage pits in different size beside the houses (Fig. 7B). Two different types of it can be distinguished here. The diameter of the large storage pits (features no. 178, 179, 213, 271) situated nearby the subterranean buildings and varied in diameter between 130-220 cm. Their depths were 120-170 cm. The measures of the smaller, cylindrical pits (features no. 210, 243, 290) were 60-120 cm in diameter, while their depth were 30-80 cm. The feature no. 204 was the only one amorphous, 170-310 cm large and shallow pit. Numerous shards and the fragment of a quern were found in the large storage pits beside the rectangular buildings. As only a few shards were recovered from the fillings of the semi-subterranean houses, the finds of the pits can help in the dating and the determination of the material culture of the settlement.

We have only few information to consider the internal structure of the settlement and it could not be reconstructed because of the small extension of the excavated surface. It is presumable that only the peripheral part of the one-time settlement might be unearthed,

while the central, probably more densely settled area might be extended towards to upper part of the bank of Zagyva River and so it remained unexcavated. It can be assumed that the buildings oriented to northwest, delved 15-20 m apart from each other and surrounded by storage pits were the remains of a row-structured settlement (*Reihensiedlung*), which type were spread in the German Barbaricum and also in the Carpathian Basin.<sup>11</sup>

#### ANALYSIS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL

The different fragments of pottery were the most frequent archaeological finds during the unearthing of Roman Period settlement in Pásztó-Csontfalva. 221 ceramic fragments came to light from 12 features, which could be dated to the Roman Period. Four group of the ceramic finds can be distinguished in technological point of view.

<sup>11</sup> LEUBE 2009, 170-171; E.g. Branč-Helyföldek: KOLNÍK et alii 2007.





Fig 6. Areal photo of the excavated area of the Roman Period settlement (Photo: G. Farkas).



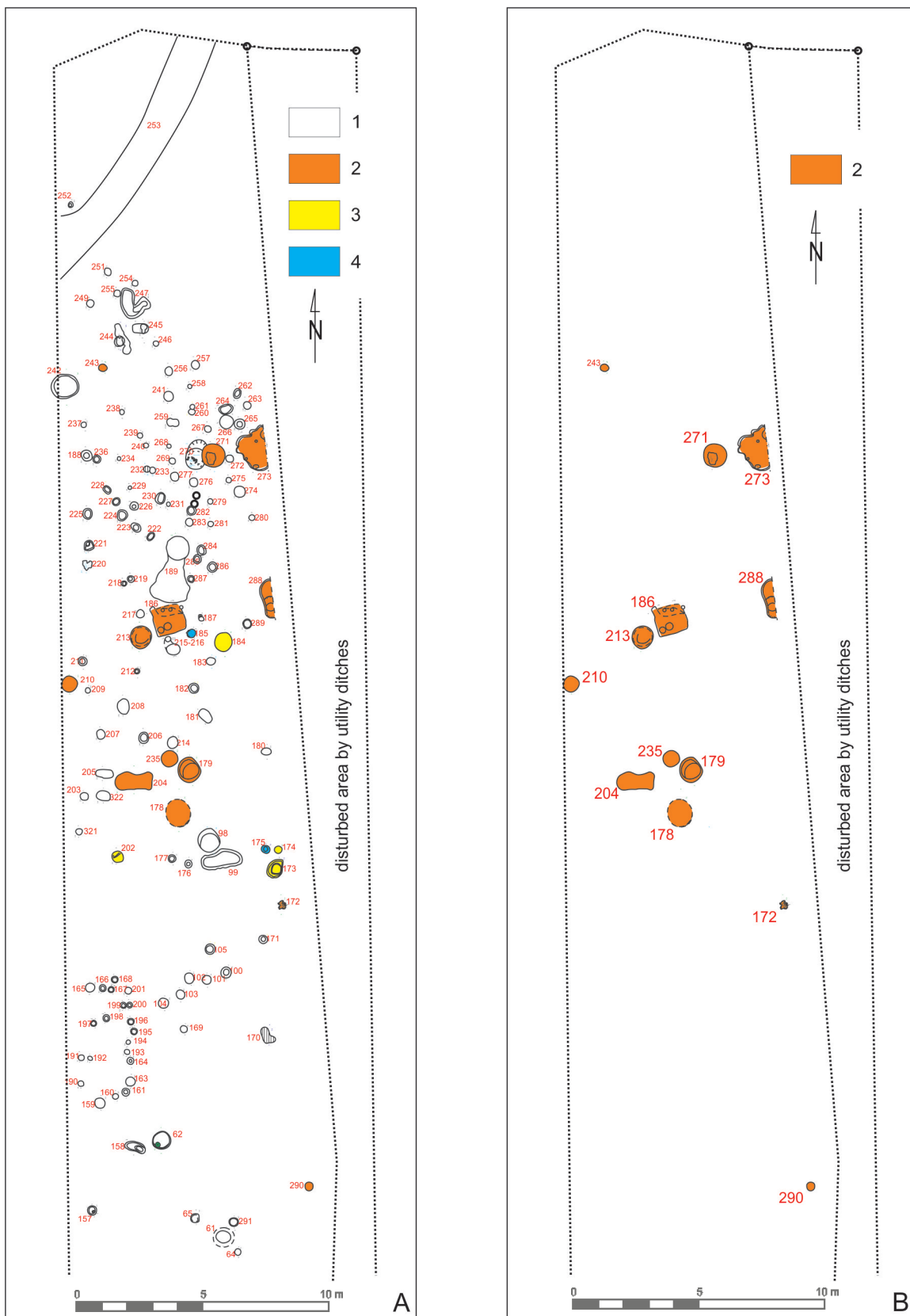


Fig 7. Excavation plan with all (A) and only Roman Period features(B).

1: features without dateable finds, 2: Roman Period, 3: La Tène culture, 4: Medieval Age (Drawing: K. Tankó).

### Hand-formed, fine pottery

A few fragments of this ceramic type were discovered from almost each feature of the Roman Period settlement (Fig. 11). These pieces of vessels were formed from sandy fine clay while the graphitic component are also assumable in some cases on the fractal surfaces. The outer surfaces of the vessels usually were fine-polished and all of them were burned dark-grey or black. Only the hemispherical bowls with flat, inverted rim can be identified typologically from the collected rims (Fig. 15: 2, 4, 11. Fig. 16: 5). These bowls were one of the main type of the tableware in the Roman Period Barbarian settlements. It have to mentioned, that this widespread vessel type shows characteristic biconical form in the Przeworsk era in the Upper Tisza Basin.<sup>12</sup> In contrast to it the hemispherical bowls with rich decoration were rather used in the Quad settlements in the territory of West-Slovakia.<sup>13</sup> The best analogies of the pieces from Pásztó can be found in the Late Roman Period settlement in Ózd-Stadion.<sup>14</sup>

### Hand-formed, coarse pottery

The coarse ware in Pásztó was made also from sandy and slightly pebbly clay. The vessels have roughly smoothed surface and were burned to reddish brown or brown colour. The coarse bowls show hemispherical and conical forms in the same proportion. These profiles are also well distinguished from the typical biconical bowls of the Przeworsk territories.<sup>15</sup> Although similar bowls occur in West-Slovakian German settlements, where the regular hemispherical forms were typical in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. On the other hand, the lower parts of the vessels become more slender from the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.<sup>16</sup> The best analogies of the coarse, hemispherical bowls from Pásztó (Fig. 12: 4. Fig. 13: 4. Fig. 14: 4. Fig. 16: 1, 4) derived from the settlements excavated in the vicinity

of Miskolc.<sup>17</sup> The simple, conical bowls (Fig. 12: 5-6. Fig. 14: 1) were even more widespread, their specimens are known from the Nitra to the Sajó Valley.<sup>18</sup>

The pots show a quite simple form in Pásztó. All of them had S-profile broadened in the upper or middle part of the vessels (Fig. 12: 7-8. Fig. 14: 2. Fig. 15: 1, 8-9), except for one example which had sharply bended profile (Fig. 14: 3) The average form of pots with S-profile were commonly used in the Przeworsk and also in the Quad settlements in the Late Roman Period.<sup>19</sup>

### Wheel-thrown, fine pottery

The fine, wheel-thrown ware in Pásztó consists of mainly grey-burned vessels (Fig. 11) but some orange-red fragments (Fig. 11) were also occurred. All of them had fine, smoothed surface, most of them were even well-polished. The smoothed-in decorations were also quite frequent (Fig. 13: 1, 2, 3, 6. Fig. 14: 5. Fig. 15: 5, Fig. 16: 2). A large number of wheel-thrown vessels were bowls with softly or strongly biconical profiles. It is worth to note that instead of the hand-formed tableware no wheel-thrown hemispherical bowls were found in the analysed material, despite the proximity of neighbouring Sarmatian territories, where it was the most popular bowl form.<sup>20</sup>

The upper parts of the vessels at Pásztó were mostly decorated with smoothed-in ornaments and ribs. The biconical profiles and also the rib and channel decorations were quite common in the northern periphery of the Sarmatian territory mainly in the Late Roman Period.<sup>21</sup> The handle vessel decorated with smooth-in zig-zag and wavy lines (Fig. 13: 1) which have good analogy in Sebastovce-

<sup>12</sup> SOÓS 2016, Fig. 5.

<sup>13</sup> KOLNÍK *et alii* 2007, Abb. 21; VARSÍK 2011, Abb. 101, Abb. 102, Abb. 105.

<sup>14</sup> PÁRDU CZ-KOREK 1959, Taf. VIII, 1, Taf. X. 4-5, Taf. XI. 1, 4.

<sup>15</sup> SOÓS 2014, 128.

<sup>16</sup> KOLNÍK *et alii* 2007, Obr. 21; VARSÍK 2011, Obr. 99, 101.

<sup>17</sup> VÉGH 1985, Fig. 3: 2, Fig. 4: 2, 13, Fig. 5: 1; VÉGH 1989, Fig. 8: 11, Fig. 9: 17, Fig. 15: 4, 8.

<sup>18</sup> VÉGH 1964, II. t. 7; ERDÉLYI-LAMIOVÁ-SCHMIEDLOVÁ 1971, Obr. 7, 6; VÉGH 1975, XVI, t. 2; KOLNÍK *et alii* 2007, Abb. 22.

<sup>19</sup> ERDÉLYI-LAMIOVÁ-SCHMIEDLOVÁ 1971, Obr. 4, Obr. 8, 5-6; VARSÍK 2011, 188, Obr. 101; KOLNÍK *et alii* 2007, 46, Obr. 25; SOÓS 2016, Fig. 5.

<sup>20</sup> VADAY 1989, 147-148, Abb. 39-41.

<sup>21</sup> VADAY-HORVÁTH 1999, 187; VADAY-SZEKERES 2001, 241-242.

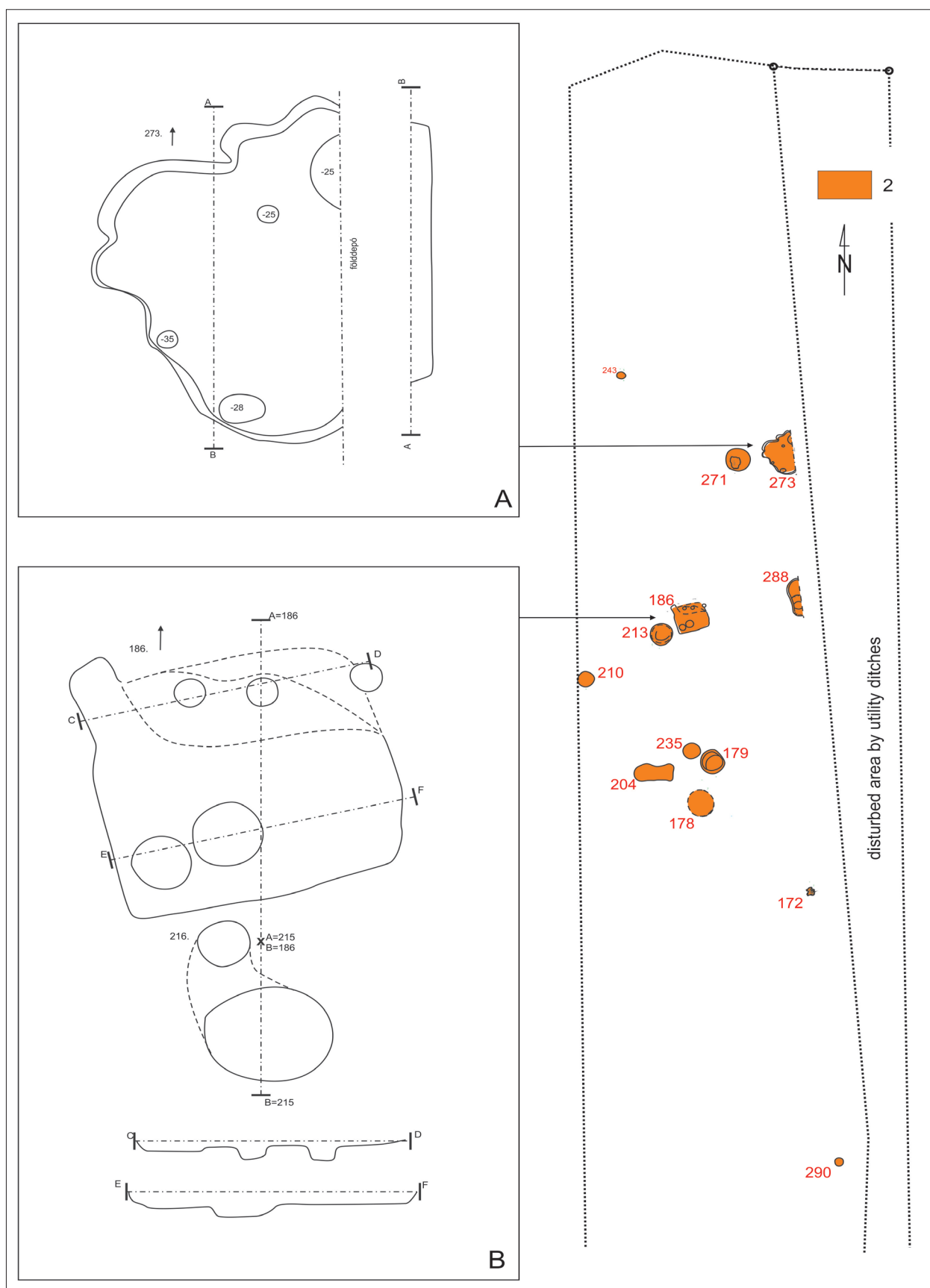


Fig. 7. Excavation plan with all (A) and only Roman Period features(B).

1: features without dateable finds, 2: Roman Period, 3: La Tène culture, 4: Medieval Age (Drawing: K. Tankó).

Bárca from the Late Roman Period.<sup>22</sup> The other fragments probably belonged to storage vessels or jugs (Fig. 12: 3. Fig. 13: 2, 6. Fig. 15: 5. Fig. 16: 2) which types were widely used in the Late Roman Period also in the Barbarian territories.<sup>23</sup> In overall the wheel-turned ware shows the closest connections with the Sarmatian pottery.

#### Dateable artefacts

A fragment of green-glazed *mortarium* (Fig. 16: 3) was come to light as Roman import on the Barbarian settlement. This artefact originated from province Pannonia, where this type of glazed vessels became widespread in the

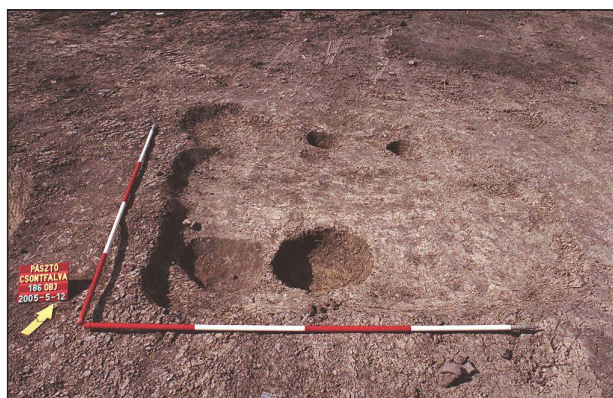


Fig. 9. Feature no. 186.

second third of the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD.<sup>24</sup> Beside the provincial territories, the Roman *mortaria* were widely used in Barbarian Quad settlements as well.<sup>25</sup>

Only one metal find, a bronze fibula with inverted and rectangular foot was found as a stray find (Fig. 17) on the site from the discussed period. The bow shape of the fragment has analogies in the Marcomannic and Quad territories, where these one-pieced bronze fibula with upper chord were evolved and used between the last quarters of the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.<sup>26</sup> Iron pieces of this type are known from the Očkóv cemetery from the Late Roman Period as well.<sup>27</sup>

<sup>22</sup> LAMIOVÁ-SCHMIEDLOVÁ 1969, Abb. 38, 6.

<sup>23</sup> VÉGH 1985, Fig. 4: 9, Fig. 5: 19; VÉGH 1989, Fig. 7: 1.

<sup>24</sup> HÁRSHEGYI-OTTOMÁNYI 2013, 489-499, Fig. 1.

<sup>25</sup> KOLNÍK 1995; VARSÍK 2011, Obr. 102.

<sup>26</sup> PEŠKAŘ 1972, 122, Taf. 36-42; VARSÍK 2011, Abb. 106. 5.

<sup>27</sup> KOLNÍK 1956, Obr. 10, 1-2.

Summarising the above mentioned, the settlement material from Pásztó-Csontfalva had diversified relations with the neighbouring cultural territories. In order to better understand the role of the site, it is worth reviewing the research problems of the mountainous regions in the Roman Period. The research problems of this intriguing territory can be tracked back to two main issues: the chronology and the ethnic identification of the archaeological material.

#### CHRONOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF THE NORTH HUNGARIAN MOUNTAINOUS REGION IN THE ROMAN PERIOD

The chronology of the investigated territory is solely based on the Roman import artefacts since there are no radiocarbon nor other data available from this period. Due to the presumed long use of this objects and their concentration into certain horizons, they can only be taken as *terminus post quem* data when one try to



Fig. 10. Feature no. 273.

estimate the chronology of the sites.<sup>28</sup> The other major problem is that we do not know German cremation graves from the territory that can be certainly dated to the Roman Period, and whose grave goods would allow more accurate dating. The easternmost Quad cremation burials are known from Čaka-Kopce and Gbelce-Tehelňa, west from the Garam (Hron - SK) River.<sup>29</sup> The artefacts, previously considered as burial remains are mainly stray finds: iron tools and

<sup>28</sup> TEJRAL 1998, 187, Abb. 4; VADAY-SZEKERES 2001, 238.

<sup>29</sup> Both are dated to the B2-B2/C1 Periods: BELJAK-KOLNÍK 2006.



Creamic types	1	2	3.a	3.b	Total
Features					
172			2		2
178	1	34	11	3	49
179		8	13		21
204				1	1
210	1	34	1		36
213	9	22	3		34
235	2	21	6		29
243	1	2	3		6
271	4	13			17
273		23	1		24
288				1	1
290				1	1
<b>Total</b>	18	157	40	6	221

Fig. 11. Typological distribution of ceramic finds at Pásztó (Drawing: E. Soós).

weapons.<sup>30</sup> Only the find assembles from Sirok and Terpes can be ascertained as burial remains for sure, but they show Przeworsk character.<sup>31</sup>

The researchers are still facing the problem of the surviving La Tène culture in the mountainous regions in the Roman Period. Although several studies have referred to Celtic antecedents in the case of the Roman Period settlements,<sup>32</sup> there are still no sufficient and published data in this respect. There was only one known case, near to Kazár, where a Celtic and a Roman import potsherd from Severan Period came to the light together from the plastered floor layer of a semi-subterranean building.<sup>33</sup> In the sites where Celtic and Roman Period German inhabitation were also observable, the La Tène ceramic material cannot be dated later than the 3<sup>rd</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> centuries BC, while the potsherds from

the Roman Period were not earlier than the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD at least according to the currently accepted typo-chronologies.

The beginnings of the German settlements in the Roman Period are also quite uncertain in the investigated region. According to the more advanced Slovakian settlement research the German inhabitation did not cross the Vág (Váh – SK) River during the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. The earliest Quad settlements at the lower Garam and the Ipoly Rivers can be dated to Period B2, while at the Danube Bend to the Period C1.<sup>34</sup> The archaeological material of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD cannot be detected in the North Hungarian Mountains so far. However, this phenomenon is not unique, because the definition of the material culture of this period is quite problematic both in the Przeworsk<sup>35</sup> and in the Sarmatian territories as well.<sup>36</sup>

The vast majority of the known sites could most probably be established around the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> – first decades of the 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries, in the Period B2-B2/C1, based on the Roman import terra sigillata vessels fragments from

<sup>30</sup> Benczúrfalva: VÉGH 1975, 66; Cserhátsurány: BÓNA 1963, 248; VÉGH 1975, 66.

<sup>31</sup> ISTVÁNOVITS-KULCSÁR 1992, 61, 63; VÉGH 1975, 68; HULLÁM 2010.

<sup>32</sup> SALAMON-TÖRÖK 1960, 154, 170-171; SALAMON 1963, 18; VÉGH 1964, 52; VÉGH 1975, 92; VÉGH 1989, 484-488; VÉGH 1999, 218-219; LAMIOVÁ-SCHMIEDLOVÁ 1969, 462; JUREČKO 1983, 277-278; BUDINSKÝ-KRIČKA-LAMIOVÁ-SCHMIEDLOVÁ 1990, 313.

<sup>33</sup> The assemblage is known only from preliminary report: VADAY 2005, 101, Fig. 2.

<sup>34</sup> PIETA 2010, 58; VARSÍK 2011, 222; BELJAK 2014, 295, Abb. 1.

<sup>35</sup> GINDELE 2013, 11-13; SOÓS 2016, 456.

<sup>36</sup> ISTVÁNOVITS-KULCSÁR 2017.

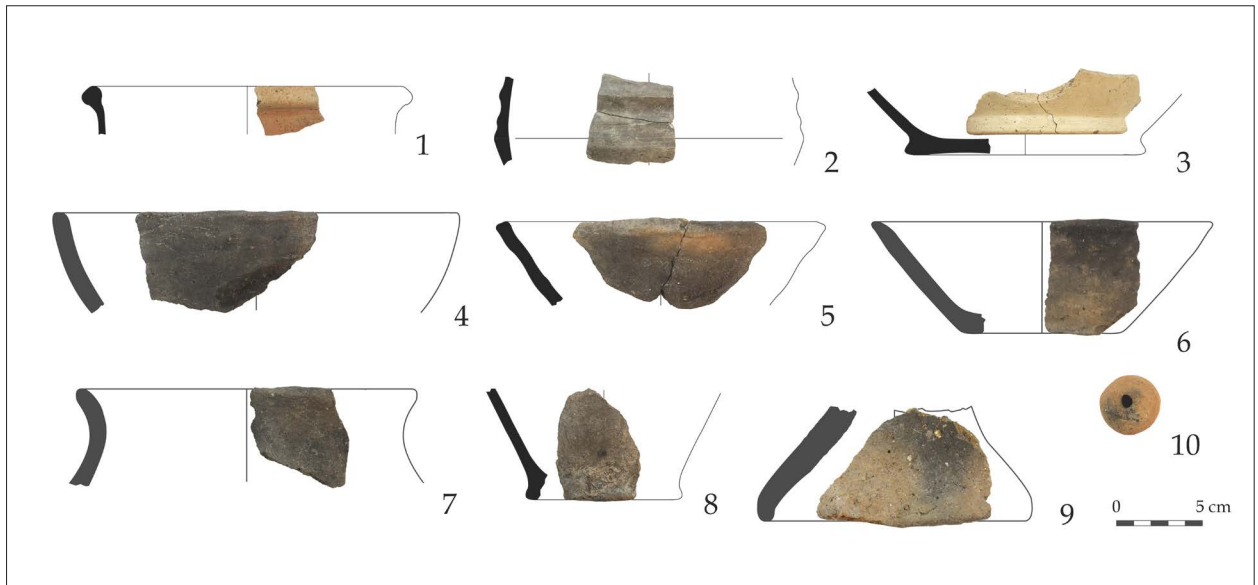


Fig. 12. Pottery finds from Pásztó-Csontfalva. 1-10: Feature 178.

the Rheinzabern, Westerndorf and Pfaffenhofen workshops. The horizon of the Marcomannic Wars and the following decades could be identified along the Ipoly and Danube Rivers (Letskés, Szob-Öregfalva,<sup>37</sup> Ipolytölgyes,<sup>38</sup> Vác-Csörögi rét,<sup>39</sup> Balassagyarmat,<sup>40</sup> Órhalom,<sup>41</sup> Szécsény<sup>42</sup>) in the Cserhát Mountains (Rétság-Király-haraszti<sup>43</sup>), north to the Mátra (Kazár,<sup>44</sup> Salgótarján-Ipari park/TESCO<sup>45</sup>) and the Bükk Mountains (Ózd-Stadion<sup>46</sup> and Szilvásvár-Lovaspálya<sup>47</sup>).

The upper time limit of these sites is still in question. The settlement of Vác-Csörögi rét was continuously inhabited from the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> to the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD according to the preliminary analysis.<sup>48</sup> The same chronological limit is plausible for the settlement of Ózd-Stadion as well.<sup>49</sup> The end of the Roman and the

beginnings of the Hun Period can be outlined in the investigated territory at the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> – turn of the 4<sup>th</sup>/5<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. Some of the Roman Period settlements persisted until the Periods C3/D1, and new object types appear in their inventory, but at the same time we can expect newly established settlements as well.<sup>50</sup> In the absence of a detailed publication, it is not yet possible to decide whether the bone workshop in Salgótarján with several double-sided antler combs from the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD,<sup>51</sup> belonged to last phase of the Roman Period settlement or to a newly established site.<sup>52</sup>

### ETHNICAL IDENTIFICATION

In addition to the uncertainties of the chronology, the cultural classification and ethnic interpretation of the assemblages is even more problematic. The problem is primarily due to the methodological approach used by the previous research: instead of a detailed description and integrated analysis of the material culture, the researchers tried to classify the individual ceramic types into ethnic categories according to certain types and decorations. That's how the

<sup>37</sup> BÓNA 1963, 280-282, Taf. XLVI-XLVII.

<sup>38</sup> ERDÉLYI-LAMIOVÁ-SCHMIEDLOVÁ 1971.

<sup>39</sup> KULCSÁR 2004.

<sup>40</sup> GABLER 1968, 214.

<sup>41</sup> GABLER 1968, 224.

<sup>42</sup> GABLER 1968, 225.

<sup>43</sup> MASEK 2014.

<sup>44</sup> VADAY 2003; VADAY 2004; VADAY 2005.

<sup>45</sup> VADAY-SZABÓ 2008; SZABÓ-VADAY 2009.

<sup>46</sup> PÁRDU CZ-KOREK 1959.

<sup>47</sup> Thanks for the information to Csilla Farkas.

<sup>48</sup> KULCSÁR 2004, 229.

<sup>49</sup> PÁRDU CZ-KOREK 1959.

<sup>50</sup> In details: SOÓS *et alii* in press.

<sup>51</sup> SZABÓ-VADAY 2011, 19, t. 5-6.

<sup>52</sup> Similar than Szurdokpuszpöki-Hosszú dűlő: BÁCSMEGI-GUBA 2007, 20-29.



Fig. 13. Pottery finds from Pásztó-Csontfalva. 1-6: Feature 179; 7: Feature 204.

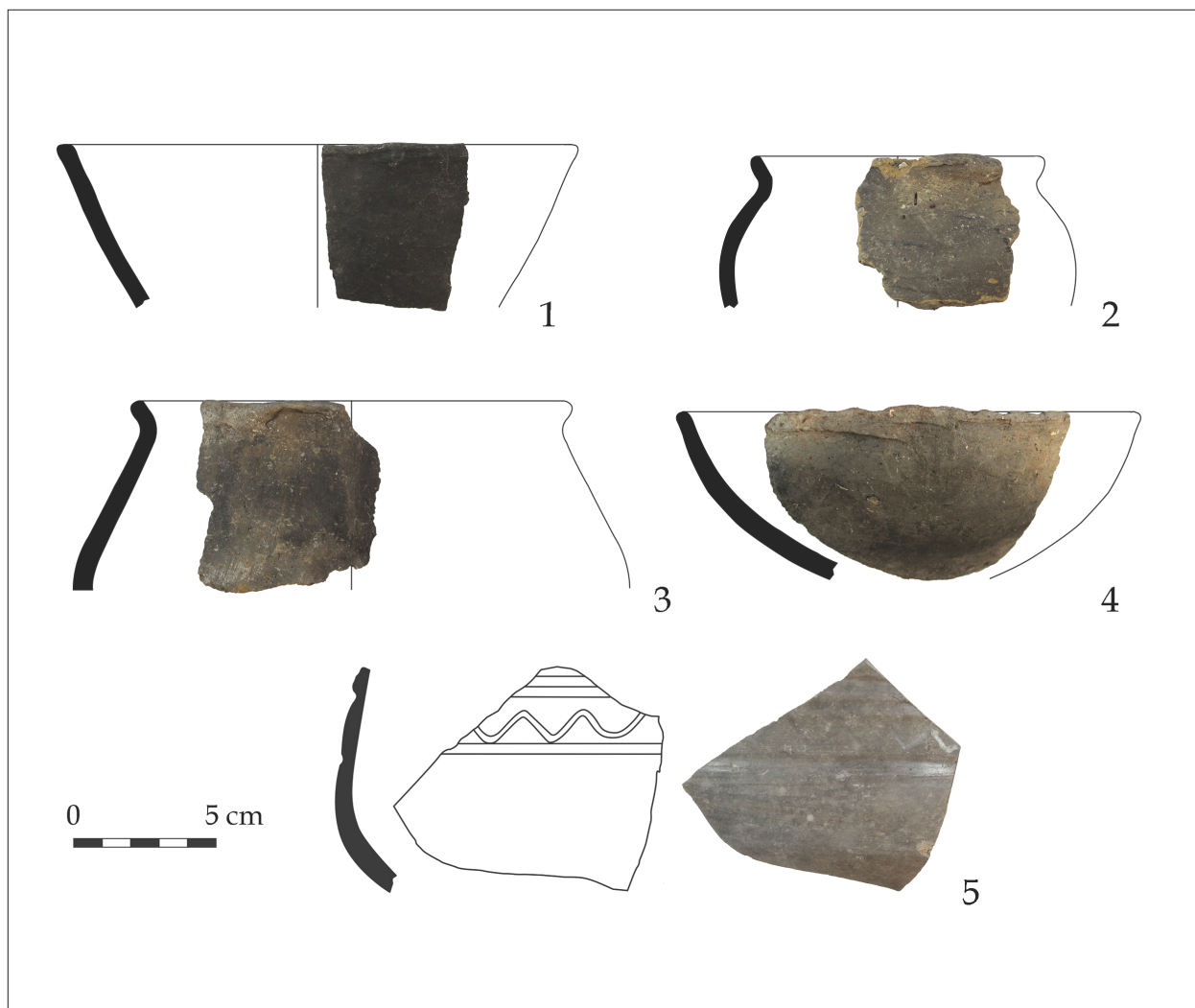


Fig. 14. Pottery finds from Pásztó-Csontfalva. 1-5: Feature 210.

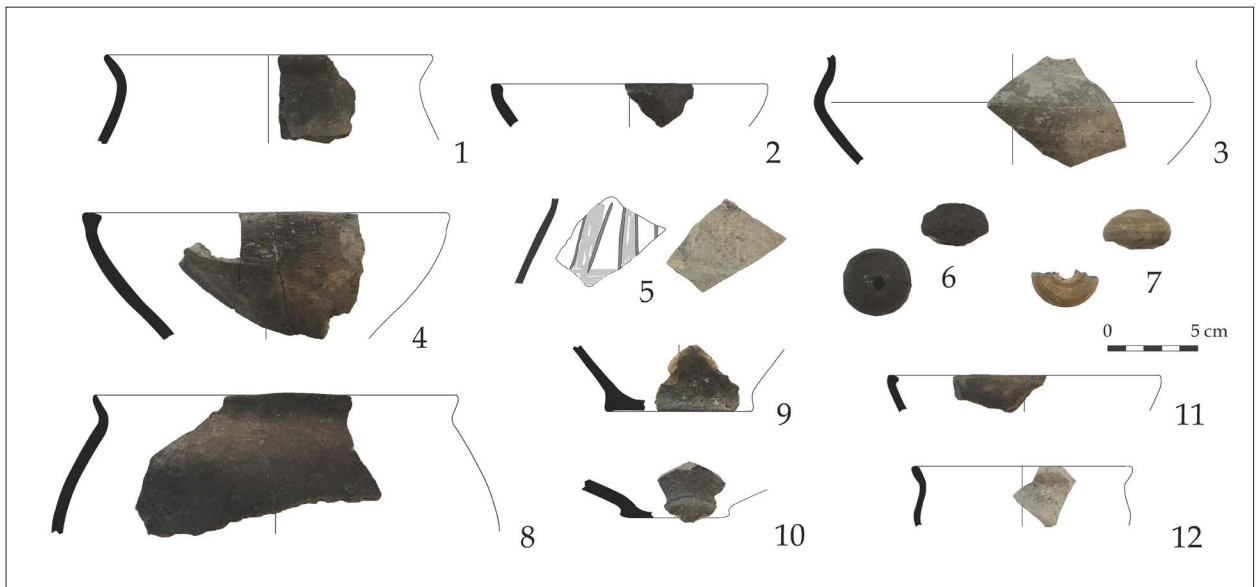


Fig. 15. Pottery finds from Pásztó-Csontfalva. 1-7: Feature 213; 8-12: Feature 235.

hand-made, coarse pottery were attributed to be Dacian, while the wheel-thrown dishes to Celtic or Sarmatian, and the hand-made fine, polished ceramic to the German ethnicity; even though these finds often came together from the very same context.<sup>53</sup> The fine, grey, wheel-turned pottery which were known in large quantity from the late Roman Age, was not assigned to any ethnic groups, therefore the late Roman Period sites could not be clearly linked to any culture.

The fine, wheel-turned pottery which came to the light from almost all sites, was defined as Sarmatian product. Valéria Kulcsár left open the question of whether the grey, wheel-turned pottery in Vác-Csörögi-rét was sign of an ethnic component or a strong influx from the Sarmatian territory.<sup>54</sup> It is important to emphasize, however, that the definition of all the grey, wheel-turned fragments as Sarmatian is doubtful at this time; especially because there is no such an inventory published yet that could be used to accurately determine the technological characteristics of the ceramic type. Andrea Vaday also uses the term „Roman Period Barbarian“ in her studies for this type of ceramics: it means homogenised

Celtic, Germanic, and other materials, which are ethnically non-definable.<sup>55</sup> The fine hand-formed black ware with polished surface was usually specified as German, but it is controversial that it can be related to the Quad or the Przeworsk culture. The hand-formed, pottery in the peripheral settlements of the mountainous river is simpler both in terms of forms and decorations,<sup>56</sup> which makes it distinguishable from the embellished pottery types in the west-Slovakian Quad territories.<sup>57</sup> The regional differences between the distribution of the main forms and motifs of the fine ware need more research.

We hope that the analysis of the hand-formed, but fine and typically German vessels will help us to solve the problem of the Quad-Przeworsk contact zone in the near future. Most researcher say that only the settlement remains in the Ipoly and Zagyva valleys belonged to the Quad culture.<sup>58</sup> Beside others, the role of the Zagyva River as boundary was also hypothesized.<sup>59</sup> It is important to note, that we cannot count with Przeworsk-type

<sup>53</sup> SZABÓ-VADAY 2009, 283. Similar situation could be observed by the research of the Przeworsk settlements as well: LAMIOVÁ-SCHMIEDLOVÁ 1969; VÉGH 1964; VÉGH 1985; VÉGH 1989; VÉGH 1999.

<sup>54</sup> KULCSÁR 2004, 229-230.

<sup>55</sup> SZABÓ-VADAY 2009, 281, Note 43-44.

<sup>56</sup> KULCSÁR 2004, 230; BELJAK 2014, 300.

<sup>57</sup> VARSÍK 2011, Abb. 101, Abb. 103.

<sup>58</sup> VÉGH 1985, 106; VÉGH 1989, 496; VÉGH 1999, 219; KULCSÁR 2004; BELJAK 2014, 303.

<sup>59</sup> SALAMON 1966, 87; VÉGH 1975, 92-93; SZABÓ-VADAY 2009, 303.



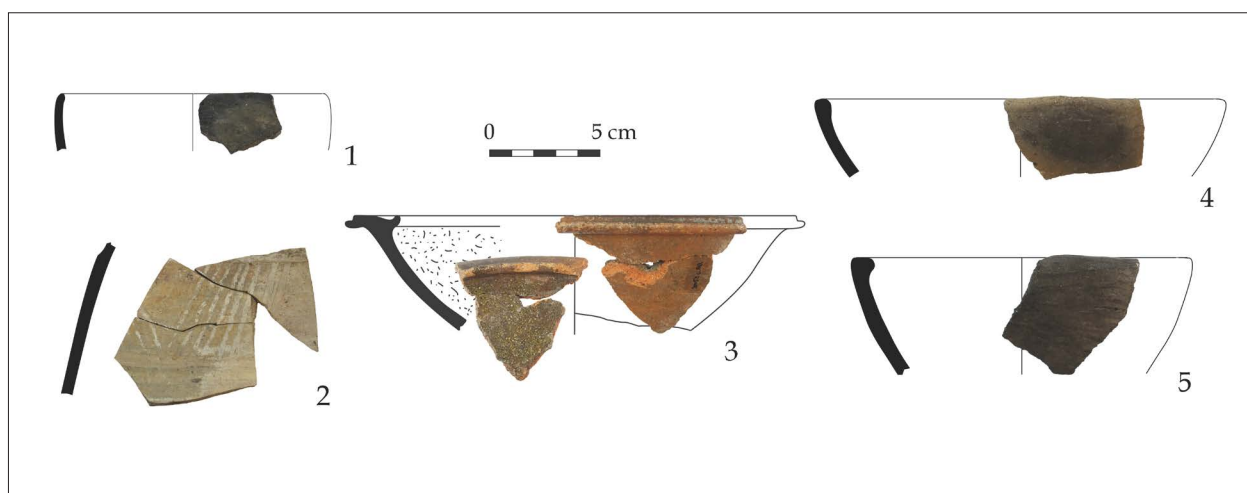


Fig. 16. Pottery finds from Pásztó-Csontfalva. 1-2: Feature 243; 3-5: Feature 271.

artefacts west from the Sajó River.<sup>60</sup> The ceramic material from Ózd-Stadion show Quad character,<sup>61</sup> meanwhile the finds from Miskolc-Szabadság tér, Szirmabesenyő-Homokbánya and Miskolc-Sötétkapu have analogies in the Quad and Przeworsk cultures as well.<sup>62</sup>

The definition of the frontier zone between the Sarmatian and Quad cultural territories is also problematic. Contrary to what has been observed in the Upper Tisza Basin where a sharp separation can be detected between the Przeworsk and Sarmatian territories,<sup>63</sup> while the Sarmatian and Quad sites were entangled in the southern zone of the mountainous region. However, the settlements were identified by field surveys, so it cannot be decided that the phenomena is caused by the chronological difference or the coexistence of the different cultural traits.<sup>64</sup> Any further step forward in the solution of this issue, however, can only be possible by analysis and publication of new sites from the region.

## CONCLUSIONS

The Roman Period settlement in Pásztó-Csontfalva can be dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD which means the Periods C3 in the relative

chronology of Roman Iron Age in the Barbarian territories.<sup>65</sup> The evaluation of the site is quite important since no published settlement remains are available from the Early and Late Roman Period from this region. The investigated feature types such as the semi-subterranean building and the storage pits showed average forms which were widespread in the German Barbaricum in the Carpathian Basin. The ceramic material of the site shows a diversified picture. Although the fine and coarse hand-formed hemispherical bowls have analogies in the Quad territory the rich decoration is completely missing here. The hand-formed fine ware was frequently decorated in contemporary settlements alongside the Ipoly and also in the upper part of the Zagyva Valley. According to the present research, it cannot be decided that the phenomena was caused by the chronological or the regional differences of the sites. It is important to note, that the use of the fine, hand-formed and polished vessel types could be followed to the end of the Roman Period similar than the Przeworsk territory.<sup>66</sup> The wheel-thrown vessels show analogies with the Late Roman Period Sarmatian settlement ceramic material, but some differences can be also observed. It is still questionable, that the wheel-turned pieces in Pásztó were derived from the Sarmatian territory in the Great Hungarian Plain or from an unidentifiable workshop which had produced pottery to the inhabitant

<sup>60</sup> SOÓS 2017, 36-37.

<sup>61</sup> PÁRDU CZ-KOREK 1959.

<sup>62</sup> VÉGH 1964; VÉGH 1999; PÁRDU CZ 1957.

<sup>63</sup> MASEK 2012, 255; SOÓS 2015, 361-362.

<sup>64</sup> MRT 9 (1993); SZABÓ-VADAY 2009, 277; MRT 11 (2012), 15.

<sup>65</sup> GODŁOWSKI 1992.

<sup>66</sup> SOÓS 2016, 458-459.

of the German settlements. The green-glazed *mortarium* indicated the connection with the Late Roman Pannonia. Summarising the results of the cultural linkage, the settlement finds of Pásztó-Csontfalva can be associated with the Quad material culture. We need much more analysed and published sites to solve the chronological and cultural problems of the mountainous region.

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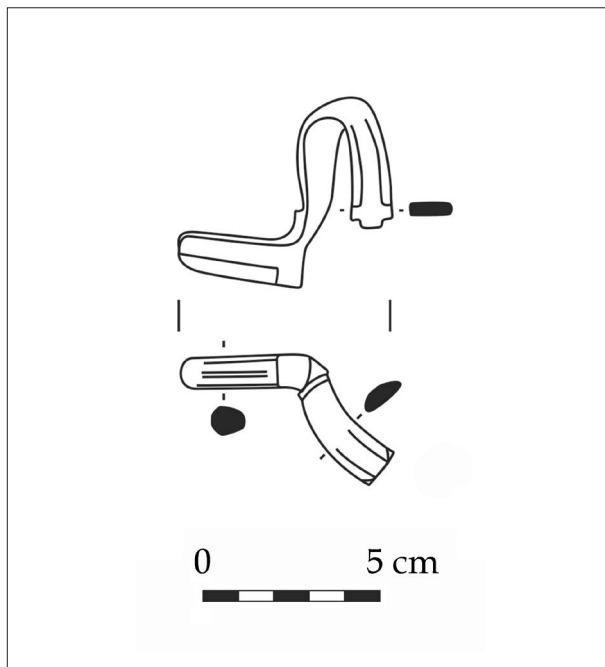


Fig. 17. Fragment a bronze fibula from Pásztó–Csontfalva. Stray find.

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# ABBREVIATIONS

*In alphabetical order*

AA = Archäologischer Anzeiger  
AARGNews = Aerial Archaeology Research Group News  
ActaArchBrig = Acta Archaeologica Brigetionensia  
ActaArchHung = Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae  
ADPV = Abhandlungen des Deutschen Palästina-Vereins  
AEA = Archivo Español de Arqueología  
AEp = L'Année Épigraphique  
AForschMB = Archäologische Forschungen zu den Grabungen auf dem Magdalensberg  
ANRW = Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt  
ANSMN = American Numismatic Society Museum Notes  
Antaeus = Antaeus. Communicationes ex Instituto Archaeologico Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae (1970-1985: Mitteilungen des Archäologischen Instituts der Ungarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften)  
AntAfr = Antiquités Africaines  
AnthrAnz = Anthropologischer Anzeiger  
AnthrKözl = Anthropologiai Közlemények  
AntHung = Antiquitas Hungarica - A Klasszikus Örökség  
AntJ = The Antiquaries Journal  
AntTan = Antik Tanulmányok  
AqFüz = Aquincumi Füzetek  
AR = Archeologické Rozhledy  
ArchÉrt = Archaeologiai Értesítő  
ArchKorr = Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt  
Arrabona = Arrabona. A Győri Xantus János Múzeum Évkönyve  
AW = Antike Welt  
BABesch = Bulletin Antieke Beschaving  
BAR-IS = British Archaeological Reports – International Series  
BJ = Bonner Jahrbücher des Rheinischen Landesmuseums in Bonn und des Vereins von Altertumsfreunden im Rheinlande  
BudRég = Budapest Régiségei  
CahTun = Cahiers de Tunisie  
CarnJb = Carnuntum Jahrbuch  
ČNM = Časopis národního Musea v Praze  
CommArch Hung = Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae  
Dacia = Dacia. Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne



DaM = Damaszenes Mitteilungen

DissArch = Dissertationes Archaeologicae ex Instituto Archaeologico Universitatis de Rolando Eötvös Nominatae

DissPann = Dissertationes Pannonicae ex Instituto Numismatico et Archaeologico Universitatis de Petro Pázmány Nominatae Budapestinensis Proveniente

DNP = Der Neue Pauly. Enzyklopädie der Antike

FiL = Forschungen in Lauriacum

FolArch = Folia Archaeologica

Gnomon = Gnomon. Kritische Zeitschrift für die gesamte klassische Altertumswissenschaft

HistCarp = Historia Carpatica

HMRK = Heves Megyei Régészeti Közlemények

HNM = Hungarian National Museum

HOMÉ = A Herman Ottó Múzeum Évkönyve

JDAI = Jahrbuch des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts

IGL = Inscriptions Grecques et Latines de la Syrie

LIMC = Lexicon Iconographicum Mythologiae Classicae

IKARUS = Innsbrucker Klassisch-Archäologische Universitätsschriften

JAMÉ = Nyíregyházi Jósza András Múzeum Évkönyve

JRS = Journal of Roman Studies

JÖAI = Jahreshefte des Österreichischen Archäologischen Institutes in Wien

KDMK = Kuny Domonkos Múzeum Közleményei

KMMK = Komárom-Esztergom Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei

Latomus = Latomus. Revue d'Études Latines

LIMC = Lexicon Iconographicum Mythologiae Classicae

LAAJ = Late Antique Archaeology Journal

MBV = Münchner Beiträge zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte

MFME = A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve

MHIM = Military History Institute and Museum

MittArchInst = Mitteilungen des Archäologischen Instituts der Ungarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften (1986- Antaeus. Communicationes ex Instituto Archaeologico Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae)

MPK = Mitteilungen der Prähistorischen Kommission

MRGK = Materialien zur römisch-germanischen Keramik

NK = Numizmatikai Közlöny

NMMÉ = Nograd Megyei Múzeumok Évkönyve

NNM = American Numismatic Society. Numismatic Notes and Monographs

NumAntCl = Numismatica e Antichità Classiche

RCRFA = Rei Cretariae Romanae Fautorum Acta

RE = Paulys Realencyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft

RégFüz = Régészeti Füzetek

RhM = Rheinisches Museum für Philologie

RKM = Régészeti Kutatások Magyarországon- Archaeological Investigations in Hungary

RLÖ = Der römische Limes in Österreich

RM = Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Römische Abteilung

RSL = Rivista di Studi Liguri

SchwMüBl = Schweizer Münzblätter

SlovArch = Slovenská Archeologia

SMK = Somogyi Múzeumok Közleményei

SoSchrÖAI = Sonderschriften des Österreichischen Archäologischen Institute

StComit = Studia Comitatus

StHist = Studia Historica. Historia Antigua

ŠtudZvest = Študijne Zvesti Arheologického Ústavu Slovenskej Akadémie Vied Nitra.

Światowit = rocznik poświęcony archeologii przeddziejowej i badaniom

SaalbJb = Saalburg- Jahrbuch

Terra Sebus = Terra Sebus: Acta Musei Sabesiensis

VAMZ = Vjesnik Arheološkog Muzeja u Zagrebu

ZM = Zalai Múzeum



# ABBREVIATIONS OF ANTIQUE SOURCES

*In alphabetical order*

Cic, *Verr.* = Cicero, *in Verrem actio*

Macr, *Sat.* = Ambrosius Aurelius Theodosius Macrobius, *Liber Saturnalia*

Marcellin, *Med.* = Marcellus Ulpius, *De Medicamentis*

Pers. = Aulus Persius Flaccus, *Satirae*

Plaut, *Rud.* = Titus Maccius Plautus, *Rudens*

Porph, *Hor. Sat.* = Pomponius Porphyrius, *Comentarii in Horatium Flaccum*

Schol. *Hor. Sat.* = Keller, O.: *Pseudacronis Scholia in Horatium Vetustiora* (1902)

Schol. Pers. = Wessner, P.: *Scholia in Iuvenalem Vetustiora* (1931 Stuttgart)

Suet. = C. Suetonius Tranquillus, *De vita Caesarum*

Varro, *ling.* = M. Terentius Varro, *De lingua Latina*

Vitr, *De Arch.* = Vitruvius, *De architectura libri decem*





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